REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

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BY

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CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

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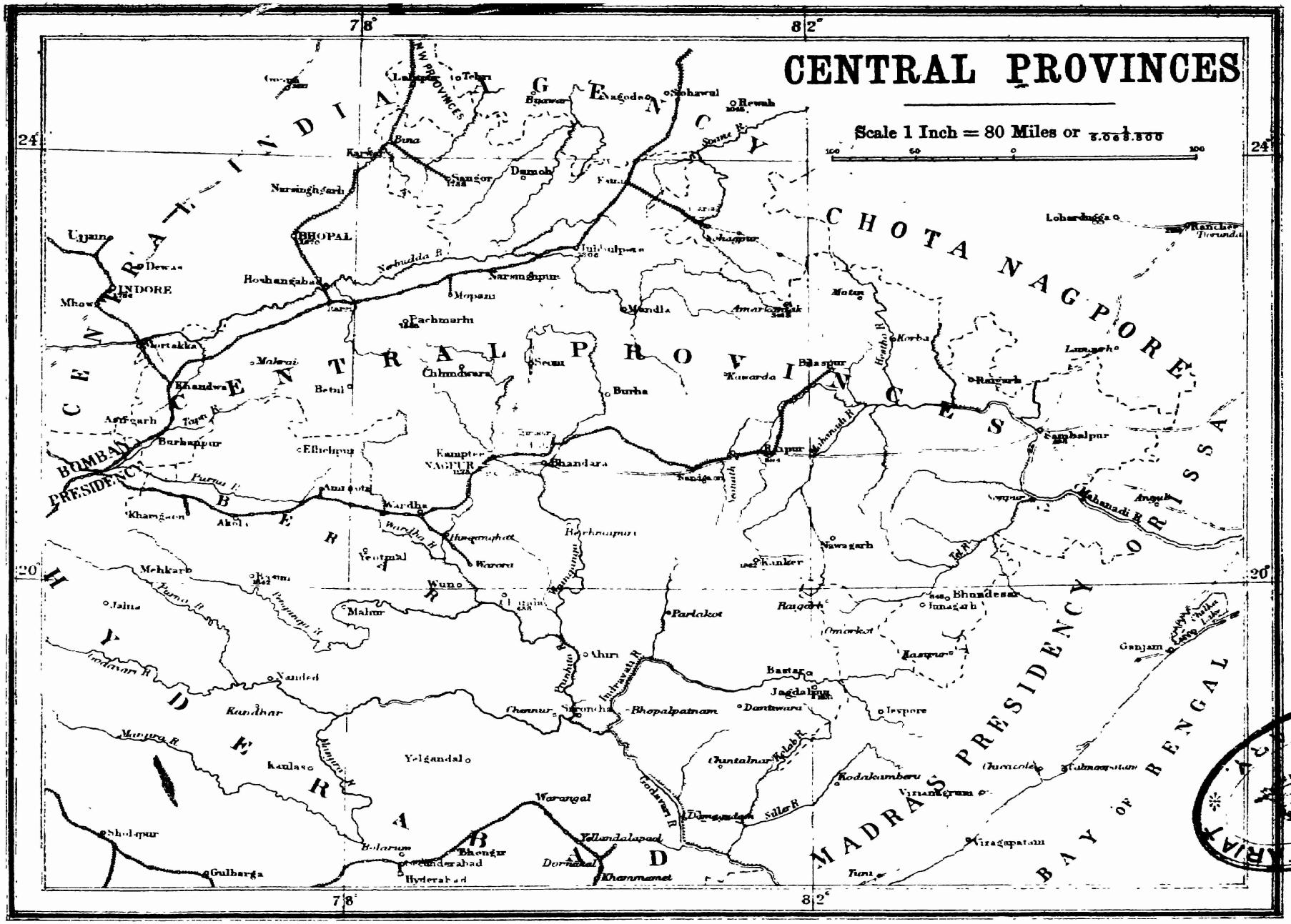
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CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
CHOTA NAGPORE
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HYDERABAD
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
N.W. PROVINCES
BHOPAL
INDORE
Ujjain
Dewas
Mhow
Hoshangabad
Narsinghpur
Jubbulpore
Mandla
Chhindwara
Seoni
Betul
Burha
Bilaspur
Kawarda
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Khandwa
Burhanpur
Asirgarh
Ellichpur
Kamptee
NAGPUR
Bhandara
Amraoti
Wardha
Warora
Chanda
Nawagarh
Kanker
Bhundesar
Junagarh
Parlakot
Ahiri
Bastar
Jagdalpur
Dantewara
Bhopalpatnam
Chennur
Warangal
Yelgandal
Kandhar
Nanded
Malur
Wuno
Yeotmal
Mehkarb
Jalna
Sholapur
Gulbarga
Hyderabad
Secunderabad
Bhongir
Yellandalapad
Dornakal
Khammamet
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Virinagram
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Lohardagga
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Narbudda R.
Sone R.
Tapti R.
Purna R.
Godavari R.
Mahanadi R.
Indravati R.
Wardha R.
Wunna R.
Kistna R.
Bhima R.
Manjra R.
Godavari R.
Sileru R.
Kolab R.
Tel R.
Mahanadi R.
Angul
Chanda
Ramagiri
Jaisalmer
Tiruvadi
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR 1889-90.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the second part of this Report detailed facts and figures are given for the calendar year 1889 respecting the Judicial, Jail, Police and certain other Departments, and for the official year 1889-90 respecting the remaining departments, the period dealt with in each case depending on the dates prescribed for the submission of the various annual reports by Heads of Departments. The following General Summary deals with the same periods.

The Chief Commissioner's tour.

2. Starting from Nagpur for his cold weather tour of 1889-90, Mr. Mackenzie marched through the southern part of the Nagpur District into Bhandara, and through Bhandara into Balaghat. Thence he proceeded through the Seoni District to Jubbulpore, and after a halt of a fortnight at Jubbulpore, marched through the Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur Districts to Pachmarhi.

Weather and crops.

3. The rainfall of the year was above the average in twelve out of the eighteen districts. Two or three districts excepted, the rains up to the end of September were generally timely and fairly even, with short intervals but no long breaks. In October there was a cessation of rain until the very end of the month, when very heavy rain fell in several districts, and after this the cold weather rains failed. The rice crop was good in some districts and fair in others. The yield of cotton was excellent for the second year in succession and the outturn of juari, til and tur was exceptionally favourable. The wheat harvest of 1890 was not a satisfactory one, but the yield of linseed was better than it has been for some time past.

Prices.

4. The poor spring harvest of 1889 resulted in a universal rise in the price of wheat, which lasted until December, when prices fell again. The price of juar fell during the latter portion of the year owing to the abundance of the harvest.

Vital statistics.

5. Leaving the year 1886 out of account, the birth-rate of 1889 (39·30 *per mille*) is the lowest recorded in the last 9 years. There was an excess of deaths over births in 15 registration districts. The total number of deaths was

386,155, or 133,094 in excess of the mortality of the previous year. The ratio was 43·79 *per mille*. The deaths were 81,000 more than in the worst year (1883) of the previous ten.

The year 1889 was a most unhealthy one. Every district had the same tale to tell of severe suffering from epidemic and endemic disease. The Province has probably never passed through a more trying year. For the first time since registration was placed on a fairly satisfactory footing the reported death-rate outran the reported birth-rate of the population; and the returns everywhere afford evidence of depressed vitality, originating in previous bad harvests and the continued prevalence of high prices of food, which made the people exceptionally susceptible to the inroads of disease.

The excessive unhealthiness of the year seems to have been due to two main causes. The first was excessive heat and drought. The rains of 1888 ended early, and the wells were already low when the abnormally hot season of 1889 commenced. Over large tracts of country the water-supply was accordingly deficient and exceptionally foul. Cholera became epidemic and raged throughout the Province all the year. The second cause was the heavy rainfall which followed on the drought, the total fall of the year being 1½ inches above the average of the last 23 years, although there was no 'winter' rain. The hot sun acting on a saturated soil appears to have given to malarious fever and all cognate diseases an exceptional virulence.

The total deaths in the Province from cholera amounted to 52,588, which represents a loss of 5·96 per thousand of the whole population. The highest figure in any of the previous ten years was 27,575 in 1879. The mean incidence of the disease in the 5 preceding years was only 1·18 *per mille* : and the deaths from cholera in the previous year (1888) numbered only 921.

Small-pox was prevalent in all districts : and in all except four it was much more fatal than it had been in the four years preceding. Deaths from this disease numbered 17,529 as compared with 10,729 in 1888.

Revenue and Finance.

6. From a financial point of view the year 1889-90 was a satisfactory one. Provincial Revenue increased from Rs. 72,00,503 to Rs. 76,99,212, the increase being, with one or two trivial exceptions, general under all heads and being specially noticeable under I—Land Revenue, IV—Stamps, V—Excise, VI—Provincial Rates, VII—Assessed Taxes, XVI B—Law and Justice—Jails, XXIII—Stationery, and XXV—Miscellaneous. A slight falling off in Forest Revenue was due to the continued glut in the local timber markets caused by reckless fellings in private forests.

Expenditure has, on the other hand, increased from Rs. 68,97,741 in 1888-89 to Rs. 77,49,873 in 1889-90. This, however, is not an unsatisfactory feature, as the increase is mainly noticeable under the head 3-Land Revenue and Public Works. In the former case it is due to the progress of Settlement operations, increased activity in which has resulted in a very large enhancement of the revenue, while reducing in the vast majority of villages the proportion of assets taken at last Settlement. In the latter case increased expenditure is satisfactory evidence that the Chief Commissioner's Provincial Road Scheme, under which the construction of communications throughout the Province was to be taken up in a comprehensive and practical manner, is being brought into fuller operation;

and notwithstanding the magnitude of the expenditure on Public Works during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 18,13,669, the Provincial balance has only decreased by about Rs. 1,23,000. The Provincial balance on the 1st April 1890 was Rs. 21,94,710.

The increased Jail expenditure of the year was due to the increase in the jail population and to the unfortunate outbreak of cholera in the jails, which necessitated special expenditure.

Divisional and District administration.

7. In a recent communication* to the Government of India, Mr. Mackenzie had occasion to refer to the heavy duties imposed, under present arrangements, on Commissioners of Division, who are Civil and Sessions Judges for their respective Divisions in addition to being Commissioners of Revenue. He expressed the opinion that, as a rule, it was impossible for them to give due attention to their many and important administrative duties, while burdened with heavy judicial work, and he discussed the question of relieving them of the latter. His experience as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for nearly four years was that it is detrimental to general administrative interests that Commissioners of Division should be so closely tied down to their Courts as they are at present. He desired to see them more free to move about their Divisions and with more time at their disposal to devote to superintendence and inspection.

In the same communication, he had occasion to refer to the heavy responsibilities of Deputy Commissioners, and the following remarks then made on this subject are quoted below as illustrating the policy which Mr. Mackenzie has uniformly pursued of making the Deputy Commissioner in his own district the responsible head of the administration in respect to all Departments, and as indicating the nature of some of the reforms in connection with district administration which he introduced :—

"In addition to the general increase of work which is the natural outcome of the progress made by the Central Provinces since their formation in 1862, there are certain special branches of work in which the duties of Deputy Commissioners have been made distinctly more arduous and responsible since Mr. Mackenzie assumed charge of the Chief Commissionership. In the Police Department, the control of the Deputy Commissioner, which was formerly loose and uncertain, is now strict and definite. In the Forest Department, all the forests of the district, including those which were formerly in the sole charge of the Forest Department, have been placed in charge of the District Officer, the Forest Officer acting as his subordinate in forest work. In the Jail Department, the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner in maintaining an adequate supervision over the management of the jail of his district has been more strictly defined, and (to mention one reform of considerable financial importance) economy has been secured by requiring him to assist the Jail Superintendent in laying in supplies for jail consumption. The supervision of Municipal Committees has been made more close and effective; the Deputy Commissioner has been made the Executive of the District Council for the greater part of the district work; village sanitation is receiving more attention daily from District officers; Court of Wards' work has increased largely; business connected with the grant of loans for agricultural improvements and advances to cultivators for the purchase of seed-grain, &c., has developed rapidly within the last year or two; and lastly, the increase of business in the Criminal and Civil Courts, with the supervision of which the Deputy Commissioner is charged, absorbs more of his time than it did formerly, for there are more subordinate and many more Honorary Magistrates and officers exercising Civil powers whose

* No. 7257—738, dated the 17th November 1890.

proceedings have to be controlled and whose case-work has to be inspected. In short, the detailed work of District administration has practically doubled within the last few years, and demands the unremitting direction and supervision both of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners."

The most important matter connected with the Revenue administration of the year was the amendment of the Land Revenue and Tenancy law of the Central Provinces by the passing of Acts XVI and XVII of 1889. Besides placing the procedure for partition on a satisfactory basis and providing for the making of ryotwari settlements, these Acts will enable the Administration to counteract two evils which threatened to become of pressing importance,—the ousting of tenants by landlords in order to convert ryoti land into sir, and the wholesale destruction of private forests. The amendment of the Land Revenue Act has also placed the law regarding mukaddams on a more satisfactory footing, as it brings within very narrow limits the cases in which the lambardar of a village will not also, as mukaddam, be responsible for its management.

Reference was made in last year's Summary to the Village Conservancy Bill then before the Legislative Council. This Bill became law as the "Central Provinces Village-Sanitation Act" in December 1889. The Local Government is authorized by the Act to extend its provisions to any village containing not less than one hundred inhabited houses and not being a municipality which has been declared by the Deputy Commissioner to be in an insanitary state. Thereupon a Panchayet is formed, consisting of the Mukaddam (headman) and not less than four representatives of the village community elected by the inhabitants. Subject to the Deputy Commissioner's approval, the Panchayet is empowered to levy a rate from the villagers sufficient to provide for the proper cleaning and conservancy of the village, the provision of a good water-supply for man and beast, and the maintenance of the roads in the village. Such is the Act in outline. The Local Government is authorized by it to make such rules in respect to matters of detail as are necessary for the purpose of giving effect to its provisions. Draft rules were prepared and circulated for opinion. These are still under consideration, so that the Act has not yet been brought into actual operation anywhere.

During the year the duties of the mukaddam in regard to village sanitation have been altered so far as to make the institution of proceedings for the removal of grossly insanitary conditions compulsory on the mukaddam, experience having shown that it was useless to leave it to mukaddams to take action or not as they pleased. These duties are regulated by Rules made under the Land Revenue Act. In all small villages these rules are deemed sufficient for sanitary purposes, and it is only to large villages that the provisions of the Village-Sanitation Act will be extended.

Orders have been recently issued requiring Deputy Commissioners to arrange for a larger amount of camping by Assistant Commissioners and Extra-Assistant Commissioners, whose attention will be given to the maintenance of village maps and records, the management of wards' estates, village sanitation, the grant of loans for land improvement, seed advances, &c., and other matters connected with District administration. It was pointed out in these orders that, speaking generally, it is only in camp that Government Officers can gain that acquaintance with the people which is essential for intelligent and sympathetic administration, and it was observed that the training of camp life is specially valuable to officers who will be hereafter appointed to the charge of districts.

8. It was stated in the Summary to last year's Report that the increasing complexity of Municipal administration had rendered it necessary to revise and extend the provisions of the Act of 1873 under which Municipalities in the Central Provinces have hitherto been worked, and that a Bill had been introduced into the Legislative Council which aimed at supplying fuller and more exact definition of the powers and responsibilities of the Municipal Committees and of the procedure which they should follow. This Bill passed into law as Act XVIII of 1889, the Central Provinces Municipal Act, and came into force on the 1st January 1890. Municipal administration.

The new Act comprises Chapters relating to the organization of Municipal Committees, the taxes which they may impose with the previous sanction of the Local Government or the Governor-General in Council, their powers for Sanitary and other purposes, and the powers of control which may be exercised over their proceedings by officers of the Government. Since the passing of the Act, rules relating to the constitution of Municipal Committees, the conduct of Municipal elections and the appointment of office-holders have been made in accordance with its provisions. Orders have also been issued with respect to the procedure to be followed in the treatment of proposals for the imposition of taxes, and opinions have been invited on various matters connected with the working of the Act, in view to the issue of such further rules and orders as may be required for the purpose of carrying out its provisions.

The transfer to Municipal management of Government Schools within Municipal limits, of which mention was made in last year's Summary, has not made so much progress as the Chief Commissioner had hoped it would, the delay being due to difficulties experienced in settling the terms of transfer. The object of the transfer is to foster in Municipal Committees a genuine interest in the advance of Education, and, through them, to stimulate private contributions to Municipal Schools. It was originally proposed that Primary Schools only should be so transferred, but the Chief Commissioner has now decided to include Middle Schools (not being European Schools) in the scheme.

9. When the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1883, was introduced, certain areas which were considered too remote or backward for the immediate exercise of local self-government were excluded from the operation of the Act under the terms of Section 36. These were the Mandla District, the Lakhnadon Tahsil in the Seoni District, the Behir Tahsil in the Balaghat District, and the Sironcha Tahsil in the Chanda District, the remaining portions of the three last named districts being brought under the Act. During the year under report the whole of the Seoni and Balaghat Districts have been brought within the operation of the Act, District Councils being appointed in them, and Local Boards constituted in the Lakhnadon and Behir Tahsils. The Mandla District with its large aboriginal population and the distant Sironcha Tahsil in the Chanda District are, accordingly, the only portions of the Province (certain Zamindaris excluded) to which the Educational and Road Schemes promulgated for the guidance of local bodies do not apply. District Councils and Local Boards.

Education is the most important of the matters with which these local bodies have to deal. They have the management of all rural schools for boys as well as of a few Middle schools not situated in Municipal towns. It appeared to the Chief Commissioner desirable that the encouragement of private

educational enterprise should be transferred, as far as possible, from the representatives of the Government in the Education Department to the representatives of the people, and arrangements have accordingly been made for placing the administration of grants to private rural schools managed on the grant-in-aid system in the hands of District Councils.

As stated in last year's Summary, the Public Works Department lays out and constructs all new lines of road, and maintains communications of a higher class than ordinary fair weather roads. The maintenance of the latter is undertaken, on behalf of the District Council, by the Deputy Commissioner of the district with the assistance of Local Board members, the necessary funds being allocated by the District Council, which works out the programme of roads laid down in the Road Scheme which has been prepared and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for each district.

A tendency to concentrate all business in the hands of the District Council at head-quarters has been sometimes observed, and the Chief Commissioner has on more than one occasion pointed out the importance of utilizing the services of the Local Boards more freely and of encouraging the members of these Boards to take a more active interest in local affairs by increasing their powers and responsibilities. Apart from their ordinary duties, they can do much to promote works of public utility by private individuals, such as the construction of wells and tanks.

Police.

10. The result in the Central Provinces of the special enquiry into the working of the Police in the various provinces of India, which was ordered by the Supreme Government, has been satisfactory, inasmuch as it confirms the opinion previously expressed by the Chief Commissioner that, apart from the dacoities committed by the proclaimed dacoit Tantia and his imitators, organized or professional crime is remarkably rare here, and shows that the Central Provinces Police have not lost their control over the criminal classes. The crime of these Provinces consists mainly of petty burglaries and thefts, the number of which varies with the character of the seasons, rising with the pressure of bad harvests, and falling with the relief afforded to the poorer classes when harvests are good.

The total number of offences in 1889 was 25,849 compared with 25,118 in the previous year, and the most marked feature of the crime returns for 1889 is an increase in the number of petty burglaries. An unfavourable monsoon in 1888 was followed by failure of the winter rains. In aggravation of this came an extremely severe and prolonged epidemic of cholera, with the usual result that in the wilder parts of the country whole villages were not infrequently abandoned for a time by the panic-stricken inhabitants, whose huts and grain-stores were left in the meanwhile to the mercy of hungry pilferers.

The chief Police event of the year under report was the capture in Indore territory of the proclaimed dacoit Tantia, who was convicted of dacoity with murder and executed. This has been followed since the close of the year by the breaking up of the gang of dacoits led by Bondrya, one of Tantia's principal lieutenants, who, on Tantia's capture, essayed to take his place and defy the authorities after the manner of his old leader. Bondrya and two of his followers were mortally wounded in an attempt to resist capture. The districts

which these dacoits used to harry are now secure, and this result is chiefly due to the energy with which the present Agent to the Governor-General for Central India has insisted on the co-operation of the Indore authorities with the Police of the Central Provinces in marking down and surrounding the dacoit gangs which had hitherto found a safe refuge in Native State territories. On the Central Provinces side of the border, the Nimar Police have broken up a dangerous gang of Mahomedan Bhils, who are believed to have been connected with some of the dacoities in that district popularly attributed to Tantia. By these operations order has been restored in the only portion of the Central Provinces in which organized dacoity had obtained a footing.

Reforms in the internal organization of the force are being effected as funds permit. The scheme for establishing a well-armed and properly trained Reserve at the head-quarters of certain districts has now been settled and brought into operation. The Police arrangements in the Zamindaris of the Chhattisgarh Division, the revision of which was reported last year, are calculated to strengthen the hands of the local authorities in dealing with any influx of the criminal classes which may follow the completion of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line through Chhattisgarh. Something has also been done to improve the prospects of the lower grades of the constabulary by devoting to the increase of their pay the savings effected by a reduction in the number of the Mounted Police. But difficulty is still experienced in obtaining fit recruits for Police service, as the rise of wages earned by agricultural and private servants coupled with higher prices tends to diminish the desire for employment in the constabulary.

Criminal Justice.

11. The total number of persons brought before the Magistrates for enquiry or on trial was 41,450 compared with 38,479 in the preceding year, the percentage of convictions being 56·3 and 57·8 in the two years respectively. The number of cases disposed of by the Courts of Session was 122 against 132 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions to persons disposed of being 73 against 70 in that year.

The Magistracy was strengthened by the establishment in a few places in the interior of districts of new benches of Honorary Magistrates. The policy of the Administration during the past few years has been to establish benches of Honorary Magistrates in all towns in which persons suited for the office could be found, and in this way to relieve Tahsildars, who have important duties to perform as Revenue officers, of petty Criminal work which can be satisfactorily disposed of by Honorary Magistrates. There are now 213 Honorary Magistrates compared with 109 in 1887, and the percentage (to total) of persons disposed of by Tahsildars has fallen from 38·6 in 1887 to 31·9 in 1889, while in the same period the percentage disposed of by Honorary Magistrates has risen from 27·3 to 31·8. Benches have now been established in almost all places in which they are required, and the task has been imposed on Deputy Commissioners of seeing to their gradual education and improvement by associating a Stipendiary Magistrate with them, when this can be arranged, and by close supervision of their work. Orders have been issued that police cases should not, as a rule, be sent to inexperienced Honorary Magistrates; but when a Bench has learnt its work and shown capacity in dealing with trivial cases, the class of cases made over to it for disposal is raised. The work of the more experienced benches is spoken of very favourably.

In the Central Provinces, the Deputy Commissioner of a district, who is the Chief Magistrate in it, is generally invested, under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death. The enhanced powers which Deputy Commissioners exercise under this Section enable them to deal adequately with habitual offenders, and they are required to take up cases in which the existence of previous conviction shows that a severe sentence is called for. It has at the same time been clearly and repeatedly laid down that the systematic examination and criticism of the work of the Subordinate Courts is the most important duty of the Deputy Commissioner. It has been pointed out that he should only take up really important cases himself, leaving all the rest to be disposed of by the subordinate magistracy. The Chief Commissioner is satisfied that a much closer supervision is now exercised by District Magistrates over the criminal work of their subordinates than formerly, though there is still room for improvement. The punishments awarded by inexperienced Magistrates are very apt to be either unsuitable or inadequate, and it is here in particular that the guidance and advice of the Deputy Commissioner are so essential.

Prisons.

12. The numbers of the Jail population and the results of Jail administration in 1889 were unfavourably affected by the circumstances of the year. The increase of crime, due to the pressure of short crops and high prices, swelled the number of admissions. The newly admitted convicts were in a more debilitated condition than usual. The prevalence of cholera (lingering in some districts for months) affected the general health of the prisoners. The high price of cereals increased the cost of maintenance. From every point of view the year was one of exceptional difficulty.

The total Jail population was 19,377 against 18,184 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes was 4,552·90, compared with 4,146·69 in that year. The increase in the daily average is not exclusively due to the larger number admitted, for the sentences awarded in 1889 were on the whole heavier than in the preceding year, and accordingly convicts admitted to the jails remained longer under confinement.

Releases under the Remission Rules increased from 310 to 410—a good result, which is in part due to a more thorough appreciation by the convicts of the value of the rules.

The number of prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment again shows a distinct improvement, for although the percentage of sentences of 6 months and under (76) has not altered, sentences not exceeding one month (1,825) were fewer by 108 than in the preceding year, while sentences in excess of 6 months rose from 1,721 to 1,893.

Nearly 12½ per cent of the convicts admitted were previously-convicted criminals. Jail officials were unable to bring forward a single case in which the Police had failed to recognize a previously-convicted offender before he was sent to jail, and this is a satisfactory indication of the efficiency of the Police arrangements for the registration and identification of old offenders.

The number of punishments inflicted on prisoners rose from 2,701 to 3,514, or by 813; and the ratio per cent to the number of prisoners from 21·26 to 25·79. If, however, the minor penalties included under the head of

"Other punishments" are excluded, there was a decrease in punishments. Under "Other punishments" are included "warnings": and it appears that nearly half of them were of this description. The subject of Jail punishments has received renewed attention in connection with the proposals of the Jail Commission: and there is no doubt that if the proposal of that Commission —that minor prison offences should be distinguished from serious ones in the annual returns—is adopted, the number of serious offences in the jails of these Provinces will be found to be small. A large number of the so-called "offences" are merely lapses, due to ignorance of rules or to a want of that attention to matters of routine which by habit soon becomes mechanical. With an increase in admissions to jail, the number of novices who require to be trained by means of warnings and minor penalties is of course multiplied.

The total number of convict officers has increased from 282 to 308. At present they are employed only in the Central Jails and at Sambalpur: but the system will ere long be extended to District Jails. The Superintendents of the Central Jails are unanimous in their opinion that convict warders when employed as work-overseers and on night duty are as good as, if not better than, paid warders. The Chief Commissioner would like to see an effort made to secure the services of pensioned sepoys for the posts of Warders and Turnkeys, and the Inspector-General of Jails has been directed to take this matter up.

The cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners has risen from Rs. 2,53,167 in 1888 to Rs. 2,81,471 in 1889. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 61-0-10 and Rs. 61-13-2 in the two years respectively. The increased expenditure is partly due to the larger daily average prison population, and partly to the rise in the price of cereals, combined with the distribution of full diet to all short-term prisoners throughout the year. In addition, there was special expenditure connected with the outbreak of cholera in several jails. As a rule, Jail Superintendents exerted themselves successfully to effect economy in the purchase of food-grains. A system of storing grain in bins, has proved a success wherever attention has been paid to the necessary details, and the special attention of Deputy Commissioners has been called to the financial importance of assisting Superintendents in purchasing grain at first hand in the agricultural markets.

The average profit per head of prisoners sentenced to labour increased from Rs. 14-10-8 in 1888 to Rs. 18-7-0 in 1889: a result which was hardly to be expected in a year characterized by so much sickness. The Nagpur Central Jail has now its distinctive industry—Form-printing: while the Jubbulpore Jail continues to weave tent-cloths and small carpets. Castor-oil pressing is the leading industry of the Raipur Central Jail.

Cholera appeared in 9 jails, attacking 112 prisoners: and was especially troublesome in Nagpur, Sambalpur, Bilaspur, Hoshangabad and Saugor. 65 deaths resulted from the epidemic. Deducting these from the total of 225 deaths, the remainder—160—is smaller by 8 than the total prison mortality in 1888, although the prison population was so much larger in 1889. The daily average number sick was however 121·53 as compared with 115·98 in the preceding year.

With a view to ascertaining whether any connection can be traced between the rainfall of a year and the general sickness or health of prisoners, the Chief Commissioner has obtained from each Jail Superintendent charts showing the rainfall of each year for 10 years, and the rise and fall of sickness and mortality generally and under each of the principal diseases. The result shows that the variations in death rates bear no traceable relation to the rainfall as recorded in inches. The general health of the population as affected by the character of the season and crops seems to be the most potent factor in the mortality among the short-term prisoners, who form the bulk of the convicts.

A scheme for improving the pay of the Jail officials and for substituting Warder guards for the police guards employed at all District Jails was submitted to the Government of India in February 1889, and has been sanctioned since the close of the year. The scheme, though it does not provide for a revision of salaries upon the liberal scale suggested by the Jail Commission, was based upon the recommendations of Dr. Lethbridge made on the occasion of his visit to these Provinces. Owing to the saving of the cost of the Police guards, the scheme involves no actual increase in expenditure, but, on the contrary, a slight saving.

A revised Jail Manual embodying all recent orders of the Government on the subject of Jail Administration is now under preparation.

Civil Justice.

13. With a view to affording further relief to Tahsildars from the burden of Civil work, the Chief Commissioner, by a Resolution issued in February 1889, directed that advantage should be taken of the provisions of Section 11 of Act XVI of 1885 to invest a larger number of Naib Tahsildars with the Civil powers referred to in that section. Three new Munsiffs' Courts were also created. The number of Courts open at the close of 1889 was thus raised to 191, as compared with 178 at the close of the preceding year.

While the number of tribunals increased, the work to be done by them diminished during the year. The total number of suits instituted (including re-institutions) in 1889 was 100,330, against 110,479 in 1888, being a decrease of 10,149 or 9·2 per cent. In fact, the institutions and re-institutions were fewer than in any year since 1883. Even in the districts where for years past the institutions had been almost uniform there was this year a heavy falling off. This fall in litigation was wide-spread, being shared by 14 out of the 18 districts. It appears to be rightly attributed, in the main, to the severe epidemic of cholera which swept over the Province and for a time suspended all concern for other matters.

The result of the investment of more Naib-Tahsildars with Civil powers was that the percentage of suits disposed of by this class of Courts rose from 23·7 to 31·9 : while the disposals by Munsiffs sunk, despite the augmentation of the number of these officers, from 27·5 per cent to 23·9. The relief afforded to Tahsildars was not as great as it might have been, or as it will be, because the reform did not come into effect till towards the middle of the year, and the powers given to Munsiffs were at first limited to those of a Tahsildar of the 2nd Class.

The average duration of cases and the average number of hearings both increased. This result is probably in some measure due to the circumstances

of the year, and to the smaller proportion of those petty cases which are ordinarily disposed of at one hearing.

As a result of the decrease in original suits the number of appeals diminished, the total being 7,092 as against 7,934 in 1888. As, however, the reduction in litigation was chiefly in the class of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, the Courts of Commissioners did not share in the decrease of appellate work which was experienced by the District Courts of appeal: nor was the relief to the latter in any way considerable.

The number of applications for execution presented during the year was 80,591, as compared with 84,238 in 1888. The number of judgment-debtors arrested but released without imprisonment was only 549 as against 1,664 in the previous year, while the number actually imprisoned was only 93 as against 351. This decrease is due to the operation of Act VI of 1888.

Registration

14. The number of Registration Offices open (82) was one in excess of the number in the previous year. The number of registrations was 28,676 against 27,383 in that year. Receipts rose from Rs. 95,546 to Rs. 1,00,697, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 43,209 to Rs. 40,298.

The increase in gross income is chiefly due to the operation of the Revised Schedule of Fees which was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1888. It is also partly due to the larger number both of Registrations and of Miscellaneous operations which characterized the past year. The advance in the business of the Department is slow but certain, and has not, apparently, been in any way checked by the revision of the Schedule.

The bulk of the registering work is now done by Special Salaried Sub-Registrars who earn a commission in addition to their pay. With the increase in their receipts from the latter source, due to the growth of Registration business, it has been found possible to reduce the rates of commission and to substitute paid officers, who do their own copying work, for Sub-Registrars assisted by Moharirs. The results are traceable in the diminished expenditure of the Department on Establishment and Commission.

The number of applications for search of, and for copies of, the Registration records during the last three years has been 2,446, 2,621 and 2,703, indicating a tendency to increase. The Chief Commissioner has recently sanctioned an alteration in the form of Index to the records, which will facilitate search by the public and enable Government officials who desire information as to encumbrances, in connection with agricultural advances or the sale of land in execution of decree, to obtain it more readily.

Survey and Settlement.

15. The record of work done by the Settlement Department in 1889-90 is satisfactory. The completion of the re-settlement of the Sambalpur district was reported last year, and in the two remaining districts (Raipur and Bilaspur) of the Chhattisgarh Division the work of re-settling the Khalsa areas which are being regularly assessed and also the Zamindaris, has made substantial progress.

In Mandla the Summary Settlement of Malguzari villages was continued and sanction was accorded to the revised revenue demand proposed for villages covering an area of 874 square miles.

Survey preparatory to assessment has been completed in the Narsinghpur district and pushed forward in some other districts. In four more districts cadastral work was started.

In June last the survey and assessment on a ryotwari system of 185 square miles of waste lands situated in the Charwa pargana of the Hoshangabad district was completed. Only a portion of these lands has been taken up as yet by cultivators. When the whole area has been allotted, the increase of revenue resulting therefrom is estimated at upwards of half a lakh of rupees.

A Settlement Code has been prepared under the orders of the Chief Commissioner for the guidance of officers employed in Settlement work. The principles, as approved by the Government of India, on which Settlement operations are being conducted in these Provinces, and other necessary orders are set out in the Code, whereby uniformity of procedure will be secured.

Forests.

16. The most important change in the organization of the Department which has occurred during the year under report was the appointment in October 1889 of a second Conservator. The Provinces have been divided into two Conservator's charges, the Southern Circle comprising the districts of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions together with the districts of Chhindwara and Seoni; the Northern Circle comprising the remaining districts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions. The extent of the forest area in the two circles is 9,949 and 10,077 square miles respectively.

One Division excepted, all Forest Divisional charges are reported to have been re-organized, being divided off into Ranges, Sub-Ranges, and Forest Guards' beats. A good and clear distribution of duties and responsibilities is essential to successful administration, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that this has now been satisfactorily provided for in the re-arrangement of the charges of all classes of the Forest staff.

The Classification of the Reserved Forests distinguishes reserves under strict conservation or to which it has been decided to extend strict conservation as soon as possible (known as Class A) from other Reserves (known as Class B). The aim of the Forest Department is to add, from year to year, to the A Reserves by transfers from Class B, until the area brought into Class A is sufficiently large to meet in the future the requirements of all tracts which are likely to draw upon it for the supply of forest produce. Material progress has been made during the year in effecting such transfers.

Three parties of the Forest Survey Branch carried on the survey work previously started in the Raipur, Jubbulpore and Chanda Districts, and a fourth party began work in Bhandara. The topographical survey of forest areas in Hoshangabad and Betul has been continued under Colonel Wilmer, and skeleton traces showing the forest growth and soils of 404½ square miles of the forest area surveyed have been furnished by that Officer to the Department.

A Working Plans Officer was appointed, and began work in the Northern Circle towards the close of the year. This Officer has now (October 1890) been transferred elsewhere on promotion, and the Chief Commissioner fears

that owing to the more pressing need of having competent Officers in charge of Divisions, it may not be possible for him to depute another officer of the Central Provinces Staff to continue the work.

An additional area of 246,365 acres was brought under organized protection from fire, raising the total area so protected to 2,387 square miles, equivalent to 35 per cent of the Class A Reserves.

The Forest Revenue of the year was Rs. 11,56,181 against Rs. 11,80,405 in the previous year, the expenditure in the two years respectively being Rs. 6,20,729 and Rs. 5,99,599. The surplus accordingly fell from Rs. 5,80,806 to Rs. 5,35,452. The demand for Government timber was stagnant owing to the large stock of private timber still lying in the local markets, and receipts decreased under this head. On the other hand, the revenue from grazing showed a considerable increase. The increase of expenditure is due to the higher cost of establishments, but these are still inadequate for the proper working of the Department.

Excise.

17. The re-modelling of the Excise arrangements of the Province, begun in 1887, was brought to a close early in the year under report. In place of a number of badly supervised and comparatively costly sadar distilleries, which contended in vain against illicit distillation in their outlying attached areas, there are now a much larger number of outstills: but, as a matter of fact, the drinking facilities of the population have at the same time been materially restricted by large reductions in the number of shops. Facilities for drinking are determined not by the number of places at which liquor is manufactured, but by the number of places at which it is sold. This is the point on which the Chief Commissioner has most strongly insisted, and, moreover, while substituting outstills for those sadar distilleries which had proved to be failures, the Administration has directed that no outstill shall be established or continued in any place where there is not clear proof of a normal and permanent demand for liquor. This enquiry into the *raison d'être* of the older stills is now going on, and 200 of them have been closed since the 1st April 1890. The number of shops was reduced during the year from 8,055 to 7,569, and since its close 466 more shops have been closed. This reduction in the number of shops could not possibly have been effected but for the decentralisation of the sources of supply. To have reduced shops while extending or maintaining sadar distillery areas would merely have stimulated illicit distillation. The mhowa grows in every village, and only the local outstill-vendor can prevent its flowers being utilized for the manufacture of the weak country liquor ordinarily consumed in the Central Provinces.

The reasons why Sadar Distilleries had failed and why outstills were necessary in these Provinces are the absolute closure of internal district communications in the rains in all black soil tracts, the large aboriginal element or strain in the population, to a considerable proportion of whom cheap mhowa liquor is a daily necessary for food and worship, the absence of large towns, the distance between village and village, and the impossibility of providing adequate supervision at many remote centres. The Sadar Distillery system had a fair and prolonged trial in the Central Provinces; and it was not till experience had shown that it could not, with the existing establishments and local conditions, be properly worked in small townlets and rural tracts, that it

was decided to restrict it to the larger centres of population. The working of the revised arrangements is being closely watched and improvements in matters of detail are being introduced as opportunity offers.

The systems under which the revenue from opium and ganja is administered remain unchanged.

Education.

18. The Chief Commissioner's policy has been to place the system of education in these Provinces upon a sounder basis, by giving a more practical and modern turn to the studies in Middle and Primary schools and by paying increased attention to discipline and moral training.

The Kindergarten system has been introduced into a fair number of Primary schools. The study of the elements of agriculture has received much attention in schools of the same grade, and the subject has proved a popular one. It is intended when possible to establish school gardens, that the boys may by working in these get practical lessons also. The teaching of drawing is being pushed on: but it will take some time yet before the supply of trained teachers is equal to the demand. During his cold weather tour the Chief Commissioner examined a large number of schools, and drew the attention of the Inspector-General to the want of proper sets of Drawing Cards for the pupils to copy. This defect is being remedied. The Primary School teachers are now being instructed at the Normal School in the system of "hand and eye training"—adapted from the Slöjd system by Mr. Ricks, Inspector of Schools, of the London School Board—which consists in teaching wood-work, modelling in clay and in cardboard, upon the basis of a knowledge of drawing. Physical training has received considerable attention, and the Chief Commissioner found in the course of his inspection when in camp that Drill was a most popular subject both with masters and with boys. The Inspector-General of Education has suggested that the best boy in each class should drill his own class, and is working out a scheme of holding periodical gatherings of scholars for athletic contests.

The itinerant Instructors in Physical science have nearly finished their work. All the High and all the important Middle schools have been supplied with the necessary physical apparatus, mainly by private subscriptions. The Agricultural and Engineering classes made good progress during the year. It is in contemplation to affiliate the Engineering class with the Roorkee institution, with a view to sending successful students to obtain the Roorkee certificates: and to utilise the Agricultural class as a means of giving a practical side to the teaching of agriculture in Primary schools. The Law class opened in the Jubbulpore College has been well attended.

Inter-school rules and conduct cards have been introduced as a help to the maintenance of a higher moral standard. A class for the training of Secondary School teachers was opened in the Nagpur Normal School in June 1890: and the services of a trained European Superintendent have been obtained through the agency of the Secretary of State. The boarding-house attached to the Jubbulpore College has been enlarged and improved, and the Monitorial system has been introduced into it. Finally, the Result-grant Code has been revised with reference to subjects of a technical character.

While the instruction given in the schools has thus proceeded on wider and more practical lines, the plan of popularising education by giving those who are most interested in it a more direct control over the management of the schools, has received further extension. The steps taken in this direction have been already referred to in the sections of this Summary relating to Municipal and Local Board administration.

Although the year was an abnormally unhealthy one and the strength of schools and attendance were much affected by severe epidemics of cholera, fever and influenza, there was an increase in the number of pupils as well as in the number of schools. On the 31st March last there were 1,830 schools with 1,08,200 pupils, as compared with 1,824 schools and 1,07, 357 pupils on the corresponding date of the previous year.

The special feature in the returns is the increase in the Fee-receipts. While scholars increased by a fraction per cent, the increase in Fee-receipts exceeds 12 per cent. The total receipts are Rs. 74,400 as compared with Rs. 66,160 in the previous year. Of this advance of Rs. 8,240, as much as Rs. 1,299 is contributed by Aided Primary schools. These satisfactory results must be mainly atttributed to the exertions of School Committees and to the growing interest taken in education. They justify the hope that the transfer of the supervision of aided schools to District Councils will lead to such economy in the administration of the Grant-in-aid fund as will render it possible to considerably increase the number of schools aided.

The total average cost of educating each pupil has increased from Rs. 5-5-11 to Rs. 5-11-4: and the cost to Government from Rs. 2-0-1 to Rs. 2-1-10. Owing, however, partly to the re-organization of the Inspectorate whereby a saving was effected to Provincial revenues, and partly to the increased realizations from the Education cess in the districts whose re-settlement has been completed, the expenditure from Provincial funds decreased from Rs. 3,60,134 to Rs. 3,51,034, or by Rs. 9,100. The receipts from "other sources" (which include subscriptions) rose from Rs. 1,57,523 to Rs. 1,63,647.

The Chief Commissioner has had under his consideration a scheme for giving the Upper Primary and Middle School Examinations a more practical character by making a "pass" in them essential for admission to the lower grades of the Government service, and rules on the subject have been recently issued.

A pleasing feature in the record of the year's work is the readiness with which private persons have come forward to help the Department to provide the necessary apparatus for instruction in Physical science, and the popularity which the Kindergarten lessons and the study of drawing and agriculture have attained.

19. The number of dispensaries of all kinds open at the end of the year 1889 was 104. The number of out-patients treated was 840,087, and of in-patients 8,156. Medical.

The vaccination returns exhibit a considerable falling off in the total number of operations. The decrease was partly due to the exceptional prevalence of sickness during the year, but there seems reason to believe that in some districts

the diminution of work done was also partly due to the defective working of the staff. The following extract from the Chief Commissioner's Resolution on the Report of the Vaccination Department for the three years ending 1889-90 shows what steps were taken during that period for its improved administration :—

"In the first year of the period under review the requirements of the Chhattisgarh Division, where arrangements were backward, received special attention. The vaccination staff was here reorganised and strengthened to enable it to undertake the work of the Zamindaris in that Division as well as that of the Khalsa, and the superintending charges were also revised so as to include the Khalsa, Zamindars and Feudatories of Chhattisgarh in a single scheme for the purposes of superintendence. In the same year, with the view of securing a full measure of supervision by Superintendents throughout the Province, the Chief Commissioner sanctioned the adoption of a standard of work for each district, prescribing the number of villages to be visited and the number of vaccinations to be seen daily by each Native Superintendent; and Civil Surgeons were instructed to regulate the tours of their Superintendents. Further steps in the direction of improved administration were taken in 1888-89, when rules framed by the Superintendent-General for the appointment, pay, promotion, &c., of the Vaccination Establishment for the whole Province were sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, and the whole staff of Vaccinators and Superintendents (excluding vaccinators employed in Feudatory States, Municipalities and Cantonments) was organized as a single establishment divided into grades."

Public Works.

20. As will be seen from the detailed account in Chapter IV, Part II, the expenditure on Public Works during the year largely exceeded that of the past. Works have been pushed on with much activity, and the results as described show that considerable progress has been made of a satisfactory kind. In connection with the Road Scheme, which was referred to at some length in the Report of last year, excellent progress has been made. Estimates were sanctioned during the year for roads aggregating 706 miles in length, of which 327 miles were constructed; and surveys for 630 miles of new roads, or of roads to be raised in class, were undertaken, work on which will be commenced as funds permit.

Many of the new roads connect important villages and grain marts with the Railway and will be useful as feeders to the Railway system, affording facilities to traffic which were much required. In the Feudatory States of the Chhattisgarh Division work has been started on the system of roads devised for them, and it is anticipated that a considerable impetus will be given to trade by the opening up of large tracts of country, hitherto practically inaccessible to wheeled traffic, which will now be brought into easy communication with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Considerable attention has also been paid to the requirements of the District Court-houses, and extensive additions and alterations have been carried out to several of them, which will prove of benefit to the public attending the Courts as well as to the officials employed in them.

The new Court-house at Jubbulpore has been fully completed, and was occupied before the close of the year. It is a substantial building and is conveniently arranged for the several offices accommodated in it. Good progress has been made with the new Residency at Nagpur, and it is probable it will be ready for occupation early in 1891. The old Residency will then be used for certain Government Offices, and the Bungalows in which they are at present located will be available to the public. The requirements of the Jail and

Police Departments in the matter of new buildings have not been lost sight of. A good deal has been done in providing suitable accommodation for the subordinate officials of the former and in constructing Station-houses for the latter. Much is still required for both, and it will take time before all wants are fully met.

The progress made in the construction of the extension of the Nagpur Water Works is satisfactory. The estimates for this scheme were only sanctioned in July 1889 and the works were opened by the Chief Commissioner in August of this year. The scheme is undoubtedly a great boon to the residents of the Civil Station, as well as to those in the higher parts of the city where the want of water has been much felt. Water schemes are being prepared for other towns in the Provinces, and it is encouraging to observe how desirous Municipalities are to improve their water-supply.

The out-put from the Warora Colliery fell short of that of the previous year by 16,312 tons. The decrease is attributed to a falling off in the demand, owing to the Railway traffic having been slack, and partly to insufficient labour. The financial results of the year are, however, satisfactory, as the net receipts represent a return of Rs. 7·77 per cent on the Capital outlay.

The Umaria Colliery has improved during the year, the out-put and sales having been greater than in the preceding one. The net receipts show a return of 4·68 per cent on the Capital outlay, and as a considerable expenditure chargeable to that head has been incurred on No. 4 Pit which is still incomplete, it is not unlikely that better results will be shown next year when coal is raised from the new winnings which will be available on the completion of No. 4 Pit.

Feudatory States.

21. There are fifteen Feudatory States in the Central Provinces, of which fourteen are situated in the Chhattisgarh Division and one (Makrai) in the Nerbudda Division. Six of them are managed by Government officers owing to the minority or misrule of the Chiefs. In seven more Government has come to the assistance of the Chiefs and saved them from the consequences in which physical incapacity, abuse of power or mismanagement must end, by the appointment of approved Diwans who are associated with the Chiefs in the administration of the States and on whom, under the supervision of the officers in political charge, the responsibility rests of introducing order and securing efficiency of management. In two cases only (Bamra and Khairagarh) is the administration of the States carried on by the Chiefs themselves without any assistance from Government. The condition of the States under Government management is satisfactory. Their finances have been placed on a sound footing, debts are being paid off, revenue is being set free for the construction of public buildings and the development of communications, and the general administration has been rendered more efficient. Satisfactory progress has also been made in the introduction of financial and other reforms in the States to which Diwans have been appointed. Much attention has been paid to the reform of the Land Revenue system, especially in the direction of preventing the arbitrary ejectment of landholders from their villages, and of substituting fixed demands for fixed terms of years for the old system of short leases rendered oppressive as well by the levy of premiums paid in advance (Nazarana) and forced loans, as by insecurity of tenure. Land Revenue Settlements are being

revised on terms which are fair to the agricultural classes and profitable to the States concerned, and a simple system of Forest conservancy is being gradually introduced. Judicial and Police Establishments have been re-organized where funds permit, and the system of direct taxation is under revision. Education and Vaccination have also received their due share of attention. Much remains to be done, especially in States the Chiefs of which are wedded to old habits of extravagance and indifference to reform, but difficulties are being gradually overcome and order introduced. Two young Chiefs are being educated at the Rajkumar College at Jubbulpore and will be trained in due course to take an active part in the administration of their States. Wherever possible, the Chiefs themselves and members of their families are aided and encouraged in qualifying themselves for the conduct of State business.

NAGPUR :
The 12*th December* 1890.

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PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, &c.

1. At pages 1 to 24 of the Administration Report for 1882-83 will be found an account of the following subjects drawn up for standard reference :—

1.—Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.
2.—Historical Summary.
3.—Form of Administration.
4.—Character of Land Tenure.
5.—System of Survey and Settlement.
6.—Civil divisions of British Territory.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

Chief Commissioner.

2. Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, B. A., C. S., C. S. I., acted as Chief Commissioner for 2 months and 14 days, Mr. A. Mackenzie, B. A., C. S., C. S. I., holding charge of the office of Chief Commissioner for the remaining portion of the year.

8.—Relations with Feudatory States.

3. Of the 15 Feudatory States in the Central Provinces, fourteen are in the Chhattisgarh Division; Makrai is in the Nerbudda Division.

As was the case last year, six of these States, *viz.*, Patna, Kalahandi, Sarangarh, Raigarh, Kawardha and Sakti, continued under direct Government management during the year under report. They were all heavily encumbered when Government assumed the management of them. Sarangarh and Patna have been entirely cleared of debt, the financial arrangements of the other States now stand on a sound basis, and in all of them the general administration has been placed on a satisfactory footing.

In five States, *viz.*, Bastar, Sonpur, Rehrakole, Nandgaon and Chhuikhadan, the administration is conducted by a Diwan on behalf and in the name of the Chief, and under the control of the Political Agent. Since the close of the year the appointment of a Diwan in Makrai, a small Feudatory State in the Hoshangabad District, has been found necessary.

Two of the States, Bamra and Khairagarh, are directly administered by their own Chiefs. So also was the Kanker State till towards the close of the year, when the continued mental illness of the Maharajah of Kanker rendered it necessary to appoint a Diwan to administer the State on behalf of the Chief.

4. In the Chhattisgarh Feudatories the crops of the year were everywhere very good. The rain-fall was abundant and timely, and no where did the rice crop fall below an average—in some States it was a bumper one. The failure of the cold season rains affected the rabi crops which are largely grown in the Western States, but they also were fair in many places. The good effects of the abundant harvests were, however, much marred by an epidemic of cholera (which raged in all the States and most severely in the Eastern Feudatories), and by a severe murrain in the Western States.

5. The general remarks which follow (paragraphs 6 to 9) apply to the Feudatories of the Chhattisgarh Division.

Land Revenue.

6. Recent years have witnessed important reforms in the land management of many States, and especially of those under direct management. The pernicious system of short leases with heavy nazars or premiums paid in advance, and subsequent capricious demands in the form of benevolences and forced loans, which was practised in many States, has now been replaced by fixed demands for an adequate period of five or more years, with direct encouragement to the farmers to improve their lands, in the form of a protected *status* or guarantee against arbitrary ejectment or enhancement, conferred on those who have either founded their villages or greatly improved them by the expenditure of capital or labour. The land revenue in all States under direct management has now been settled on this basis, and some of the Chiefs who manage their own States, *e. g.*, Khairagarh, appreciate its advantages and have adopted it.

Surveys.

In view to future land revenue settlements being based on accurate statistics of area, quality of soil and other advantages, arrangements have been made for the appointment of patwaris, and the survey of cultivated land by them has been started in several States, and considerable progress has been made in this work in Nandgaon and Sakti. Kawardha has been completely surveyed.

Forests.

7. The urgent and increasing necessity of protecting the State forests from waste, denudation, and dhya cultivation has received special attention in most States, and in many of them an adequate establishment to protect the forests from unlicensed cutting has now for the first time been appointed.

A system of Forest conservation based on payment for everything cut and removed, with concessions in the form of special licenses to agriculturists hitherto accustomed to obtain forest produce free of any charge, and to the poorer classes who deal in firewood, bamboos, &c., has been introduced.

Taxation.

8. During the year an enquiry was made into the present non-agricultural cesses which press heavily in many States on the poorer classes of artizans, such as weavers, whose trade is in a depressed condition; and the advisability of substituting for these cesses a Pandhri tax modelled on the tax of the same name in the British districts, and graduated according to income, has been considered, with the result that the proposed reform has been accepted by most of the Chiefs and present administrators of the States. It will be adopted in all the States under direct management, and also in several of those administered by their own Chiefs. Attention has also been attracted to the heavy duties levied in some States on the exportation of home produce, such as gur, ghee, oilseeds and cattle, and which add an adventitious obstacle to the great natural ones of distance from markets and imperfect communications. The removal of these obstructions to trade will, it is hoped, give stimulus to the development of the more backward States which have recently come under the direct control of the Political Agent, such as Bastar and Kanker.

9. In many States there has been good progress in Education, but in some, owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring efficient teachers, arising from the remoteness and reputation for unhealthiness of those States, it has not been so satisfactory. Arrangements, however, are now being made to train the men needed for the purpose at the head-quarters of each State, and this, it is believed, will remove a difficulty which has been long felt in this matter.

Education.

Vaccination has been carried on with vigour in most States, but in others, owing to the absence of adequate professional supervision, the results achieved are not invariably good.

Vaccination.

8 (a).—Self-Governed Feudatories.

10. *Makrai* (Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad).—The administration of this State, especially in Police matters, has been found to be unsatisfactory, and it has been necessary since the close of the year to associate an approved Diwan with the Raja in its management.

Area in square miles ...	155
Population	16,764
Tribute	*Nil.*

11. *Bamra* (Political Agent).—The Political charge of this State was towards the close of the year transferred from the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, to the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories. The revision of the land-revenue assessment and the advent of the railway have caused an advance under nearly every head of revenue, so that the total income has risen from Rs. 36,969 to Rs. 41,264. The expenditure has increased from Rs. 37,297 to Rs. 41,128. One of the principal sources of revenue is that derived from the forests, which the railway will now bring within trading distance of the timber markets. Raja Sudhal Deo, C. I. E., has been engaged this year in connecting his chief town Deogarh with the railway, which lies at a distance of 48 miles, and 23 miles of this road have been finished. The absence of complaints from this State shows that the Raja's administration is popular, and that the welfare and the contentment of the people are carefully considered.

Area in square miles ...	1,988
Population ...	81,286
Tribute	Rs. 1,500

12. *Kanker* (Political Agent).—It is to be regretted that the mental disease from which the Raja was reported to be suffering last year has not yet shown signs of improvement. In the hope of his speedy recovery no changes were made during the year in the administration of the State. Owing, however, to the continued illness of the Raja, a Diwan was appointed shortly after the close of the year. The income and expenditure of this State are stated at Rs. 50,879 and Rs. 49,240 respectively, as compared with Rs. 49,970 and Rs. 52,146 in the preceding year. Owing to the state of the Maharajah's health, no administrative improvements have been undertaken. Important subjects needing attention are the settlement of the land revenue, local taxation, the reform of the Excise and Abkari arrangements, and the construction of the road to Raipur. The present opportunity will be fully utilized for putting things on a sound basis and for introducing a system of administration which will, it is hoped, commend itself to the Raja when he is able to resume the duties of his position.

Area in square miles ...	1,429
Population	63,610
Tribute	*Nil.*

13. *Khairagarh* (Political Agent).—This State continues to make fair progress, and its educational and medical establishments at Khairagarh and Dongargarh are doing good work. The road from the railway at Dongargarh to Borla, in the Kawardha State, has been partly aligned and surveyed. The Raja is a fairly enlightened ruler and understands that gaontias who have founded or improved their villages cannot any longer be treated as if they had no rights or beneficial interest in their lands. He has accordingly introduced rules for conferring a protected status on gaontias of long standing who have sunk capital in their villages. A small party of patwaris working under an Inspector is employed in measuring the cultivated area of a portion of this State, with a view to its being regularly settled. The income of the year was Rs. 2,26,097 as compared with Rs. 2,14,720 in the preceding year, and the expenditure Rs. 2,47,387 as compared with Rs. 1,21,902.

Area in square miles ...	931
Population ...	... 1,66,138
Tribute ...	Rs. 70,000

14. *Bastar* (Political Agent).—The income of the State was Rs. 1,77,276 compared with Rs. 1,41,046 in the preceding year, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,49,073 against Rs. 1,42,704. The principal increase was under the head of forest licenses issued to fell timber, &c., the revenue from which rose from Rs. 53,413 to Rs. 76,749. The State operations in timber have been curtailed with a view to their entire cessation, as it is believed that the teak forests are exhausted and need rest. The chief want of this State is a suitable land revenue settlement. Existing arrangements, which are but a renewal of the old settlement which expired 2 years ago, are based on a plough assessment, which is most unsatisfactory, as the area cultivated by a plough varies considerably in every village. With a view of obtaining other and more precise information regarding the ordinary size of the holdings and the average area of a "plough," the survey of a number of typical villages in each parganna has been undertaken and will shortly be completed. At the close of the year, 140 villages had been thus surveyed, and the statistics obtained will afford a sound basis for the approaching settlement.

Area in square miles ..	13,062
Population ..	1,96,218
Tribute ...	Rs. 3,056

At the close of the year, when the State was inspected by the Commissioner and the Political Agent, the administration of the Diwan, Mr. Ganpat Rao Gokle, was found so defective and lacking in energy and control over his subordinates, some of whom were inexperienced and injudicious and not always well chosen, that he was removed from his post, and Rao Saheb Gopinath Guru, the Superintendent of Patna, who had shown considerable energy and capacity in his management of the Kalahandi State, was appointed to succeed him. Considerable progress has been made during the year in the construction of a new road near Telin Ghât, the place where the main road to Raipur descends from the Bastar plateau to the plains of Chhattisgarh, and hitherto the main obstacle of trade with the Raipur District. The Police force, which was formerly under the Tahsildars, has been reorganized and placed under the supervision of Inspectors.

15. *Nandgaon* (Political Agent).—During the year a summary settlement was made for three years, resulting in an increase of income of Rs. 32,489. Survey operations have been commenced with the view of making the next settlement a regular one. The limitation of the expenditure in the Raj

Area in square miles ...	871
Population ..	.. 1,64,339
Tribute ...	Rs. 70,000

family, referred to in the last Administration Report of the Central Provinces, has now established a financial equilibrium. The income of the year was Rs. 2,06,722 as against Rs. 1,76,300 in the preceding year. There has been an increase under every head of revenue except Law and Justice—the result of a decline in civil litigation, which was brought about by the good crops and the cholera epidemic. Existing arrangements for education, vaccination and medical treatment are ample, and the State institutions have all done good work. This State has been exceedingly well managed by the Diwan, Mr. Ramkrishn Rao, who has shown much capacity in the performance of his duties. The Raja Bulram Dass has improved a good deal, takes an active part in the administration of his State, and renders much assistance to the Diwan.

16. *Chhuikhadan* (Political Agent).—The improvement in the administration of the State which was hoped for in former reports, has not unfortunately been realized during the year under review. The Chief still devotes the greater portion of the revenue of his State to the comforts and luxuries of himself and his family, and is the most reactionary and least amenable to advice of all the Chhattisgarh Chiefs. In the early part of the year, without any intimation of his intention to the Political Agent, he settled a considerable number of his villages on increased jamas and collected heavy nazarana. The Commissioner's advice that the excessive nazars should be refunded, has not yet been taken. The income of the year is stated at Rs. 56,497 as against Rs. 53,937 last year, and the expenditure at Rs. 56,076 as against Rs. 52,909. There has been an increase under every main head of revenue, but it is chiefly under land revenue. No progress in Education or road-making is reported. The Police, Jail, and other Establishments are very inefficient; and as the officials are inadequately remunerated by small grants of land rent free, the time which they should devote to their duties is given to cultivation. It is also to be regretted that the Chief's eldest son, who is now of mature years, does not render any real assistance in the administration of the State.

Area in square miles ...	154
Population ...	32,979
Tribute ...	Rs. 15,000

17. *Sonpur* (Political Agent).—In this State a very great improvement has been effected in Civil and Criminal Justice. The inefficient and unpaid punchayets of former days have been replaced by properly paid and well trained judges. The Police force has been reorganized and placed in a state of fair efficiency by an ex-Inspector of Government Police. The sons of the Raja take part in the State administration, the oldest being a Magistrate and a Civil Judge, and the second son the State Superintendent of Police. There is need of a new settlement, as the ryoti payments have remained the same as they were more than 20 years ago, before the railway had reached this part of the country, when agricultural produce was much less valuable than it is at present. The State sacrifices a good deal of revenue by not revising its ryoti demands. The total income of the year is stated at Rs. 71,804 against Rs. 51,469, and the expenditure at Rs. 75,761 against Rs. 54,048 in the preceding year. On the whole, though much remains to be done before the administration of this State can be considered satisfactory, there can be no doubt that there has been a considerable improvement since the appointment of the present Diwan, Mr. Banmali Misr, who has

Area in square miles ..	906
Population ..	1,78,701
Tribute ..	Rs. 9,000

evinced tact and judgment in a difficult position. Raja Niladhar Singh Deo Bahadur has shown every desire to avail himself of the advice given to him on several important occasions, and is conscious of the benefits produced by the reforms introduced by his Diwan.

18. *Rehrakole* (Political Agent).—The administration of this State made fair progress during the year. The different departments have been brought into working order, and a feeling of security has been restored to all classes. Some of the landholders who had left the State owing to the excessive demands of former years, have now returned Efforts are being made to make a better use of the vast timber resources of the State by improving the road from Sambalpur to Sonpur and by floating timber down to the adjoining open country in the Sonpur State and to the timber marts on the Mahanadi and East Coast. The slender resources and indebtedness of the State prevent much being done in the way of improvements, though public buildings are much needed. During the year the Raja, who for many years past had been almost totally blind from cataract, was operated on by the Civil Surgeon of Sambalpur, and his eyesight has been restored to him.

Area in square miles ...	833
Population	17,750
Tribute	Rs. 800

The State was visited during the year by the Political Agent, who proceeded to the border and endeavoured to settle the long pending boundary dispute between the Rehrakole and Atmalik States. Unfortunately the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals could not arrange to be present on that occasion, and the matter has not yet been finally settled.

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8 (b).—Feudatory States under Government management.

19. *Patna* (Political Agent).—The income of the year is given at Rs. 1,15,641 as against Rs. 93,937 in the preceding year, and the expenditure at Rs. 93,298 as against Rs. 1,01,719. Considerable reductions in the State Establishments were made during the year, but it will be necessary to make further reductions. The progress made in this State since it was taken under Government management is most gratifying, but the establishments kept up are perhaps somewhat in advance of its present resources. A good fair-weather road, connecting the capital town of Bolangir with the Sambalpur District and the railway, has made good progress during the year, about 13 miles having been finished, and work is going on on another section of about 7 miles.

Area in square miles ..	2,399
Population	2,57,959
Tribute ...	Rs. 8,500

A system of forest conservation has now been introduced into this State. An establishment has been appointed to watch and protect the State forests from unlicensed cutting, and a suitable scale of forest dues has been imposed. In order that the introduction of forest rules should not press unduly on the poorer classes who earn a livelihood by dealing in forest products or articles made of them, annual commutation fees and special licenses at very low rates have been fixed for their convenience. During the year the present land revenue settlement was renewed for a period of 5 years, and arrangements are being made for a survey of all cultivated lands, with a view to the villages being

regularly settled at the next settlement. This survey will, it is expected, be completed before the expiration of the term of the present summary settlement.

The young Maharaja Ram Chander Deo continued his studies at the Jubbulpore Rajkumar College, and his industry has been highly commended by the Principal. Arrangements have been made for the better supervision of the Police of the Zamindaris attached to the State.

The State was administered by Mr. Trimbuk Rao Sathe, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, during the greater portion of the year, and owes a great deal to him for its present satisfactory condition and for the improvements that have been effected in its administration during the last *three* years.

20. *Kalahandi* (Political Agent).—The income of the State amounted to Rs. 1,32,037 and its expenditure to Rs. 1,03,473 (including a sum of Rs. 8,884 paid to the Patna State in complete liquidation of the debt due to that State). A financial equilibrium has now been established. The crops were excellent, and large quantities of rice and oilseeds were exported to the Jeypur country by the Amapali ghât, which was made easy for wheeled traffic. It is also proposed to improve roads to Parbattipur, a commercial centre in the Vizagapatam District, and to Baligara in the Ganjam District. Meanwhile considerable progress has been made with the new roads from Raipur through Khariar to Bhawani Patna.

Area in square miles ...	3,745
Population ...	2,24,548
Tribute ...	Rs. 12,000

The clay soils of this State are well adapted for the growth of wheat, pulses, cotton and oilseeds as well as rice, and much of it is also suitable for sugar. With the influx of capital and the arrival of more energetic cultivators, which is sure to follow the advent of the railway to Raipur, the vast resources of this State will rapidly expand. A demand has already sprung up for its timber, and a small revenue has been realised from this source.

The crops were good, trade brisk, and the condition of the people prosperous, but the State was afflicted by one of the severest epidemics of cholera that it has ever known. The registered mortality amounted to 6 per cent of the total population ; but this, it is feared, does not represent the whole of it, for it is the custom in this part of the country for the people to abandon their homes and fly to the jungles at the appearance of cholera, and many of them perish where they take refuge, and these deaths are not ordinarily reported.

Much good work was done by the Dispensary and Vaccination establishments under the direction and supervision of Honorary Surgeon-Major J. E. Harrison.

The young Raja continued his studies during the year at the Rajkumar College at Jubbulpore, and his zeal and industry have been highly commended by the Principal of that institution.

21. *Sarangarh* (Political Agent).—This State continued to be well administered in every branch by Mr. Raghunath Rao. During the year a system of Forest conservancy was introduced which will, it is expected, protect the State forests from waste and denudation. Education has made considerable progress. There were 15 schools open during the year with 989 scholars, and the girls' school at Sarangarh is among the best in the Province. The road leading from Sarangarh through Chanderpur to Raigarh has been aligned and surveyed by the Executive Engineer and will, it is expected, be

Area in square miles ...	540
Population ...	71,274
Tribute ...	Rs. 3,500

put in hand after the rains. The recent revised settlement is reported to be working smoothly, and no difficulty whatever is experienced in collecting the land revenue. Every branch of the administration has now been overhauled and placed in good working order. The income of the State was Rs. 55,864, the expenditure Rs. 45,797, and the balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,364. It was mentioned in last year's Review that the young Chief Bhowani Pratap Singh had died during the year now under report. He was succeeded by his cousin Lal Raghubar Singh, a young man of mild and placid disposition, but unfortunately, like many of his race, addicted to intemperate habits, whereby he has injured his health and is incapable of much sustained attention to business.

22. *Raigarh* (Political Agent).—The control of this State was transferred to the Political Agent shortly before the close of the year. Its income has continued to rise and has now reached Rs. 99,844. The increase of revenue has been principally under the head 'Forests,' owing to the demand created by the railway. On the completion of the railway works this may fall off, but a demand for exportation will probably soon arise. The debt of the State has been reduced by nearly Rs. 50,000, and there is now a reasonable prospect of the State being able to supply itself at no distant date with the public buildings it so much requires. Proposals are about to be submitted for strengthening the Police force and for its better distribution. The Raja Ganshiam Singh died during the year, leaving a son, Lal Bhup Deo Singh, aged 22 years, whose right of succession to the Chiefship has been acknowledged but who has not yet been formally installed as Chief. Lal Bhup Deo Singh is intelligent and appears anxious to acquire a knowledge of State affairs. He is well behaved and takes part in the administration of the State, exercising Magisterial powers.

Area in square miles ...	1,486
Population ...	...1,28,943
Tribute ...	Rs. 4,000

23. *Kawardha* (Deputy Commissioner, Bailaspur).—The income of the year amounted to Rs. 98,650. There was an increase under all heads The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,05,182, and the excess over income was met from last year's balance. The normal expenditure of this State is well within its income, and the heavy expenditure of the year was caused by the construction of that part of the road from the railway at Bilaspur to Mandla which passes through this State and over the Chilpi ghât. The Forest revenue has increased, owing to the introduction of proper arrangements for protecting the forests from unlicensed cutting and for collecting forest dues. Education is making good progress, and the new dispensary at Kawardha proved extremely useful during the cholera epidemic. The services rendered by the present Superintendent, Mr. Balwant Rao Gadgil, to this State are many and important. He has introduced order in the land revenue and forest administration, and under his management the State has made much progress and has been able to spend large sums in useful public works.

Area in square miles ..	798
Population ...	... 86,362
Tribute ...	Rs. 32,000

24. *Sakti* (Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur).—The income of the year is stated at Rs. 24,693, and the expenditure at Rs. 22,316. There has been an increase under all heads of revenue except Excise and Pandhri. The falling off in the former is due to the closing of certain shops situated within 2 miles of the Bilaspur border, and in the latter to

Area in square miles ..	138
Population ...	.. 22,819
Tribute ...	Rs. 1,300

the departure of numerous contractors formerly employed on the railway. The forest revenue has risen largely since the introduction of a new system of forest conservancy. In 1888 the State was summarily settled for 5 years, and a field survey is now in progress in order that a regular settlement may be made at the end of that period. The sons of the ex-Chief show no appreciation of their position, nor have they made any effort to qualify themselves for taking part in the administration of the State. The ex-Chief continues to live at Raipur. The State has made good progress during the year and has been well administered by the Tahsildar, Ganpat Rao, who takes a keen interest in his charge.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—*Survey and Settlement.*

The information which is given under this head is for the season 1889-90, but the figures must be taken as only approximately correct, since complete reports of the season's work are not as yet available.

2. The two large zamindari estates (Phuljhar and Borasambar) in the Sambalpur district which remained to be settled last year, were resettled during the year under report. The revenue demand or takoli was raised from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 8,650, or by 5 per cent. Patwaris have been appointed for these two estates, and the zamindars' payments on their account will amount to Rs. 2,900. The resettlement of Sambalpur has thus been completed at a total cost of only Rs. 72 per square mile.

3. In the Raipur district, the balance of the area to be regularly assessed at the commencement of the season amounted to 986 square miles. Of this area, 961 square miles, including 718 mahals, were reassessed during the year, the gain in revenue amounting to Rs. 37,283, being at the rate of 85 per cent. In the parganas situated in the west of the district, which were summarily assessed between the years 1884 and 1887 and which are being surveyed by patwaris working on the halkabandi system, *i. e.*, each within the limits of his own circle, an area of 905 square miles was surveyed, leaving a balance of 343 square miles. In 10 out of the 16 Zamindari estates of this district revised assessments have been made and sanctioned, with effect from the 1st July 1889. The resettlement of the remaining 6 Zamindari estates are in progress.

4. The total area to be assessed in the Bilaspur district was 3,155 square miles. During the seasons 1887-88 and 1888-89 a total area of 2,236 square miles was assessed. In the present year 1889-90 an area of 909 square miles (including 559 mahals) was assessed, with the result of a revenue enhanced by Rs. 57,030. Proposals for the resettlement of 12 out of the 13 zamindaris in the Bilaspur district were submitted and sanctioned during the year under report. The financial results of their resettlement have been to raise the takolis, which include payments under the heads of Land Revenue, Excise, Forests and Pandhri, from Rs. 13,477 to Rs. 35,912, or by 166 per cent. 48 patwaris have been appointed by Government for these estates, and the zamindars' payments on their account will amount to Rs. 2,113.

5. The cadastral survey by Patwari agency in the Jabalpur and Damoh districts was completed during the year under report. As stated in the Report for 1888-89, the work of assessment was commenced in these two districts during that year. During the year fair progress in assessment work has been made in both districts.

6. Survey preparatory to assessment was continued in the Saugor, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha, and Nagpur districts,

and the outturn of the season (except in the case of Narsinghpur) compares very favourably with that of the previous season, as the following figures will show:—

	1888-89. Outturn in square miles.	1889-90. Outturn in square miles.
Saugor ...	856	1,078
Seoni ...	496	822
Narsinghpur ...	802	262
Hoshangabad ...	940	1,310
Betul ...	92	405
Chhindwara ...	714	878
Wardha ...	836	782
Nagpur ...	518	1,115

The outturn in Narsinghpur represents the balance which remained for completion at the beginning of the year. The survey of this district has been finished. In four districts (Nimar, Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat) cadastral work was started, the area surveyed in each case being as follows:—

	Square miles.
Nimar ...	748
Chanda ...	414
Bhandara ...	203
Balaghat ...	286

In Balaghat and Nimar the full staff of patwaris was working, but in the other two districts traverse operations had not been completed at the beginning of the season, and cadastral work could not be started throughout the whole area. The traverse survey has, however, been finished now.

7. The summary settlement of malguzari villages in the Mandla district was continued, and revised jamas were proposed and sanctioned for villages covering an area of 874 square miles. The increment gained amounted to Rs. 10,684.

2.—*Waste lands.*

8. The survey and assessment on a ryotwari system of the waste lands situated in the Charwa pargana, in the western portion of the Hoshangabad district, was completed in June 1890, the operations having extended over 18 months.

The area available for colonization was found not to be so large as had been expected, but it amounted to 185 square miles, or in all 92 villages, which have been divided into 5,689 survey numbers, varying from 15 to 40 acres in area, of which 1,517 were previously occupied, 3,321 were available for occupation, and the balance 851 consist of land reserved for public use by the ryots, and is termed *minhai*.

The assessment of the 1,517 survey numbers of occupied land, covering an area of 19,572 acres, has resulted in an enhancement of revenue amounting to Rs. 13,480; of which Rs. 10,000 will be realizable from July 1st 1890, and the rest in five years' time.

When the 3,321 survey numbers of land hitherto unoccupied come to be allotted under the assessment just effected, the total addition to the land revenue of the district will be over Rs. 56,000; 1,075 of these have already been allotted, covering an area of 25,000 acres and bearing an assessment of Rs. 22,500.

The total expenditure incurred on these operations has been Rs. 13,526-12-3, which falls at the rate of Rs. 73-1-10 per square mile.

9. Progress continues to be made for the better management of waste land and patch cultivation in Government forests preparatory to their being regularly settled on a ryotwari system, and the extension of the patwari system to tracts of this kind in the Seoni, Chhindwara and Betul districts has borne good fruit.

An area of 40 square miles was demarcated and surveyed, thus completing the survey of ryotwari and leased villages in the Seoni district; rent rates have been proposed and sanctioned, and the areas are now ripe for assessment.

Rent rates have also been proposed and sanctioned for the Betul and Chhindwara districts, where, however, demarcation survey has still to be completed.

3.—*Wards Estates.*

10. The following information under this head is for the year ending September 30th, 1889. During this year the private estates managed by Government, on account of the minority, indebtedness or admitted incompetence of their owners, numbered 126, with a gross area of 6,957 square miles, and an income of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees.

11. The estates which were relinquished from management cover an area of about 350 square miles, and return an income of Rs. 1,18,000. The areas of those which were brought under management is 283 square miles, and the income Rs. 33,400.

12. The total number of estates under management on the 30th of September 1889 was therefore 137, with a gross area of 7,240 square miles, and an income of over 15 lakhs of rupees.

13. The management of twelve estates was relinquished. The most important one was that of Pitehra, in the Saugor district, which was handed over to its proprietor in a flourishing condition on his attaining majority. The Mohtur estate, in the Chhindwara district, was released from management for a similar reason. Eight* estates which had been taken up owing to the indebtedness of their proprietors, were handed back to them with a clear balance sheet. The Lamkana (Jabalpur) and Hatta (Balaghat) estates, which had been also taken up for indebtedness, were thrown up, the former because the proprietors in defiance of their agreement with Government had been contracting fresh liabilities, and the latter because the proprietor refused to subject himself to the provisions of the Court of Wards Act and be formally declared disqualified from further borrowing while his estate remained under management. It should be observed, however, that the present proprietor of the Hatta estate has only lately succeeded to it, and is reported to be a careful manager. The debts were contracted by his predecessor, in whose lifetime the estate was brought under management.

*Sanbarrah (Damoh).
Konda Mardangarh (Jabalpur).
Timarni. } Hoshangabad.
Umerdha. }
Birmal. }
Bargarh. } Sambalpur.
Chakarkend. }
Pada. }

14. On the other hand, 11 estates were brought under the management of the Court of Wards during the year, six on account of the minority of their proprietors, and five on account of indebtedness, the proprietors having applied to be declared, under the Government Wards Act, incapable of managing their affairs. The most important of these estates is the zamindari of Gandai, in the Raipur district, which has an area of 203 square miles.

15. Good progress has been made in bringing under the Government Wards Act estates which were originally taken up under an agreement leaving the proprietors legally capable of contracting fresh debts and so nullifying the interference of Government. At the close of the year there were only seven estates held under these conditions. Of these, two have since been brought under the Court of Wards Act. The management of one has been relinquished, its debt having been practically cleared off. The relinquishment of two others is under consideration. In two cases management is for special reasons continued, although the proprietors have refused to apply to be formally disqualified under the Act.

16. The total income of the year of estates managed throughout its whole period was Rs. 15,06,962. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,99,548. If to this expenditure be added the amount of advances outstanding and of expenditure on capital account, the total is brought up to Rs. 18,49,008. The year closed with an uninvested balance of Rs. 5,69,290. The balance uninvested at the close of the preceding year was Rs. 6,90,421.

The largest item in the expenditure on capital account was repayment of debt, which accounted for Rs. 2,49,382. A sum of Rs. 1,42,370 was invested in Government securities, two-thirds of which was contributed by the Bhonsla estate in the Nagpur district. Investments in loans to private persons amounted to Rs. 1,36,684. Only Rs. 68,906 were spent in estate improvement. Having regard to the balances which existed at the close of the year to the credit of a large number of estates, this is an inadequate recognition of the responsibilities of the Court of Wards for the well-being of estates under its management, apart from the pecuniary interests of their proprietors. There is reason to believe that in some districts too narrow a construction was placed on the authority of the Court of Wards to spend money on estate improvement, and clear instructions have lately issued on the subject. In particular, emphasis has been laid on the field which exists in most districts for the outlay of surplus funds in improving the water-supply of villages.

In the matter of collection of the rental demand, as in previous years, the Chhattisgarh Division shows remarkably well and the Nagpur Division satisfactorily. The collections in Chhattisgarh are surprisingly good, considering that rice only yielded a 10-anna crop and that the wheat harvest was still poorer. The collection of current demand was, taking the Province as a whole, 92 per cent, while of arrears over a third was collected. The bad rabi harvests in the Jabalpur and Narbada Divisions account to some extent for the poor collection of arrears, but it was no doubt also due to carelessness on the part of the collecting staff in some cases. In Narsinghpur, rents were pitched too high on sir land leased out, and this has since been rectified.

As in previous years, the amount of Tenancy litigation conducted by the Court of Wards was insignificant and consisted chiefly of suits for arrears of rent, which numbered 689 (one-third of these were in the Narsinghpur district), of which 652 were successful.

The cost of management amounted to Rs. 1,23,618, which sum includes Rs. 33,000 levied at the 2 per cent rate, to cover the value of time and labour spent by Government officers in affairs connected with Estate management.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

1.—*Legislative Authority.*

1. The Legislative authority for the Central Provinces is the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

Acts passed.

2. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature passed during the year 1889 which affect the Central Provinces are as follow :—

(*a*) Acts specially applicable to the Central Provinces :—

Act XVI of 1889.—An Act to amend the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881, and the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1883.

Act XVII of 1889.—An Act to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.

Act XVIII of 1889.—The Central Provinces Municipal Act.

Act XIX of 1889.—The Central Provinces Village Sanitation Act.

(*b*) Acts applicable to the Central Provinces in common with other parts of, or the whole of British India :—

Act I of 1889.—The Metal Tokens Act.

Act II of 1889.—The Measures of Length Act.

Act IV of 1889.—The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

Act VI of 1889.—An Act to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Probate and Administration Act, 1870, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and to make provision with respect to certain other matters.

Act VII of 1889.—The Succession Certificate Act.

Act VIII of 1889.—An Act to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.

Act XII of 1889.—An Act to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

Act XIII of 1889.—The Cantonments Act.

Act XV of 1889.—The Indian Official Secrets Act.

Act XX of 1889.—An Act to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatics).

3.—*Police.*

Amount of crime.

3. The crime statistics of the year 1889 fully support the view which the Chief Commissioner expressed in a report to the Government of India, dated the 17th December 1889, that the crime of the Province consists mainly of petty burglaries and thefts, which rise and fall in response to the character of the seasons and the pressure on the poorer classes. An unfavourable monsoon in 1888, followed by failure of the winter rains, increased the pressure on the poorer classes in a large number of districts. Then came an extremely severe and prolonged epidemic of cholera, which in the wilder parts of the country frequently led to a general abandonment of the affected villages, from which the inhabitants sometimes kept away for weeks, leaving their houses and grain stores entirely unprotected. The returns accordingly show no changes of importance under the more heinous forms of crime, but an increase—mainly in petty burglaries—under the head "Serious offences against property." The increase is common to all the districts in which the staple crop was bad. In the few districts where there was a fairly good crop, there is either no increase or an actual decrease in crime of this description.

The number of offences reported during the past 5 years under each of the six major classes into which crime is divided, is given in the following table :—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c. ...	230	304	300	281	256
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ...	1,150	1,160	1,203	1,169	1,242
Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only ...	4,911	5,754	7,321	5,899	6,433
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	161	199	222	119	135
Class V.—Minor offences against property.	11,703	13,051	16,305	14,631	14,508
Class VI.—Other offences (excluding public and local nuisances) ...	1,578	1,832	1,781	1,732	1,560
Total ..	19,733	22,300	27,132	23,831	24,134
Also Class VI.—Public and local nuisances..	1,822	1,401	1,133	1,287	1,715
GRAND TOTAL ..	21,555	23,701	28,265	25,118	25,849

Heinous offences.

4. The following Statement shows the number of the more serious offences against the person committed during the year :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murders .. by thugs ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murders .. „ dacoits ...	...	1	2	3	1	...
Murders .. „ robbers ...	20	17	20	18	...	2
Murders .. „ poison ...	6	...	3	10	7	...
Other murders ...	100	90	115	98	...	17
Total ...	126	103	140	129	...	11
Attempt at murder ...	18	18	21	24	3	...
Culpable homicide ...	20	28	23	22	...	1
Rape ...	75	61	47	71	24	...
Administering stupefying drugs ...	7	13	11	13	2	...
Total ...	246	228	242	259	17 net increase.	...

Two of the murders by dacoits were committed in the Hoshangabad District by the gang of the proclaimed dacoit Bondrya. The murders by robbers occurred chiefly in the districts of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur. The murders by poison were all unimportant cases; none of them were committed by professional poisoners. Seven of the 'other murders' were committed in the Sambalpur district, owing to a belief that the victims had brought cholera into the district by witchcraft.

Dacoity.

5. Under this head 32 cases were reported during the year: four of these were however declared false, so that only 28 true cases remain to be accounted for. They were distributed as shown below :—

Nimar	...	9
Saugor	...	7
Hoshangabad	...	2
Bilaspur	...	2
Sambalpur	...	2

and one in each of the districts of Mandla, Chanda, Narsinghpur, Balaghat, Damoh, and Jubbulpore. It is believed that one of the Hoshangabad, and three of the Nimar dacoities were committed by Bondrya and his gang; whilst in the Saugor district four, or possibly five cases, were the work of bands of dacoits from Native States across our border. The most important police event of the year was no doubt the capture of the proclaimed dacoit Tantia in August 1889 by Holkar's officers in Indore Territory. The operations against Tantia had been pushed with earnestness. The most ready assistance was given to our police by Holkar's officials, the two forces working together most cordially; and, although the whole merit of the capture is justly ascribed to Rissaldar-Major Isri Pershad and his men, some credit is due to the police of the Central Provinces for preventing the dacoits from breaking back across the reserved forests of Nimar, as they would probably have done had they seen any chance of success Tantia was convicted of dacoity with murder and executed in the month of December.

6. In the following Statement the results of Police action in respect of both persons and property during the past two years are shown :— Police action.

	1888.	1889.
Cognizable crime.		
Total offences in columns 4 and 6 of Statement A.	25,522	26,150
Total investigated (including expunged cases) ...	16,989	17,719
Percentage of cases investigated to reported .	66·56	67·76
Do. convicted to investigated .	52·93	54·91
Do. do. to tried ..	79·56	80·37
Number of persons arrested by police (column 21 of Statement A)	16,252	17,601
Do. do. by order of Magistrate (column 22 of do).	2,300	2,139
Total number arrested ..	18,552	19,740
Percentage of persons discharged without trial to persons arrested by police .	3·70	2·89
Do. do. put on trial to arrested ..	97·43	97·94
Do. do. convicted to arrested by police ...	74·66	74·84
Do. do. do. to total arrested (column 23 of Statement A) .	69·65	70·53
Do. do. do. to tried ..	72·32	72·64
Do. do. acquitted to tried ...	25·77	25·28
Non-cognizable cases.		
Total cases in which police were employed ...	371	327
Property stolen and recovered.		
Stolen in cognizable cases ...	5,29,050	5,32,827
Recovered ...	1,98,541	1,88,304
Percentage recovered ...	37·	35·

The increase of reports, and of the number of cases investigated, signifies a larger amount of work, which, added to the trouble attendant on an unhealthy season with cholera, might have given results less favourable to the police than the returns of the previous year. There has not, however, been any falling off; on the contrary, each of those percentages which are recognized as tests of the working of the police shows some improvement.

There is, however, reason to believe that in some districts too free a use has been made of the discretionary provisions of Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, and that, to escape trouble and the risk of punishment or reprimand, subordinate police officers occasionally refuse to investigate cases in which they anticipate failure, but which ought to be investigated.

Strength of Force.

7. The strength of the Police force for general duty at the end of 1889 was: –

1	Inspector-General.
18	District Superintendents.
2	Assistant District Superintendents, 1st grade,
4	,, ,, ,, 2nd ,, A. Division.
5	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, B. ,,
37	Inspectors.
5	European Constables.
91	Sub-Inspectors.
151	Chief Constables.
1,036	Head ,,
6,836	Constables.
86	Boy Orderlies.
102	Mounted Police.
6	Opium Detectives.
Total for general duty ...	8,380

There was also a body of Railway Police employed on those portions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Bengal-Nagpur Railway which run through the Central Provinces, whose number is given below :—

4	Inspectors.
8	European Constables.
21	Head ,,
254	Constables.
Total Railway Police ...	287

As compared with the previous year, the above figures represent a net increase in the Foot Police of 22 Sub-Inspectors, 13 Chief Constables, 30 Head Constables, and 62 Constables on general duty; also a decrease of 89 Mounted Constables; whilst the Railway Police show an increase of 8 officers and 68 men. The increase of men for general duty, however, is in part only nominal, and is caused by the introduction of the scheme for enrolling the Clerical Establishments under the Police Act for executive duty

The reduction of the Mounted Police was sanctioned in August 1888, and has been given effect to during the past 12 months: 89 Sowars have been reduced in order to contribute funds for the increase of the pay of the lowest class of Foot Police.

8. No change was made in the distribution of the force during the year. Since the close of the year the final sanction of the Chief Commissioner has been accorded to a scheme for establishing armed and trained Reserves at certain District Head-quarters. These Reserves will be provided for by an addition of 75 men to the whole force in the Province, together with a general redistribution in all districts. Distribution of the Force.

9. In the larger and more remote Zamindaris of the Chhattisgarh Division the Zamindars maintain and supervise their own Police. The other Zamindaris in this Division are under the control of the regular Police. Zamindari Police.

10. The conduct of the force on the whole has been good, though the number of punishments inflicted, both by Magistrates and Departmental superiors, has increased. The difficulty of finding fit recruits for Police service is increasingly felt. The increase of wages to all classes of agricultural and private servants, together with the rise in prices, tends to make other kinds of service preferable to that in the Constabulary.

4.—*Criminal Justice.*

11. The following figures show the total number of cases reported and the total number returned as true for each of the last three years :— Number of cases reported.

		Reported cases.	Cases rejected under Section 203, C. Cr. P.	Cases declared false.	True cases.	Percentage of true to reported cases.
1887	...	28,056	3,168	465	24,423	87·1
1888	...	27,482	3,456	412	23,614	85·9
1889	...	27,585	2,790	349	24,446	88·5

12. The number of offences affecting the human body increased from 7,316 to 7,348, and of those against property from 9,025 to 9,503. The increase of the former is without doubt due in some measure to the establishment of more Honorary Magistrates' Courts. A larger number of trivial assault cases and the like are brought forward when facilities are afforded for bringing differences into Court for settlement. The number of offences against property is even now far below that in 1887, and the increase of 500 is due probably to the epidemic of cholera, in consequence of which the inhabitants of whole villages in certain parts of the country were found to have deserted their houses and grain stores, which thus fell an easy prey to any person who chose to steal. Number of offences brought to trial.

13. Among Stipendiary Magistrates there has been a decrease of two in the Second class, and an increase of three in the Third; among Honorary Magistrates there are three more in the First class, eleven fewer in the Second, and thirty-one more in the Third. Altogether there is one more Stipendiary Magistrate, while there are 23 more Honorary Magistrates. Strength of Magistracy.

New Benches of Honorary Magistrates have been established in Mohgaon, Pandhurna, Sohagpur and Bisrampur.

14. The total number of persons disposed of by the Magistrates was 40,352 against 37,403 in the preceding year. The percentages of distribution Work of Magistracy.

amongst the various classes of Magistrates for the past three years are compared below :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
District Magistrates ...	5·2	5·4	4·9
Assistant Commissioners, Extra-Assistant Commissioners at Head-quarters, and Cantonment Magistrates .	27·8	29·3	29·9
Other Stipendiary Magistrates ...	39·7	33·3	33·2
Honorary Magistrates ...	27·3	32·0	32·0

The proportion of work done by Honorary Magistrates was greatest in Raipur, where they disposed of 1,710 persons out of 3,491.

Results of trials.

15. During the year, 41,450 persons were brought before the Magistrates for enquiry or on trial. Of these, 23,319 were convicted or committed, whilst 16,896 were acquitted or discharged. The percentage of convictions again fell, being 56·3 as against 57·8 in 1888 and 60·3 in 1887. Acquittals were more numerous in Hurt and Assault cases, such as are largely tried by Honorary Magistrates.

Courts of Session tried 238 persons as against 252 in the previous year, and the percentage of convictions rose to 73 as compared with 70 in 1888 and 60 in 1887.

Punishments.

16. The total number of persons punished has risen from 21,767 to 22,781. The percentage of persons sentenced to fine only has fallen from 58· to 55·8, while that of persons whipped only has risen from 5·9 to 6·7, and that of persons imprisoned only from 27·3 to 29·5. The District reports show that most Deputy Commissioners are careful to impress upon the subordinate Magistracy the importance of imposing appropriate punishments. It is satisfactory to note the improvement that has taken place in this respect. But there is room for still further improvement.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

17. The amount paid to witnesses for their expenses fell from Rs. 10,112 to Rs. 4,636, although the number of witnesses was considerably greater. In view of this fact the Officiating Judicial Commissioner suggests that the rules were worked in too parsimonious a spirit. The Chief Commissioner does not, however, think that the average rate of payment per witness is a fair criterion of the adequacy of these payments. There can be no doubt that in former years the practice of the Central Provinces as compared with that of Bengal and the larger provinces was most extravagant. In the vast majority of cases no payments to witnesses are really called for. If the rules are reasonably applied and payments made under them to witnesses in important Police and Sessions cases, all that is necessary will be done. In some of the reports the amounts expended *per recipient* are shown, and appear to be quite sufficient.

Appeals.

18. The following figures show the number of appeals disposed of by the several classes of Appellate Courts in 1889 as compared with the disposals of the two preceding years :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
To District Magistrates ...	1,410	1,573	1,492
„ Courts of Session ...	1,090	1,189	1,160
„ Judicial Commissioner ...	140	185	158

The percentages of appeals rejected and sentences confirmed to appeals disposed of were as follows in each of the last three years :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	78	88	62
In Sessions Courts	74	79	72
In District Magistrates' Courts	66	62	68

Revision and confirmation.

19. The number of persons involved in cases taken up and disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner on revision was 1,316 against 1,167 in the preceding year.

During the year 54 sentences of death were referred to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation. In 32 cases the sentence was confirmed, in 13 modified, and in 7 reversed, and 2 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

5.—*Prisons.*

Admissions.

20. The admissions of the year compare thus with those of the three preceding years :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Convicts ...	10,449	8,706	9,566
Under trial ..	5,079	4,877	5,408
Civil ...	706	352	133

The total Jail population has risen during the past year, but still remains less than it was in the previous year; the figures for the last three years being 20,181, 18,184 and 19,377. The increase in the number of convicts and under-trial prisoners admitted is, without doubt, due to the increase of crime, caused by high prices, unfavourable seasons, and the presence of cholera. The decrease in the number of civil prisoners is marked and satisfactory.

The daily average prison population has risen from 3,739·79 in 1887 to 4,146·69 in 1888, and 4,552·90 in 1889. This increase in the daily average number of prisoners in Jail is due not only to the increase of admissions, but also to the passing on convicts of somewhat heavier sentences involving longer residence in Jail.

Sentences.

21. Although there has been an increase in the total number of admissions, there has, at the same time, been a decided decrease in the number of very light sentences not exceeding one month. There has been a slight increase in the sentences of from 1 to 3 months, and a heavy increase in sentences of from 3 to 6 months. Taking the above three classes together the percentage of convicts sentenced to 6 months and under is 76, the same as in the previous year. During a season of scarcity, such as that which has just passed, when a number of poor casuals were arrested for stealing grain or food, it was hardly to be expected that the proportion of light sentences would show any decrease. The number of sentences for terms exceeding 6 months' imprisonment has increased as compared with either of the two preceding years. The sentences of transportation for a term of years have also increased ; whilst the number of sentences of transportation for life, and of sentences to death, have decreased.

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Punishments.

22. The following table shows for the past 3 years the total number of prisoners, the number of punishments inflicted on them, and the ratio of the number of punishments to the total number of prisoners in each Jail:—

Jails.	Total number of prisoners.			Total punishments.			Ratio of punishments per cent to total number of prisoners.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Nagpur	1,791	1,882	1,947	1,168	634	1,341	65·21	33·68	68·88
Jubbulpore	2,349	2,268	2,333	749	763	391	31·89	33·64	16·76
Raipur	2,320	1,906	2,219	460	308	447	19·83	16·16	20·14
Saugor	755	739	808	39	56	161	5·17	7·57	19·92
Bhandara	505	388	371	5	62	43	0·99	15·98	11·59
Chanda	490	340	253	97	34	111	19·79	10·00	43·87
Wardha	337	343	271	173	89	128	51·33	25·94	47·23
Balaghat	495	235	262	123	58	76	24·84	24·68	29·01
Sironcha	51	28	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh	325	252	384	74	116	59	22·77	46·03	15·36
Seoni	329	273	308	86	33	23	26·14	8·85	7·47
Mandla	361	212	275	115	122	89	31·86	57·55	32·37
Chhindwara	302	250	236	214	165	87	70·86	66·00	36·86
Betul	358	301	272	13	20	120	3·63	6·64	44·12
Hoshangabad	602	704	684	47	77	127	7·81	10·94	18·56
Narsinghpur	712	564	694	26	50	79	3·65	8·86	11·38
Nimar	341	409	411	21	18	113	6·16	4·40	27·49
Sambalpur	1,043	798	876	118	63	60	11·31	7·89	6·85
Bilaspur	738	809	1,013	39	33	59	5 28	4·08	5·82
Total ...	14,204	12,701	13,628	3,567	2,701	3,514	25 11	21·26	25·79

Punishments have increased in number, and the percentage also shows a rise from 21·26 in 1888, to 25·79 in the past year. If, however, the minor penalties described as "other punishments" (including warnings) are left out of account, there was a decrease in punishments.

Expenditure.

23. The cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners has risen from Rs. 2,34,758 in 1887, to Rs. 2,53,167 in 1888 and Rs. 2,81,471 in 1889; whilst the average cost per prisoner during the same three years was Rs. 62-12-4, Rs. 61-0-10 and Rs. 61-13-2, respectively. The total expenditure has thus increased by Rs. 28,304 during the year, and the cost per head by Rs. 0-12-4. The following table compares the figures for the past three years:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Total cost.			Cost of each prisoner.								
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.			1888.			1889.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations ..	97,213	1,10,655	1,28,699	26	4	11	26	13	6	28	5	2
Establishment ...	78,462	83,039	84,978	20	15	8	20	0	4	18	10	8
Police Guard ...	13,592	10,578	10,509	3	10	2	2	8	9	2	4	11
Hospital charges ...	4,177	6,660	7,061	1	1	10	1	9	8	1	8	10
Clothing ...	20,321	19,726	23,840	5	12	0	5	0	0	5	7	10
Contingencies ...	20,993	22,509	26,384	5	9	9	5	6	10	5	12	9
Total ...	2,34,758	2,53,167	2,81,471	62	12	4	61	0	10	61	13	2

This slight increase of cost per head is due to the rise in the price of cereals, the increase in the number of Burmese convicts, whose diet costs more than that of Hindus, and the fact that short-term prisoners received the highest scale of diet during the whole year instead of during three quarters of it as in 1888.

The out-break of cholera in 9 of the jails increased the expenditure under clothing, hospital charges and contingencies.

To set off against this expenditure is a larger store of grain in hand at the close of the year than at the commencement, the difference being valued at Rs. 7,249.

24. In most jails there has been improvement in the working of the manufacture departments. The net cash earnings have risen from Rs. 37,253 to Rs. 46,466; and the excess of credits, including raw material and manufactured articles and machinery, &c., over debits, shows an increase of profits from Rs. 57,551 in 1888 to Rs. 79,414 in 1889, or an average increase per labouring prisoner of Rs. 3-12-4. The Nagpur Central Jail has now its distinctive industry —Form-printing, while the Jubbulpore Jail continues to weave tent-cloths and small carpets. Castor oil pressing is the leading industry of the Raipur Central Jail. Manufactures.

25. With an increased jail population to deal with during a year which has been admittedly most unhealthy, it is natural that there should be a greater number of admissions into hospital than in the previous year. Deaths also increased from 168 to 225, but the ratio *per mille* of the daily average number sick was less. In the two largest Central Jails, Nagpur and Jubbulpore, the daily average number sick, the total number of deaths, also the percentage of sick, and of deaths, show a most satisfactory decrease. The figures of the Raipur Central Jail correspond more closely with those of the preceding year; whilst in most of the District Jails the larger number of sick and of deaths testify to the general unhealthiness of the year. Vital statistics.

The marked improvement in the vital statistics of the two great Central Jails in so sickly a year is no doubt partly due to the prohibition to transfer weakly prisoners from District Jails, but medical supervision has also been more strictly exercised, and the improvement is partly due to this.

The increase in the number of deaths is due to the cholera epidemic which attacked nine of the Jails, and was most fatal in Nagpur, Hoshangabad and Sambalpur. If the number of deaths from cholera (65) be deducted from the total, there would remain only 160 as compared with 168 deaths from a smaller jail population in the previous year.

6.—*Civil Justice.*

26. The number of Courts open at the close of 1889 was 191 as against 178 open at the close of the preceding year. Details for the two years are given in the margin. There was one more Court (of Tahsildar) at Borasambhar, Munsiffs were newly appointed at Tirora, Warora and Burha, and Civil Judicial powers were given to 3 Naib-Tahsildars in the Nagpur District, 1 in Chanda, 3 in Wardha, 1 in Jubbulpore, 1 in Saugor, 1 in Damoh and 1 in Narsinghpur. The Asirgarh Small Cause Court was closed in July. These are the more important changes in the Civil Judiciary.

	1888.	1889.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1
Do. Commissioner ..	4	4
Do. Deputy Commissioner ...	18	18
Do. Civil Judge ...	11	12
Do. Assistant Commissioner.	36	34
Do. Tahsildar ...	51	52
Do. Munsiff ...	18	21
Do, Naib-Tahsildar ...	31	42
De. Small Cause Court Judges and Registrars ..	8	7
Total ...	178	191

Number of suits.

27. The number of suits again decreased, and this year the decrease was more marked. The numbers for the last three years are:—

1887.	1888.	1889.
1,11,855	1,10,479	1,00,330

The decrease has been attributed, firstly, to the epidemic of cholera, and also in the Nerbudda Division to the failure of crops. On the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, is of opinion that in that district the two successive good cotton crops has increased the prosperity of the poorer classes and enabled them to meet their obligations.

Value of suits.

28. Though the total number of suits has diminished, the value as computed under the Court Fees Act has risen to Rs. 81,53,966 from Rs. 79,91,259 in 1888. It was noticed in last year's Report that the average values of suits had a tendency to increase with the development of the country and the increase of trade. This tendency is again observable in the figures for 1889. It may, however, also be explained by the decrease of litigation due to the causes already mentioned, which naturally occurred in the petty suits for money due—the most numerous class of all.

Suits between landlord and tenant.

29. With the decline of other litigation the number of suits between landlord and tenant has also decreased, though not proportionately. In fact the percentage of these suits to the whole number is gradually rising. In 1887 this percentage was 9·4, in 1888 10, in 1889 10·5. The probable explanation of this is the increasing knowledge of the tenant class of their rights under the Tenancy Act.

Distribution of work.

30. The percentage of suits disposed of by Small Cause Courts remained the same as in 1888; the percentage of those disposed of by Naib-Tahsildars increased, while the percentage of those disposed of by Munsiffs decreased. The percentage of suits disposed of by all these Courts taken together was 67·6 as against 68 in 1888. The amount of work done by Tahsildars was slightly less than in 1888, that done by Assistant Commissioners and Civil Judges appreciably more. These results naturally follow from what has already been noted—the investiture of several Naib-Tahsildars with Civil Judicial powers, the appointment of more Munsiffs, and the increase in the average value of the suits instituted. The new Munsiffs did not begin to work till the middle of the year. Otherwise the relief afforded to Tahsildars' Courts would have been much greater.

Duration of suits.

31. The following figures show the Provincial durations and average number of hearings for the last two years:—

		1888.	1889.
Duration of suits ...	Contested ...	53·5	55·1
	Uncontested ...	34·2	34·9
Average number of hearings.	Contested ...	3·1	3·6
	Uncontested ...	1·7	2·0

Thus the figures for 1889 compare unfavourably with those for the preceding year. The average duration and the average number of hearings have both increased in both contested and uncontested cases.

The Judicial Commissioner observes that no objection need be taken to the average duration of suits being as long as it is, or even longer, if only it can be

shown that the longer duration has tended to the convenience of parties and the saving of time and labour to the Courts; but that when the longer duration is due to the ineffectual issue of process after process, and the same suit comes again and again before the Court only to be postponed because a summons has not been served, or the Court has no time to go on with the case, or the witnesses have not attended though duly summoned, the lengthened duration is a sign that there is want of grasp and system and that the working of the Court concerned is not satisfactory. These remarks have the Chief Commissioner's concurrence. Greater importance attaches to the number of hearings than to the actual duration of a suit, and the increased number of hearings in the past year is probably in some measure due to the smaller proportion of those petty cases which are ordinarily disposed of at one hearing.

Appeals.

32. The number of appeals has decreased this year from 7,934 to 7,092. This nearly corresponds with the decrease in original suits. The number of first appeals from orders has increased. It is satisfactory to note that the District reports show that Deputy Commissioners of districts in which there is also a Civil Judge have not overlooked the importance of so distributing appeals as to enable them to satisfy themselves as to the working of all their subordinate Courts.

Duration of appeals.

33. The average duration of appeals has decreased, both in Divisional and District Courts. In six districts—Wardha, Balaghat, Saugor, Mandla, Narsinghpur and Nimar—there was an increase in the average duration.

Work of Judicial Commissioner.

34. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court the number of regular appeals fell from 947 to 929, and of miscellaneous appeals from 69 to 62. The average duration in this Court in the former was 139·7 as against 129·5, and in the latter 106·7 as against 108·5.

Execution of decrees.

35. The number of applications for execution presented during the year was 80,591, of which 10,374 were left pending at the end of the year. The figures for 1888 were 84,238 and 9,578, so that although the number of applications decreased considerably, more were left pending than at the end of 1888.

Satisfaction was obtained in full in 15,691, and in part in 15,134, whilst 36,822 proved wholly infructuous.

The amount realized by process was Rs. 11,73,009, and the amount realized without process was Rs. 17,799. The number of judgment-debtors arrested but released without imprisonment was only 549 as against 1,664 in the previous year, while the number actually imprisoned was only 93 as against 351. Results such as these were anticipated in last year's Report owing to the introduction of Act VI of 1888.

Miscellaneous.

36. The fees levied for the service of processes amounted to Rs. 2,06,207; and the charges incurred in their execution to Rs. 84,732. The corresponding figures for 1888 were Rs. 2,19,987 and Rs. 82,217. This increase in the charges is due to the strengthening of establishment found necessary.

7.—*Registration.*

Registration offices.

37. The number of Registration offices was 82 compared with 81 in the previous year, the increase being due to the division of the Wardha Sub-

district and the consequent creation of a new Sub-office at Deoli. The experience of the past two years has tended to show that the sub-division of the larger registration areas and the opening of new offices tends, especially in the more populous and advanced districts, perceptibly to increase registration.

Registration staff.

38. The following changes in the Registration staff were made during the year. The *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of Arvi and the special unsalaried Sub-Registrar of Ashti, in the Wardha District, were replaced by special salaried officers; while the schoolmaster of Deoli (also in the Wardha District) was appointed *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of this newly formed Sub-district. Finally, the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of Ramtek was replaced by a special salaried officer.

The details of Registration Establishment during 1889-90 as compared with that of the previous year are shown below :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
I. Registrars	18	18
II. Sub-Registrars—		
1. *Ex-officio*	35	33
2. Special salaried	17	20
3. Unsalaried—		
(*a*). Special	4	3
(*b*). Schoolmasters	7	8
Total Sub-Registrars	63	64
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT	81	82

1,279 registrations were effected by schoolmasters acting as Sub-Registrars, as against 1,070 in the previous year. In only one instance (Chimur) was the work really bad,—a fact due to the incompetence and neglect of the Headmaster. This neglect extended to his school work also and led to his dismissal. In Barmhan and Deori, the work done was excellent. Indeed Deori was one of the best, if not the best Sub-office in the Provinces.

General results.

39. The general results of the year's operations as compared with those of the previous year may be summarized as follows :—

(1). The total number of documents registered rose from 27,383 to 28,676, showing an increase of 1,293 registrations, or 4·7 per cent. The increase extended both to compulsory and optional registrations.

(2). The gross receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 95,545-10-1 to Rs. 1,00,696-11-0, an increase of 5·4 per cent. The increase extended both to regular fees and miscellaneous receipts.

(3). The expenditure fell from Rs. 43,208-15-6 to Rs. 40,298-8-4.

(4). The percentage of expenditure to income fell from 45·2 to 40·0.

(5). The net income rose from Rs. 52,337 to Rs 60,398, or from 54·7 per cent to 59·9 per cent of the gross receipts.

The chief features of the year are therefore the increase in registrations, both compulsory and optional, and the rise in net income consequent on larger gross receipts and diminished expenditure.

40. The following Statement shows more generally the progress of registration under the main heads during the last seven years : — General analysis of Registrations.

Year.	Sale of immoveable property.	Mortgages of immoveable property.	Leases.	Registrations affecting moveable property.	Wills.	All other Registrations.	Total.
1883-84 ...	4,472	8,806	4,100	3,825	141	1,036	22,380
1884-85 ...	4,686	8,395	4,009	3,886	155	1,158	22,289
1885-86 ...	4,881	9,487	4,337	4,173	164	1,203	924,605
1886-87 ..	5,470	10,814	3,540	4,354	168	1,349	25,695
1887-88 ...	6,158	11,167	4,170	4,326	210	1,514	27,545
1888-89 ...	6,257	11,071	3,903	4,329	195	1,628	27,383
1889-90 ...	6,777	11,429	4,247	4,262	216	1,745	28,676

Under all heads except leases and registrations affecting moveable property the totals of the year under review are larger than they have been in any preceding year, and the figures appear to show that there is a steadily progressive extension in the operations of the Department.

41. The receipts from Registration fees rose from Rs. 57,993 to Rs. 60,998, while the receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 39,698 as compared with Rs. 37,553. As at the same time the expenditure has fallen from Rs. 43,209 to Rs. 40,298, the net income of the year is Rs. 60,398, the highest ever reached. Financial results.

The increase in income is due partly to the fact that the Revised Schedule of fees was in force during the whole year instead of during 10 months as in 1888, and partly to the increased number both of registrations and miscellaneous operations which characterised the past year.

The value of the property affected by registered documents rose from Rs. 98,58,640 to Rs. 1,02,16,265, the value of the immoveable property dealt with alone amounting to Rs. 95,59,082.

The incidence of Registration fees rose, as was anticipated in last year's Report, from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 2-2-0 in consequence of the longer operation of the new fees.

8.—*Municipal administration.*

42. The number of Municipalities in existence during the year 1888-89 was 57, the figures for the several Divisions being :— Number and constitution of Municipalities.

Nagpur	20
Jubbulpore	12
Nerbudda	21
Chhattisgarh	4
Total ...	57

There were 629 members on the Municipal Committees, 4 being shown as *ex-officio* (in Pachmarhi), 167 as nominated, and 458 as elected.

Income.

43. The total income of all the Municipalities in 1888-89 was Rs. 10,18,312, as compared with Rs. 9,58,616 in the previous year. The increase of over Rs. 59,000 shown by these figures was mainly due to larger receipts from Octroi. Income from Markets and from Bazar dues was also considerably more than in the preceding year. On the other hand, receipts from subscriptions to Dispensaries, from rents of land and public gardens, and from the tax on wire-drawing levied at Burhanpur declined to a noticeable extent. This last is due to the rate of the tax having been reduced under the Chief Commissioner's orders.

The increase in Octroi duty is general, but is most marked in the towns of Jubbulpore and Nagpur. It is attributed in the first case to the replenishment of grain stores, and in the second to the adoption of a Revised Octroi Schedule.

The source of Municipal income which is next in general importance to Octroi is Bazar taxation. In most towns this takes the form of fees levied from the traders who set up their stalls in the bazar: but in the Nagpur Division, and in the Municipalities of Damoh and Hatta in the Jubbulpore Division, a tax is levied on the articles brought to the bazar for sale. The income obtained in both these ways amounted to Rs. 75,105 in the year under review; being nearly Rs. 11,000 more than the total realised in 1887-88.

Expenditure.

44. The total expenditure of Municipalities in 1888-89 was Rs. 9,87,864 as compared with Rs. 10,15,207 in the preceding year—a decrease of over Rs. 27,000. The reduced outlay was shared in by 24 towns. The only main heads under which there was an increase of expenditure are "Refunds of Octroi" and "Public Safety" (lighting of streets). The towns of Nagpur and Raipur increased their outlay upon street-lighting.

The cost of works connected with the Public Health diminished by over Rs. 20,000: but this is mainly due to the fact that there was special expenditure on Water-works in Jubbulpore in the previous year. Conservancy and Drainage works together absorbed Rs. 1,67,289, or Rs. 3,317 more than in 1887-88. The increased outlay on drainage works in Raipur is noticeable.

Sanitary Board.

45. The appointment of the Sanitary Commissioner to act with the Superintending Engineer, and with District and Divisional officers as a Sanitary Board, and the submission by him of Inspection Reports upon each town that he visits, have placed the supervision and reform of conservancy in Municipalities on a sound practical basis.

Miscellaneous.

46. The decrease in subscriptions to Dispensaries reported from many towns is to be regretted; and the Committees have been impressed with the importance of making serious efforts to increase the income from this source. "There is a strong belief in the minds of the public (writes the Com-"missioner of Chhattisgarh) that medical aid should be given by the Government. "It is difficult to overcome this strange prejudice. Many of the people are very "liberal in regard to charitable objects, and many of them believe thoroughly in "the utility of this particular charity: yet the Dispensaries are too often "grudgingly supported." The orders issued by the Administration with regard to giving gratuitous relief only to persons who cannot afford to pay for medicines have in some places been misunderstood, and in other places have not yet been acted upon. In the few places where vigorous action has been taken on these orders, the results have been very satisfactory.

9.—*Local Boards.*

Local Self-Government Act.

47. At the time of the introduction of the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1883, certain areas which were considered too remote or backward for the exercise of local self-government were excluded from the provisions of the Act, under the terms of Section 36. These were the Mandla District, the Lakhnadon Tahsil in Seoni, the Behir Tahsil in Balaghat, and the Sironcha Tahsil in Chanda; the remaining portions of the three last-named districts being brought under the Act. The introduction of an improved system of executing local works referred to below, rendered it undesirable that the public works of different portions of a district should be carried out by different agencies, and the Chief Commissioner therefore took up the question of extending the Local Self-Government Act to the areas above enumerated. No change was made in Sironcha, which is isolated in situation and inhabited by people of different race and language from the rest of the district; but Behir and Lakhnadon could, it was found, be safely granted the self-government which has worked successfully in the other tahsils of the districts to which they belong. Arrangements were therefore matured for constituting Local Boards in those two tahsils, and forming District Councils for the entire districts of Balaghat and Seoni. The District Council of Balaghat came into existence on the 22nd April 1889, and the Seoni District Council on the 23rd August 1889.

Meetings of District Councils and Local Boards.

48. All the District Councils met more frequently and many of the Local Boards less frequently during the year (1888-89) than the Rules require. Greater regularity in holding the prescribed number of meetings in each year and greater regularity in attending those meetings will, the Chief Commissioner believes, come by degrees. And it is encouraging to find evidence that many of the members of District Councils and Local Boards take a real interest in their duties, and assist District Officers with sound and practical advice on local matters.

Education.

49. Of the matters with which local bodies have to deal, there is none in which they render more efficient service to the State than the encouragement and supervision of Primary Education. The interest taken in this subject by Local Board members is active and satisfactory; and their services are of solid assistance to the Educational Department. The enthusiasm of District Councils for educational progress tended, at first, to divert too large a share of their available resources to this object, and to reduce the funds available for a civilising agency of equal if not superior importance—the development of communications. It was found necessary to reduce the estimates of several districts under the head of Education when passing the District Fund Budgets for 1888-89, so as to give effect to certain orders issued by the Chief Commissioner in November 1887, on the subject of the limits of appropriation of funds for Educational purposes: and it was at the same time pointed out that the reduction of establishments or school classes which this change involved should, if necessary, be met by increased private subscriptions. The advice thus given has been generally acted upon, the amount of private subscriptions having increased from Rs. 4,694 in 1887-88 to Rs. 9,876 in 1888-89. These figures do not include a considerable sum subscribed for buildings and prizes which does not appear in the public accounts.

Putting aside certain isolated instances of friction and failure—due for the most part to the Councils concerned allowing themselves to be swayed by the prejudices of individual members—it may be said that the Educational adminis-

tration of District Councils was fairly successful during the year. The Chief Commissioner has now taken steps to place the administration of schools (other than European) managed on the grant-in-aid system in the hands of the Councils. He considered it anomalous that the encouragement of private educational enterprise should rest upon Provincial revenues and Departmental authority, instead of being in the hands of the representatives of that section of the public from which the Educational cess is raised, and which contributes so freely to schools established by Government.

Dispensaries.

50. It is satisfactory to observe that the receipts from subscriptions to these institutions have increased, although the increase is not so great or so general as was to be expected from the introduction of rules which were prescribed by the Chief Commissioner for the guidance of Municipal and other local bodies, requiring that well-to-do applicants for relief should pay for medicines dispensed to them.

Pounds.

51. The control of Pounds is in the hands of District Councils. The system of management is not uniform, the agency employed for their immediate working being in some cases the Police, in others Schoolmasters, and in others Malguzars. The Chief Commissioner has expressed the opinion that there is nothing to be gained and much to be hazarded by taking away the management of Pounds from the Police. Schoolmasters who do their work properly cannot, he thinks, have time to attend to the working of Pounds: and Malguzars are not unlikely to keep their own cattle free of the Pounds, while impounding the cattle of their tenants He has refrained, however, from laying down any hard-and-fast rule on the subject, as difference of local circumstances may necessitate difference of treatment.

Roads.

52. In consequence of the inability of District Councils to carry out the road schemes prepared under the orders of the Chief Commissioner for their districts, owing to their having no competent agency at their disposal, a scheme was promulgated in November 1888 whereby the execution of all the public works of the District Councils has been taken over by the Administration. All the work in each district requiring professional skill is placed in the hands of the Sub-Divisional Public Works Officer. For the execution of all works not immediately requiring professional skill and direction, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, with his subordinate staff of all grades, is the responsible executive agency; but the services of Local Boards are to be largely employed in the supervision of works.

The effect of this change of agency is not seen in the expenditure on Roads in 1888-89, otherwise than as a reduction of the total, for the reason that properly planned surveys and estimates had to be made before work could be begun. In the meantime no money has been thrown away on ill-considered undertakings. The subjoined figures compare the expenditure on Roads in 1887-88 and 1888-89:—

	Orginal works.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88 ...	89,050	73,201 ...	1,62,251
1888-89 ...	63,867	85,938 ...	1,49,805

The Reports of the Commissioners of Divisions show that the change in system has been acknowledged by almost all the District Councils to be a distinct gain.

10.—*Military.*

Regular forces.

53. As reported last year, the re-organization of District Commands has effected considerable changes in the distribution of the forces stationed in the Central Provinces. The Saugor District became the Nerbudda District, losing Nowgong and receiving Hoshangabad from the Nagpur Command. The Detachment of Native Infantry at Hoshangabad has, however, since been withdrawn. The Nagpur District, which has its head-quarters at Kamptee, and includes the Stations of Raipur, Sambalpur, and Sitabaldi (Nagpur), was transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Army, but Sambalpur continues to be garrisoned by Madras troops.

During the past year the 23rd Bombay Regiment has replaced the 4th Bombay Regiment in the Nagpur Command. The 2nd Madras Lancers and the 16th Bombay Regiment continue at Kamptee, and the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment has replaced the Middlesex Regiment at that station. Brigadier-General Anderson, C. B., continued in the Command of the Nagpur District. In the Nerbudda District the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, which replaced the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment at Jubbulpore last year, continues at that station, and the 1st Bengal Cavalry and 7th Bengal Infantry continue at Saugor. Brigadier-General Barnard still commands the District.

Auxiliaries.

54. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifles were for the greater portion of the year under the command of Colonel C. H. Grace, M. S. C. On taking furlough on the 20th April 1890, he was succeeded by Colonel T. A. Scott, B. S. C.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles continued during the year under the command of Mr. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the line, who has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Both the Corps were inspected during the year by Brigadier-General Anderson, C. B., Commanding the Nagpur District, who expressed much satisfaction with their efficiency and discipline.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—*Agriculture.*

1. The total area of the Central Provinces is 1,15,936 square miles, of which 29,435 square miles are held by Feudatory Chiefs, for whose territories no statistical information is available. Of the remaining area (86,501 square miles) 20,052 constitute the Forest estates of the Government, in which at last Settlement proprietary rights were reserved by the State. The area held by private persons (who are British subjects) is 66,482 square miles, of which 45,174 square miles are held by small proprietors or "malguzars" (whose proprietary rights in the Sambalpur district are limited to their home farms); while the balance (21,275 square miles) is included in the large estates or talukas which are the property of the class of landholders known in these Provinces as "zamindars."

The tracts for which any statistical information of even approximate accuracy is available are those included in the malguzari area and in the zamindari estates of two districts, Bhandara and Balaghat. The patwari system, which affords the only agency by which statistics can be obtained, is in process of extension both to cultivated areas in Government forests and also to zamindari estates, but some years must necessarily elapse before accurate statistics can be obtained in respect of such areas.

In the year under report, when Settlement operations were in progress in some form or other in all the districts of the Provinces, the statistics have been of necessity based to a large extent on estimates, and can therefore only be accepted as rough approximations; in Sambalpur, however, the statistics are those obtained from the records of the recently concluded Settlement and are therefore accurate.

2. The returns for the year, over the area for which information is available, show that out of a total of 3,04,17,561 acres 1,42,19,037 acres were cropped, that is to say, 46 per cent of the whole; if however current fallows are added to this, the total cultivated area amounts to 1,57,57,050 acres, or a little over 51 per cent of the whole.

Detail of crops.

The proportion of cultivated to waste and forest land varies very much in different districts.

In Wardha it is about 66 per cent of the total area, in Raipur and Saugor about 40 and 46 per cent respectively, while in Chanda it is only about 22 per cent.

3. The areas under the principal crops were as below :—

Food grains—

			Acres.
Wheat	...	...	40,97,924
Rice	...	...	39,48,712
Others	...	...	43,42,022
		Total ...	1,23,88,658

Other crops—			Acres.
Oil-seeds	..	..	13,53,419
Cotton	...	...	7,28,996
Other fibres	..	...	28,852
Sugar-cane	...	...	53,508
Tobacco	...	...	21,619
Other kinds	..	...	5,35,124
		Total ...	27,21,518
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,51,10,176

The double cropped area was 8,91,139 acres, and thus the area actually under cultivation is 1,42,19,037 acres as above stated.

Wheat cultivation is not confined to any Division of the Provinces; but the Northern districts, and especially the Nerbudda valley, grow by far the largest amount of wheat. In Chhattisgarh and in the Nagpur country wheat cultivation is gaining ground. Rice is the chief staple of Chhattisgarh and of those of the Southern districts which are traversed by the Wainganga river; but it is grown in all districts, though in some cases to a very small extent. Cotton is chiefly grown in Nimar, on the Khandesh border, and in the Wardha district, adjoining the Berars; but a considerable amount is to be found in the Nagpur, Chanda and Chhindwara districts. Bhandara and Balaghat are the only districts where there is no cotton grown.

2.—*Weather and Crops.*

4. The following table shows the rain-fall of the year under report and compares it with that of the previous year and with the average of the past 23 years. Rain-fall.

District.	April and May 1889.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November 1889 to March 1890.	Total rain-fall 1889-90.	Total rain-fall 1888-89.	Average rain-fall of past 23 years.
Saugor ...	1·04	10·33	12·28	29·59	1·59	·44	·34	55·61	57·22	46·59
Damoh ...	·45	8·74	9·13	22·26	3·78	3·15	·61	48·12	51·50	49·33
Jubbulpore ...	1·06	9·67	20·29	31·01	2·22	1·66	1·57	67·48	44·11	57·53
Mandla ...	1·33	12·97	15·78	20·48	5·56	3·63	2·11	61·86	44·21	52·18
Seoni ...	1·56	12·61	21·50	13·59	5·57	4·12	·50	59·45	48·39	51·17
Narsinghpur ...	1·31	21·07	18·05	20·30	2·75	2·85	1·37	67·70	43·54	53·78
Hoshangabad ...	1·14	11·04	12·55	22·34	2·76	1·62	·31	51·76	43·63	47·45
Nimar ...	·10	5·18	6·77	10·34	3·45	·61	·08	26·53	22·65	33·12
Betul ...	3·48	9·06	9·62	17·14	7·64	3·43	·24	50·61	34·49	43·72
Chhindwara ...	1·76	7·95	8·83	7·98	7·08	3·19	...	36·79	32·07	44·16
Wardha ...	·10	7·66	17·93	12·53	3·32	8·58	..	50·12	33·69	40·97
Nagpur ...	1·25	7·66	9·58	11·19	6·10	3·53	·26	39·57	36·14	45·60
Chanda ...	1·00	8·03	20·11	17·38	10·71	1·63	·10	58·96	42·95	50·09
Bhandara ...	1·05	7·55	14·09	16·84	5·36	2·27	·11	47·27	59·13	53·92
Balaghat ...	1·55	9·23	22·32	27·51	5·55	2·46	1·07	69·69	58·03	66·62
Raipur ...	·81	7·85	9·97	18·90	4·97	2·58	·56	46·64	46·74	51·80
Bilaspur ...	·41	8·12	12·06	15·69	8·06	1·06	1·03	46·43	40·21	45·71
Sambalpur ...	1·39	10·11	28·16	21·78	7·42	7·30	4·06	80·22	57·48	77·86

5. The rain-fall of the year was above the average in every district except Damoh, Nimar, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Bhandara and Raipur; and exceeded that of the previous year in every district except Saugor, Damoh, Bhandara and Raipur, where it was slightly less than last year.

In Narsinghpur it was 14 inches above the normal, and in Jubbulpore and Wardha 10 inches.

The heaviest falls were in Jubbulpore and Saugor in August; and in Narsinghpur the rain-fall of June was exceptionally heavy. With these exceptions the rains up to the end of September were timely and fairly even, with short intervals but no long breaks. In October there was a cessation of rain until the very end of the month, when very heavy rain fell in several districts, notably 8 inches in Wardha; and after this the cold weather rains failed.

6. Rice yielded a good crop in all rice districts except in Bhandara, Nagpur and Raipur, where it was fair; and owing to the very timely character of the rain-fall cotton was excellent again, although a little damage was caused by the late rain of October. Juari, til and tur were better than they had been for years.

7. The late October rain enabled the sowings of the spring crops to be successfully carried out, but the failure of the cold weather rains again prevented the wheat harvest from being a satisfactory one, though it was better than in the year preceding. Linseed, however, gave a better yield than for many years past.

Prices.

8. The poor spring harvest of 1889 resulted in a universal rise in the price of wheat in the June quarter, but in December prices fell slightly and the fall was maintained, so that by the end of March prices were much the same as in the preceding year. Though the wheat harvest of 1890 was, as stated above, not satisfactory it was better than the preceding one, and the tendency to a rise was checked by this as well as by the diminished demand for wheat in foreign markets.

The juar harvest was a good one, and juar at the end of March had generally fallen in price.

The price of gram has continued to rise, but in the districts where gram is most grown the prices fell at harvest time.

Price Current 1889-90.

[In seers and chhataks per rupee.]

District.	Year.	June.				December.				March.			
		Wheat.	Gram.	Juari.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juari.	Common rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Juari.	Common rice.
		s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.	s. c.
Saugor ...	1888-89 ...	17 6	22 10	...	8 10	14 13	17 1	..	10 4	16 3	21 12	...	9 8
	1889-90 ...	15 15	19 0	...	9 4	16 12	19 6	24 0	10 10	16 12	20 3	23 6	10 0
Damoh ...	1888-89 ...	21 13	26 11	...	11 7	16 0	17 2	...	11 7	20 0	26 11	...	12 10
	1889-90 ...	14 2	18 7	...	11 7	16 0	24 0	21 5	14 2	19 3	24 0	21 5	13 5
Jubbulpore ...	1888-89 ...	17 0	25 0	...	10 12	13 4	17 12	18 0	10 0	15 12	20 0	21 0	10 8
	1889-90 ...	15 0	17 12	16 8	9 12	15 0	18 0	22 0	11 0	16 4	21 0	18 12	12 8
Mandla ...	1888-89 ...	24 0	32 8	...	14 0	16 0	24 0	...	12 0	19 0	27 8	...	11 0
	1889-90 ...	16 0	19 0	...	10 0	16 8	20 0	...	15 0	19 8	30 0	...	17 0
Seoni ...	1888-89 ...	20 6	22 6	...	14 15	14 15	19 8	...	13 9	16 10	19 8	...	12 4
	1889-90 ...	16 9	19 8	...	12 2	17 15	16 0	...	13 9	18 11	16 9	...	13 9
Narsinghpur ..	1888-89 ...	16 14	25 5	...	10 15	12 15	17 10	...	10 14	14 10	19 13	...	10 6
	1889-90 ...	13 8	18 11	...	10 6	15 3	19 13	..	13 13	16 5	22 0	16 3	12 10
Hoshangabad ...	1888-89 ...	15 0	22 15	...	9 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	9 0	14 0	20 8	...	8 8
	1889-90 ...	15 0	18 0	..	7 8	15 0	19 0	23 0	10 8	16 8	24 0	22 0	10 0
Nimar ..	1888-89 ...	14 4	17 4	14 9	11 7	14 4	14 3	16 8	11 7	14 4	15 2	19 1	11 7
	1889-90 ...	13 8		19 1	10 9	16 0		24 13	11 7	15 1	16 2	27 9	11 7
Betul ...	1888-89 ...	17 8	20 0	17 7	9 2	13 9	18 4	17 7	10 0	15 9	20 0	17 7	10 0
	1889-90 ..	15 0	16 0	17 7	10 0	16 2	15 9	19 3	11 11	17 4	17 4	19 3	10 13
Chhindwara ..	1888-89 ..	21 0	22 0	20 9	11 7	16 14	21 11	20 9	11 7	15 3	19 0	20 9	10 0
	1889-90 ...	14 0	16 14	18 0	10 0	16 14	15 3	24 0	13 5	15 3	15 3	24 0	11 6
Wardha ...	1888-89 ...	18 7	16 0	20 0	13 5	17 2	17 2	24 0	11 7	17 2	20 0	20 0	11 7
	1889-90 ..	16 0	17 2	20 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	26 11	10 0	18 7	...	24 0	...
Nagpur ...	1888-89 ...	17 8	18 12	18 12	12 8	16 4	19 11	19 11	12 3	16 4	20 0	21 4	12 8
	1889-90 ..	16 4	16 4	18 12	11 4	15 10	17 8	21 4	8 12	15 10	15 0	21 4	8 12
Chanda ..	1888-89	15 0	14 9	20 2	14 8	18 10	19 3	23 6	14 7	17 15	20 0	23 6	14 7
	1889-90 ...	15 0	19 3	20 0	12 13	17 3	19 3	23 5	12 13	17 3	20 0	18 0	12 13
Bhandara ..	1888-89 ...	20 0	20 0	...	15 0	18 12	18 12	...	16 4	17 8	23 12	...	15 0
	1889-90 ...	16 4	17 8	..	11 4	18 12	16 4	..	13 12	18 12	21 12	...	11 4
Balaghat ..	1888-89 ...	21 0	21 10	...	17 14	18 6	19 3	...	17 14	19 11	21 10	...	17 14
	1889-90 ...	15 12	15 10	...	14 0	15 12	16 13	...	17 14	18 6	19 3	...	16 9
Raipur ...	1888-89 ...	24 0	18 0	...	18 8	19 11	16 0	.	15 15	22 13	17 0	...	17 10
	1889-90 ..	19 11	15 0	...	14 12	20 13	16 0	...	14 13	21 14	21 0	...	16 0
Bilaspur ...	1888-89 ..	23 11	22 5	...	16 15	17 12	14 0	...	11 4	22 7	16 12	...	16 15
	1889-90 ...	17 12	14 10	...	13 8	18 15	13 10	...	18 0	23 11	16 12	...	22 12
Sambalpur ...	1888-89 ...	20 9	18 0	...	15 12	14 0	13 8	...	17 8	16 10	...	...	16 10
	1889-90 ...	12 4	10 8	...	14 0	13 2	10 2	...	22 12	19 4	14 4	...	21 4

3.—*Horticulture.*

District gardens.

9. There was no change in the number of Public gardens maintained from Provincial funds, which remained at 14; of which 12 are at district head-quarters' stations, the other two being the Maharaj Bagh at Nagpur and the Public Gardens at Pachmarhi. The net cost to Government of the twelve district head-quarters' gardens during the year has been Rs. 2,396-7-4. The net cost has been gradually decreasing, and during the current year was less by Rs. 744-9-4 than it was during 1888-89. This is the result of the most stringent economy. Expenditure has been rigorously limited, although this has involved in the case of many gardens the sacrifice of all pretensions to an ornamental character.

10. Many of these gardens are serving a most useful purpose as centres for the distribution of fruit trees in their districts. The number of trees distributed during each of the past three years has been considerable, as is shown below:—

Year.	Given gratis.	Sold.	Total.
1887-88	5,060	6,805	11,865
1888-89	3,722	5,071	8,793
1889-90	3,643	6,600	10,243

The gardens which did most in this direction were those at Raipur, Sambalpur, Seoni, Saugor and Damoh. Three-quarters of the plants distributed during the past three years have been sent out from the two first-named gardens, which have from the beginning taken the lead in this respect.

There are no experiments of much interest to record.

Maharaj Bagh.

11. The Maharaj Bagh continued to be well managed, though the failure of several interesting experiments, one of which was the growth of the American insecticide plant (*Pyrethrum cinerarifolium*) is disappointing. The garden is a very popular resort for Europeans and Natives, the average number of visitors continuing to be about 1,000 a day. On festivals the gardens are crowded with sight-seers. The menagerie is the great attraction. The net cost of the garden to Government during the year was Rs. 3,614-6-1, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 6,512 and the receipts to Rs. 2,597-9-11. This is exclusive of the Superintendent's pay, which is all debited to the Experimental Farm. The Farm, the Agricultural Class, and the Museum are in his charge, as well as the Maharaj Bagh. Complaints are made of the increasing scantiness of the water-supply. The water is brought from the Telinkheri tank by stone-pipes which were laid down in the days of Native rule, and are falling out of repair.

Pachmarhi gardens.

12. The principal fact to be mentioned in connection with the public garden at Pachmarhi is the ruin of the flourishing mulberry plantation, which had been established with a view to experiments in silk growing. The young trees were promising exceedingly well, but in December last they were one night wantonly cut down to the ground by some one who has managed to elude discovery. Fresh trees are now being planted, but it will take two years to make up lost ground.

Nagpur Experimental Farm.

13. On the Nagpur Experimental Farm a good kharif crop was gathered, but the spring harvest was exceedingly poor. The cold weather rains failed entirely, and the wheat crop received no rain whatever from sowing to harvest time. Good rain fell at sowing time, and hence the outturn was better than that of the preceding year, when also there was a failure of the cold weather rains. The average outturn of wheat for the season was less than 400 lbs. per acre; but the outturn was reduced by the growth of wheat experimentally on a number of very poor fields which would certainly not be cropped with it by native cultivators.

14. The principal crop of the kharif season was cotton. As in previous years, the variety most largely grown was Upland Georgian. Seed of this variety has been largely distributed in the Wardha district, and the cultivators seem to have taken to it, growing it, however, as a mixture and not pure. It is, however doubtful whether sufficiently careful trials have been made in the past with the indigenous cottons of these Provinces and the Berars; this point has been taken up and careful experiments are being made during the current year. During the year under report the second best field on the Farm was one of a local variety—Hinganghat bani—which gave an outturn worth Rs. 45 per acre. One field of Upland Georgian ran up to Rs. 49, but the outturns of this variety generally lay between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30.

Experiment.

15. The most interesting of the experiments with cotton was that in which the seed was cleaned for sowing by the use of sulphuric acid instead of being rubbed in cowdung. The use of sulphuric acid (costing 12 annas) apparently increased the outturn in two trials by Rs. 9 and Rs. 7, per acre respectively. The experimental plots to all appearances were strictly comparable. A similar experiment, also in duplicate, was tried in 1887-88, when sulphuric acid gave an increase in one case only. But the trial in which the increase occurred was the more reliable of the two, and there certainly seems ground for expecting a substantial increase in profit from the use of this process. Careful trials are being made during the current season. As in previous years bone dust added very little to the outturn of cotton. The crops responded well to the application of cattle dung manure, the expenditure of Rs. 10 per acre yielding a fair profit.

16. A trial was made of sorgho as a sugar producer, but without satisfactory results. The amount of crystallised sugar obtained was exceedingly small, and taking the syrup as the final product, the outturn was not worth more than Rs. 20 per acre, against which has to be set the cost of boiling.

17. Ensilage with juar and guinea grass again proved successful. The experiments showed that of the weight of green stuff put into the silo, 67 per cent would be recovered in good condition as ensilage.

18. Three careful trials were made of the effect on wheat of green soiling with hemp. In two cases no increase was gained, whereas in the third case the increase was very considerable. The season was of course greatly against the success of this experiment, as rain is absolutely necessary in order to bring about the decay of the hemp and facilitate the assimilation of its nitrogen by the wheat crop.

19. A six years' experience has now been gained of the series of experimental plots which have been permanently set apart for the continuous growth of wheat with various manures. The plots have been looked after with great care, and a sufficient time has now elapsed to eliminate differences due to previous treatment.

The results show very clearly the uncertainty of manuring for wheat. To exert an effect manure must of course become dissolved; in other words, its effect is dependent on the amount of moisture in the soil. In years of good rainfall the use of manures will result in very large profits;—on the other hand, if the rainfall be scant the manure is useless, and may be even harmful by attracting white ants. During the year under report not a single manure repaid its cost. It is not extraordinary that in these Provinces the manuring of wheat land should be very rarely practised.

20. One obvious deduction to be drawn from these experiments is that the utility of manures might be enormously enhanced by irrigation, and in future years one of the series of plots will be irrigated. Irrigation has not been used hitherto on the Farm because it is so very rarely practised in these Provinces, and it has been considered advisable to restrict the experiments to the lines followed by local agriculture. During the year under report, however, water was applied to three small plots on which hand-picked wheat was sown, and the results were very remarkable. The seed was hand-dibbled at the rate of only 18 to 25 lbs. per acre. Three waterings were given—one before sowing and two to the growing crop in December and January. The outturns per acre amounted to 23 maunds, 24 maunds and 28 maunds, respectively, worth from Rs. 64 to Rs. 82. The season was exceptionally favourable for irrigation, as owing to the absence of rain there was an entire absence of fungoid disease, which is commonly supposed to be the great hindrance to the irrigation of wheat on black soil. But experiments in irrigating manured crops of wheat will be regularly made in future.

Agricultural Class.

21. The Agricultural Class attached to the Farm is now in a flourishing condition. The number of entries, which fell off last year, has now risen to our full requirements, a considerable number of the students coming from out-districts and being boarded at the class. The results of the Final examination of last March were on the whole very satisfactory. If it does nothing else, the Class will supply a great want of Government in these Provinces, *viz*: a number of trained candidates for employment in the Revenue and Court of Wards Departments.

4.—*Forests.*

22. The forest area under the control of the department has been slightly reduced, as shown below:—

	On 1st April 1889.	On 31st March 1890.	Difference.
Reserved Forests ...	19,712	19,708	—4
Unclassed State Forests...	325	318	—7
Total square miles ...	20,037	20,026	—11

In Bhandara, Chhindwara, Sambalpur, Mandla and Nimar certain additions have been made to the Reserved Forests, while in Hoshangabad, Damoh, Saugor, Sambalpur and Bhandara certain areas have been disforested, the net result being a decrease, as shown above, of 4 square miles in the area of Reserved Forests. The reduction of 7 square miles in the Unclassed Forests is due to re-computation. These forests are situated chiefly in Seoni (191 square miles), Balaghat (97 square miles), and Damoh (21 square miles).

Classification of areas.

23. As stated in last year's Report, the Reserved Forests are classified as—

A.—Reserves under strict conservation or to which it has been decided to extend strict conservation as soon as possible.

B.—Other Reserves classed as—

(1). Areas selected from time to time as available for the introduction or extension of cultivation.

(2). Other areas.

And the aim of the Forest Department is to add, from year to year, to the A Reserves by transfers from Class B, until the area brought into Class A is sufficiently large to meet in the future the requirements of all tracts which are likely to draw upon it for the supply of forest produce. Material progress has been made in effecting such transfers; for the area of the A Reserves, which stood at 4,010 square miles at the beginning of the year, had been increased at its close to *8,163 square miles.

* Since the close of the year this figure has been raised to 8,994.

24. The area at present comprised in Class B (1) is 376 square miles, of which 194 are in Nimar, 176 in Mandla and 5 in Seoni; and the area in Class B (2) is 11,169 square miles, making a total area for the B Reserves of 11,545 square miles. The effect of the arrangements which are being gradually carried out in accordance with orders passed by the Chief Commissioner in November 1888, will be this—that the greater part of the B Reserves will, in course of time, be absorbed, the B (1) portions being given over to cultivation, and the B (2) being transferred to A.

Demarcation.

25. The demarcation of boundaries has generally proceeded satisfactorily, and considerable progress is reported to have been made in the preparation of boundary registers, though the work is still in a backward state in all Divisions except Raipur, where it has been completed. The completion of these registers is a matter of much importance.

Forest Surveys.

26. Three parties of the Forest Survey Branch carried on the survey work previously started in the Raipur, Jubbulpore and Chanda Districts, and a fourth party began work in Bhandara. The topographical survey of forest areas in Hoshangabad and Betul has been continued under Colonel Wilmer, and skeleton traces showing the forest growth and soils of 404½ square miles of the forest area surveyed have been furnished by that Officer to the Department. Similar work was carried out in the Raipur District.

Appointment of a Second Conservator.

27. The most important change in the organization of the Department which has occurred during the year under report is the appointment in October 1889 of a second Conservator. The Provinces have been divided into two Conservators' charges, the Southern Circle comprising the districts of the Nagpur

and Chhattisgarh Divisions together with the districts of Chhindwara and Seoni; the Northern Circle comprising the remaining districts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions. The extent of the forest area in the two circles is 9,949 and 10,077 square miles respectively.

Forest Staff.

28. Although the controlling and superior Executive staff was strengthened during the course of the year, its effective working power was reduced owing to sickness and other causes, and it is not, in its present state, equal to the heavy strain of work put on it.

29. The following statement shows the details of the sanctioned strength of the permanent Executive and Protective Establishments, as they respectively stood at the commencement and close of the year 1889-90:—

Designation.	Scale as sanctioned by the Government of India.		Actual apportioned strength as it stood on the 31st March 1889.		Actual apportioned strength as it stood on the 31st March 1890.		Remarks.
	No.	Monthly cost.	No.	Monthly cost.	No.	Monthly cost.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Sub-Assistant Conservators...	8	1,500	8	1,500	7	1,350	
Forest Rangers ..	44	3,190	29	2,095	28	2,005	
Foresters ...	177	4,955	153	3,730	176	4,915	
Forest Guards ...	1,299	9,805	1,299	9,805	1,299	9,805	
Hospital Assistant ...	1	30	1	30	1	30	
Total ...	1,529	19,480	1,490	17,160	1,511	18,105	

The staff of permanent Forest Rangers is still short, but care has to be exercised in appointing none but competent men to the responsible post of Ranger.

Punishments.

30. The percentage of punishments to total actual strength of the subordinate staff was 26·39 compared with 21·41 in the previous year. The increase is ascribed partly to the delinquencies of new hands, and partly to more rigorous exaction of duties. The conduct of Forest Rangers appears to have been generally good, but that of Foresters less satisfactory.

Forest offences.

31. The number of breaches of Forest Law reported was 8,837 against 7,494 in the preceding year, or an increase of 1,343. There was a considerable decrease in the reports of "unauthorized felling and removal of forest produce," but this was more than counterbalanced by a large increase in the number of cases of "grazing without permission" and of "other offences." The decrease in the first and the increase in the latter classes of offence occurred chiefly in the Southern Circle.

32. Of 9,389 cases disposed of, 8,261 were compounded, 218 were convicted in the Courts, 437 were acquitted by the Courts or not proved, and 473 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to tried was 75·4 against 75·6 in the preceding year.

Fire protection.

33. An additional area of 246,365 acres was brought under organized protection from fire, raising the total area so protected to 2,887 square miles,

equivalent to 35 per cent of the Class A Reserves. Failures amounted to 6 per cent of the area attempted, against 4 per cent in the preceding year. The only districts in which failure was marked are Bilaspur, Nimar and Raipur. The cost of successful protection per square mile was Rs. 13-7-3, against Rs. 13-0-7 in the previous year.

Of the forests not under special protection, 54 per cent escaped fire—a very satisfactory result. In the Hoshangabad and Nagpur Divisions no less than 97½ per cent escaped fire.

Grazing.

34. No change was made during the year in the rules for regulating grazing. Excluding the Hoshangabad and Betul Divisions, for which returns have not been received, it appears that an area of 1,320 square miles of forest was closed to all animals all the year round, and that an additional area of 140 square miles was closed either to certain animals (camels, goats and sheep) for the whole year or to all animals for a part of the year. In the Nagpur Division upwards of one half (245 square miles) of the Forest area is closed. Considerable areas are also closed in Chanda (318), Mandla (295), Nimar (151) and Seoni (110). In other Divisions the closed areas are comparatively insignificant in extent.

35. The number of cattle which grazed in the Government Forests fell from 3,198,621 in 1887-88 to 2,913,989 in 1888-89, and has now risen to 3,009,382. There was an increase, in round numbers, of 85,000 head in the Southern, and of 10,000 head in the Northern Circle. The decrease last year (1888-89) was attributed to the revision of the grazing rates in certain districts. These rates were revised district by district in communication with the District Officers and Commissioners of Division with full regard to local circumstances, and, in the Chief Commissioner' opinion, were in some districts lower than they ought to be even after revision. The increase of stock grazed in 1889-90 is pretty general, though more marked in some districts than in others; and there can be little doubt that stock owners are bringing their cattle back to the Government forests in preference to grazing them elsewhere, in spite of the higher rates now charged. This is satisfactory proof that, generally speaking, the fees are such as can be fairly demanded. The revenue from grazing amounted to Rs. 5,03,032 against Rs. 4,61,447 in the preceding year.

Departmental operations.

36. The quantity, in tons, of forest produce of all kinds cut and removed by departmental agency was 6,064, against 7,712 in the preceding year and 4,709 in 1887-88; but the surplus resulting from departmental operations was larger than in 1888-89 (Rs. 73,356 against Rs. 61,866). The demand for Government timber was stagnant, owing to the large stock of private timber still lying in the local markets.

Financial results.

37. The financial results of the year are compared below with those of the year preceding:—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Receipts	...	11,80,405	11,56,181
Expenditure	...	5,99,599	6,20,729
Surplus	...	5,80,806	5,35,452

The decrease in receipts is due to diminished receipts from the sale of timber cut departmentally and of timber removed by purchasers. The increase of expenditure is due to the higher cost of establishments.

5.—*Mines and Quarries.*

Warora Colliery.

38. The total out-put from the Warora Colliery during the year amounted to 1,16,618 tons against 1,32,930 in the previous year, or a decrease of 16,312 tons. The falling off was chiefly due to the difficulty in obtaining labour, but it was also to some extent attributable to a decrease in the demand.

39. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,11,835, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,87,700 equivalent to a net gain of Rs. 1,24,135, or a return of Rs. 7·77 per cost on a capital outlay of Rs. 15,98,173.

40. A fire occurred in the South-east 'Broken' stoppings of No. 4 Pit on the night of the 25th December, which was got under with much difficulty on the 27th of the same month. The origin of the fire was traced to the issue of stythe from one of the fire stoppings. The Warora Colliery will probably always be liable to outbursts of fire, owing to the tendency the coal has to spontaneous combustion. Precautions have been taken to ensure a careful watch being kept on the workings so as to discover the first signs of fire and prevent spread.

41. Bore holes are being put down to determine the position of the new pits which are required for an extension of the 'Winnings', but no conclusive information has as yet been secured from them.

Umaria Colliery.

42. The out-put of the Umaria Colliery increased to 57,926 tons as compared with 50,067 tons in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,24,183 and the receipts to Rs. 2,64,082 or Rs. 39,899 in excess; equivalent to 4·68 per cent on the capital outlay of the Colliery, which now stands at Rs. 8,74,000. A considerable portion of this is on account of No. 4 Pit, from which no coal has been won as yet.

43. The prospects of the concern have improved considerably during the year, and now that the demand is increasing and is able to be met, there are reasonable grounds for supposing that before long the profits of the undertaking will give a return on the outlay much about the same as in the case of the Warora Colliery.

44. The great difficulty at Umaria is to obtain enough labour. What there is at present is almost entirely imported, little, if any, being obtained from the immediate neighbourhood. The work is not of a kind congenial to the natives of this part of India, and they take to it with much reluctance, and a high rate of pay is necessary to induce them to go underground. A drift is now being made to the open which will remove one of the objections that labourers new to the Colliery have to Pit work. They will be able to walk to the workings by the drift instead of having to descend the shaft in a cage as hitherto, and it is expected that much advantage will result to the Colliery, in respect to the labour, by this arrangement.

45. The coal washer is now in full work, and the results obtained from it are quite satisfactory. It can turn out 70 tons of washed nuts per day of 12 hours, and the cost of the whole process is about 6½ annas per ton. It is found that from 2 tons of slack 1 ton of saleable washed coal is obtained. The balance gives about half a ton of 'duff' coal suitable for brick and lime burning, and a somewhat less quantity of 'dirt' which, so far as is at present known, is absolutely valueless. The coal washer has solved the difficulty of the small coal. Formerly, it was only possible to dispose of something like 10 per cent of the out-put of this quality, and then only by offering it at a very low price.

The washer, however, admits of 50 per cent of the slack being disposed of at a remunerative price. Being freed by the process of washing from iron pyrites and other impurities the quality is very good, and it meets with a ready sale.

46. A new pit, No. 4, is in satisfactory progress and it is probable that coal will shortly be won from it. All the pit head machinery is at site and a start has been made with the Engine house, &c.

47. There was an outbreak of cholera in the part of the bazar within Rewah territory, which extended to the Colliery bazar and caused a panic amongst the labourers. Fortunately it did not continue for any length of time. The water-supply in the bazar in which the disease first appeared was most defective, and the sanitary arrangements far from satisfactory. The benefits of the Colliery water-supply have now been extended to this part, and considerable attention paid to conservancy matters, latrines having been erected in suitable places and an establishment engaged for them.

Coal in Sironcha.

48. Messrs. Binny & Co of Madras recently applied for a concession of about ½ a square mile of land on the left bank of the Godavery near Cherla, in the Sironcha Tahsil. Should the coal from this field prove of good quality it should be of value to the East Coast Railway when that project is completed, as it can be cheaply transported down the Godavery.

Mohpani Colliery.

49. The Chief Commissioner visited during the year the Mohpani Coal Mines in the Narsinghpur District, and went over all the workings that are open. Two deep borings are needed in order to set at rest the question of the ultimate prospects of this field, *viz.* one in the Mulpi plain, either at or near the present No. 14 Boring, and another between the mines and Gadarwara Railway Station where it was the intention of Government some years ago to put one down. Work was started on it, but it was abandoned at a depth of 491 feet, whilst yet in alluvial deposits. The borings would be more or less of a speculation, but as the coal is known to dip below the alluvial plain north of the anticlinal ridge which bounds the Mohpani field on the North-west, it is perhaps worth while deciding whether the coal continues below the plain on the north or whether it ends abruptly against older rocks below the surface deposits. The total out-put of coal from this Colliery during the year was 18,094 tons.

6.—*Manufactures.*

Cotton Mills.

50. The position and working of the three Cotton Mills in the Provinces are shown in the following Statement:—

Place of working.	Date of establishment	Proprietor. Limited Company or private.	Nominal capital.	Nominal Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.	Amount of cotton worked up during the year.	Description of goods.	Average daily number of hands employed in each mill. Men.	Women.	Young persons.	Children.	Total.
			Rs.				Cwt.						
Nagpur ... (The Empress Mills)	1st Jan. 1877.	Joint Stock Company Limited.	24,00,000	320	522	42,232	70,974	Cotton twist and piece-goods.	1,422	463	961	...	2,846
Hinganghat ... (Wardha District)	1st Feb. 1881.	Ditto.	3,50,000	60	...	18,248	23,836	Yarn.	180	110	308	94	692
Jubbulpore ... (The Gokuldas Balabhdas Mills.)	1885.	Ditto.	8,00,000	85	100	11,600	10,962	Yarn, cloth or piece-goods, Ganouty (coarse cloth).	319	62	65	50	496

All three Mills show an increase in output,—and, except in the case of the Empress Mills, in the amount of labour employed.

The three Cotton Presses which are working in the Wardha district disposed of 31,119 bales against 18,510 bales in the year preceding. The cotton crop of 1889 was again a very good one. The exports by rail of raw cotton from these Provinces during the year amounted to 2,82,806 maunds compared with 2,38,183 maunds in the preceding year—the Nagpur and Wardha districts contributing 1,57,353 maunds against 1,47,555 maunds in the preceding year.

7.—*Trade.*

Total traffic of the year.

51. The total rail-borne traffic of the year is compared below with that of the two preceding years, local or internal trade being left out of consideration :—

Description of Trade.	Weight in maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	41,88,897	43,56,389	42,76,838	3,32,51,483	2,81,40,014	2,72,10,981
Exports	1,35,76,848	1,68,27,230	1,23,08,997	3,75,84,097	4,87,09,953	3,99,69,816
Total ...	1,77,65,745	2,11,83,619	1,65,85,835	7,08,35,580	7,68,49,967	6,71,80,797

In the above table, from the figures of weight and value for 1887-88, the figures for Railway Plant and Rolling Stock have been excluded, as they are not included in the traffic returns for the two later years. The total trade of the Provinces with other Provinces during the year is less by 6 per cent than that of 1887-88 and by 21 per cent than that of 1888-89 : in value also the decrease of the year is large. At first sight it would seem that there has been a very material decline in trade during the year, but a further examination of the figures will show that the decline has not been so large or general as appears at first sight. Last year the traffic was exceptionally heavy, and the way to test the present year's trade is to compare it with the average as it stood up to last year. This is done below :—

Period.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Average of four years before 1888-89 ...	37,40,950	1,54,90,605	1,92,31,555
1888-89	*43,56,389*	*1,68,27,230*	*2,11,83,619*
1889-90	42,76,838	1,23,08,997	1,65,75,835
Difference more (+) or less (—) than the average figure	+5,35,888	—31,81,608	—26,55,720

The general rise in the imports, which culminated in the total amount of last year, has therefore received but a very slight check indeed, while, although the exports have fallen by a very considerable amount, *i. e.* by 20 per cent,

as compared with the average and 26 as compared with last year's exports, yet more than the whole amount of this decrease is covered by the diminution in the wheat exports.

In other words, the exports of all commodities taken together, except wheat, have increased, and although the Provinces have had less purchasing power by 1¼ crores than was the case last year, the amount and value of commodities imported have received but a very slight check.

That a poor wheat harvest should have a wide effect on trade in all branches is only to be expected when wheat forms the major portion of the export trade; and that the effect has not been far larger than has been the case is therefore matter for congratulation.

52. The extent of trade in the chief imports during the past three years is shown below :— Import traffic.

Commodities.		Quantity in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
		1887-88	1888-89	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Coal and Coke ...		7,11,047	7,37,531	9,67,882	2,11,092	2,67,145	2,91,162
Cotton twist and yarn ...	European .	30,050	33,990	25,361	21,03,500	18,80,763	14,84,233
	Indian ...	26,321	28,900	21,039	7,89,630	10,67,028	7,09,899
Cotton piece goods	European ..	1,01,945	1,18,947	84,718	96,54,940	50,90,547	36,46,382
	Indian ...	9,197	10,882	18,112	5,70,211	5,16,607	7,42,085
Metals ...	Iron ..	1,66,391	2,38,117	1,43,190	7,38,360	10,84,527	7,29,070
	Others ..	35,387	27,291	35,019	12,07,012	7,54,398	10,02,346
Kerosine oil		93,787	1,08,401	1,30,301	6,91,679	4,75,913	5,82,374
Salt		12,32,437	12,63,903	12,79,156	43,13,529	43,67,848	42,76,073
Sugar ...	Refined ...	1,32,712	96,322	84,220	14,84,715	8,39,939	8,51,982
	Unrefined .	2,98,143	4,25,035	4,17,787	14,53,447	17,17,752	19,23,171
Tobacco		57,905	81,643	1,08,631	5,35,621	8,80,316	10,02,592
Provisions		1,93,517	2,08,975	1,92,863	15,10,629	13,29,252	31,76,405
Spices		36,310	73,882	57,184	5,80,960	9,72,230	7,83,697

It will be observed that there has been a decrease in manufactured cotton, metals, sugar, provisions and spices; and an increase in coal, kerosine oil, salt and tobacco.

Coal and Coke.—There is a large increase in the amount of coal imported; this indicates a still larger output in the Umaria Colliery. Bengal coal is imported far less than before, while foreign coal remains at a comparatively small amount.

Manufactured Cotton.—There has been a decline in the imports of twist and yarn, both European and Indian; but, on the other hand, it must be noticed that the output of indigenous mills has been larger, and a larger amount of locally made yarn has been exported.

The imports of European piece-goods are lower than for many years past. The fall is common to all blocks, but it is larger in the Nerbudda block, where the wheat harvest was poorest : and in the Nagpur block, where the wheat was better and the cotton crop very good, the decrease is comparatively small. On the other hand, the demand for Indian piece-goods has gone up considerably—from 10,000 to 18,000 maunds, the figure at which it stood some years ago.

Chhattisgarh has taken 3,000 maunds this year against 380 last year, and there is large increase in the imports in each block, except the Nerbuda block, where they are less than last year. Practically the whole of this increase comes from the Berars and Bombay town, which have profited somewhat at the expense of Manchester.

Metals.—Iron has dropped to its normal figure, after the large rise of the two past years: metals other than iron remain very much the same, and no detailed examination of the various heads seems necessary.

Kerosine oil.—There is another large rise in the imports of kerosine oil, and it is again common to all blocks, although very small in the Nerbudda block.

The imports for kerosine for the past six years have been :—

Year.		Quantity. Maunds.
1884-85	...	49,802
1885-86	..	75,933
1886-87	...	92,520
1887-88	...	93,787
1888-89	...	1,08,401
1889-90	...	1,30,301

Country oil for lighting purposes is certainly being rapidly displaced by kerosine.

Salt.—The steady figure at which salt remains is remarkable ; it is gradually regaining the standard at which it stood in 1886-87.

Sugar.—The decline in the demand for refined sugar, to which reference was made at some length in last year's Report, continues noticeable, and, except in the Nerbudda block, the demand for unrefined sugar has continued as high as ever, where it has not actually risen.

Moreover, the price of unrefined sugar having risen, more actually has been spent on it than was the case last year.

Tobacco.—The increase under this head is due to larger imports of unmanufactured tobacco from Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

Spices.—About 20 per cent of the trade in spices falls under the unspecified head of "Other spices," but by far the largest portion of the rest is contributed by *Betel nuts*. A most remarkable feature is the extraordinary difference in the imports of *chillies*. They have fallen from 17,451 maunds last year to 2,667 in the present year, most of the decrease being due to the fall in the imports of Bengal chillies, from 11,215 to 278 maunds.

Export traffic.

53. A comparison of the trade during 1889-90 in the articles annually exported in these Provinces with that of the two preceding years is given below :—

Commodities.	Weight in Maunds.			Value in Rupees.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-87.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Coal and Coke ...	14,44,938	16,99,830	17,03,965	4,28,966	5,31,197	4,25,991
Cotton, raw ...	91,311	2,38,183	2,82,806	12,78,354	37,51,382	44,71,870
Wheat ...	78,97,546	1,06,16,337	46,12,992	1,77,69,478	2,37,88,800	1,09,55,856
Rice ...	6,96,499	9,61,890	7,18,424	22,63,622	33,66,615	24,69,582
Gram and Pulse ...	2,48,862	5,45,972	7,05,955	5,13,278	11,60,190	15,88,399
Juar and Bajra ...	72,650	84,964	2,27,843	1,54,381	2,01,790	5,26,887
Linseed ...	6,60,581	7,58,883	6,99,794	22,29,461	26,56,090	27,11,701
Tilseed ..	3,54,511	4,03,880	7,79,895	12,18,632	18,17,460	34,12,048
Myrabolams ...	3,44,363	3,03,696	3,42,208	5,59,590	5,31,468	8,76,908
Stick lac ...	72,303	77,857	51,257	6,01,019	11,67,855	6,40,712
Ghi ..	33,214	20,811	22,189	8,59,412	6,45,141	6,96,179
Hides ...	49,389	44,451	53,413	6,42,057	10,40,556	11,85,199

There has, it will be observed, been an increase under 8 out of the above 12 heads, but the decrease under wheat has been so large as to completely overshadow this increase, and turn it into a decrease of over fifty lakhs of maunds under these main heads.

Coal and Coke.—The increase under this head is not due to a larger output in the Warora mines, which, on the other hand, fell off a little, but to the large amount of Umaria coal imported into the Jubbulpore block and re-exported thence for railway use.

Raw Cotton.—It was anticipated last year that the export of raw cotton was likely to still further increase. This has actually been the case, and the exports of raw cotton stand for a second time the highest on record. This is entirely due to two harvests in succession being specially good.

The Nagpur and Wardha districts send about 4-7ths of the total amount and the Nimar district 2-7ths more. Bombay Port has taken 1,36,000 and the Bombay Presidency 1,05,000.

The extra amount exported has been taken by the Bombay Presidency in a larger proportion than by the foreign market—a natural complement of the slackness in the demand for European yarn and piece-goods.

Wheat.—In marked contrast to the exports of wheat last year, which were by far the highest on record, the exports of the year under review are by far the lowest yet registered.

The decrease is common to all blocks, as appears from the following Statement:—

Year.	Exports of wheat from block—					
	Jubbulpore.	Nerbudda.	Nimar.	Nagpur.	Chhattisgarh.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1884-85 ...	12,55,302	62,14,883	1,60,952	14,13,320	7,46,673	97,91,130
1885-86 ...	10,36,459	42,58,838	1,67,044	7,09,004	7,82,201	69,53,546
1886-87 ..	7,99,748	47,07,439	2,00,411	8,57,304	10,31,711	75,96,613
1887-88 ...	8,16,747	46,75,431	1,82,509	12,56,278	9,66,581	78,97,546
1888-89 ..	17,48,782	54,96,921	1,50,104	16,69,845	9,50,685	1,00,16,327
1889-90 ...	9,15,071	22,88,455	68,479	9,05,243	4,35,744	46,12,992

The extraordinary falling off in the exports of the Nerbudda block is the most noticeable feature in this statement, but in the Jubbulpore block the figure is by no means the lowest on record; the remarkable relative difference between the two blocks is not to be accounted for by any difference in the wheat harvest, which was little, if at all, better in Jubbulpore than in the Nerbudda valley. It is evident that a good deal of this falling off in the wheat exported from the Nerbudda valley is to be accounted for by the fact that the wheat from the north of the Saugor district has gone to the Indian Midland Railway at Bina, in the Jubbulpore Block, instead of to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Kareli.

In Nimar and Chhattisgarh the exports are the lowest on record also, and in Nagpur the exports have not dropped much, as the harvest there was far better than elsewhere.

It is instructive to compare the wheat exports of the year 1889-90 with the average of those of the previous five years.

Period.	Exports from blocks—					Total.
	Jubbulpore.	Nerbudda.	Nimar.	Nagpur.	Chhattisgarh.	
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Average of past 5 years ...	11,32,200	50,70,700	1,73,000	11,81,150	8,95,500	84,52,550
1889-90 ...	9,15,071	22,88,455	68,479	9,05,243	4,35,744	46,12,992
Per cent below average ..	19 p. c.	54 p. c.	60 p. c.	23 p. c.	51 p. c.	45 p. c.

The area sown with wheat was smaller than usual, owing to want of rain at sowing time, the outturns were inferior, but still this does not account for the enor-

mous falling off noticed in the exports; and there can be no doubt that, quite apart from the poorness of the harvest, there was a check in the demand for Indian wheat in foreign markets. The further proof of this, if proof be needed, lies in the fact that for the first time for many years, in spite of the poverty of the crop, the prices have been no higher than in the previous year of plenty, and the gradual rise has received a check.

Looking back at the prices of wheat for the past few years, it becomes evident that the effect on the price of wheat of a good harvest is more than counterbalanced by the extent of the foreign demand, thus:—

Year.	Quality of harvest.	Exports, lakhs of maunds.	Price per maund.
			Rs. a. p.
1885-86	Poor	69	1 13 0
1886-87	Bad	76	2 3 0
1887-88	Poor	79	2 4 0
1888-89	Very good	100	2 6 0
1889-90	Very poor	46	2 6 0

So long then as exports rose, prices rose, whatever the quality of the harvest, but with an exceptionally poor harvest they have ceased to rise, and the only explanation is that the diminution of foreign demand has not been limited by decrease in supply, but has become independently less.

The last spring harvest could not influence, except by prospects, the trade of the year, but there seems to be some reason for anticipating a recovery in the export trade.

Rice.—The export of rice is not of commercial importance, except in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh blocks.

Owing to deficient rain-fall in the Raipur district of Chhattisgarh, the exports of rice from that block are very small indeed. In Nagpur, on the other hand, they have maintained a fairly high figure, as will be seen from the following table:—

Years.	Exports from	
	Nagpur block.	Chhattisgarh block.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
1885-86	5,20,650	7,91,165
1886-87	1,49,442	5,95,761
1887-88	2,68,857	4,08,875
1888-89	3,29,107	6,23,169
1889-90	3,20,904	3,83,445

In no year since 1885-86 have the crops been really good in both blocks at once.

The rice exports from the Jubbulpore block have declined from 41,000 in 1885-86 to 9,000 in 1889-90.

Gram and Pulse.—There is another very substantial increase in the amount exported of these crops, due to a good harvest.

Juari.—Last year's crop was an exceedingly good one, and the exports have reached a higher figure than ever before, and as a natural consequence imports of juari stand at a low figure.

Linseed.—Though the harvest was fair in certain tracts, yet the smaller cultivation of linseed—the result of poor harvests following on each other—seems to have reduced the exports beyond all hope of immediate recovery, and there is this year a further decrease in the amount exported.

In 1884-85 as compared with the present year the exports expressed in thousands of maunds stand as follows for the several blocks :—

	Jubbulpore.	Nerbudda.	Nimar.	Nagpur.	Chhattisgarh.
1884-85 ...	4,20	2,37	17	10,52	9,06
1889-90 ...	55	44	2	3,41	2,57

Cultivators appear to be reluctant to risk much area to so precarious a crop.

Til.—Til was a success this year, and a great revival is to be observed in the export trade, indeed the exports of the year, are the largest yet registered.

Up to the present, the largest exports of til were those of 1886-87, which aggregated 6,77,975 maunds; this year they amount to 7,79,895. The fluctuations in exports are most noticeable from the Chhattisgarh block, as they vary from 4,000 maunds in 1884-85 to 1,07,000 in the present year.

The two past years have given a considerable stimulus to til cultivation.

Internal trade.

54. The internal or local trade exceeded that of the previous year by 3,21,875 maunds in weight and Rs. 6,27,074 in value; but this increase is almost confined to the Chhattisgarh block. The railway extension in Chhattisgarh has begun to tell, and, as might be expected, the increase is first to be found in local trade, the expansion of foreign trade being of necessity more gradual.

General.

55. The results are then not so unsatisfactory as the statistics would at first sight seem to show.

The Provinces are, it is true, only a crore and a quarter to the good, as against two crores last year; but on all commodities other than wheat they have got a balance in their favour of 93 lakhs more than was the case last year, and their total expenditure on imports has been very little less. To partially balance the great loss in wheat, there have been the highest exports on record of cotton, til, juari and gram; and the general conclusion is that a single bad wheat harvest, even if accompanied by a depressed market for wheat, does not by itself have very much effect on the general prosperity of the Provinces.

8.—*Public Works.*

56. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year amounted to Rs. 32,70,657 as compared with Rs. 22,15,964 in the previous year.

The main heads of expenditure and the amount under each are as follows :—

		Rs.
Imperial Military ordinary	...	1,42,076
Do. Civil do.	...	6,686
Provincial Roads and Buildings	...	18,13,669
Incorporated Local Funds	...	1,86,512
Contribution Works	...	2,28,228
Wardha Coal State Railway, including Warora Colliery—Capital	...	—31,227
Do. do. Revenue	...	5,73,432
Umaria Colliery Capital	...	44,470
Do. Revenue	...	2,24,183
Guaranteed Railways (Land)	...	138
Do. (Establishment)	...	82,490
Total	...	Rs. 32,70,657

57. The excess expenditure in the current year over that of the previous year amounts to Rs. 10,54,693, and the principal differences occur under three heads, *viz.* Provincial (Rs. 6,56,488), Incorporated Local Funds (Rs. 1,75,[illegible]), Contribution Works (Rs. 2,12,188). The Establishment charges during the year came to Rs. 3,47,769, equivalent to 20·60 per cent on the Provincial expenditure. In the previous year the same charges were 34·51 per cent on the outlay.

58. The only works of any importance done under the head Imperial Military were carried out at Kamptee, *viz.* the re-roofing of the Station Hospital and the conversion of C. and D. ranges of Family quarters into Barracks for single men. The former was well advanced, and the latter completed by the end of the year.

59. Orders were received from the Government of India to make over the Military Works at the Stations of Kamptee, Nagpur, Asirgarh and Khandwa to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, and this was accordingly done from the 1st of April last. The important Military buildings at Kamptee, Jubbulpore and other stations in the Central Provinces where troops are located have all been constructed by the Engineering Staff of the Local Administration, and it is a matter for regret that it should now be found necessary to discontinue an arrangement which has been in force for so long, which has worked so well, and, on the whole, so economically.

60. The total expenditure under Original Works Civil Buildings, Provincial, amounted to Rs. 4,27,504 as against Rs. 2,14,070 in the previous year. The following were the chief works in progress or completed during the year :—

I. The Circuit House at Jubbulpore referred to in last year's Report was fully completed in the early part of this year.

II. The old Residency at Nagpur has long been considered undesirable as a dwelling house, and successive Chief Commissioners have taken

up the question of constructing a new one in a better and more healthy situation. The subject had attracted the attention of Sir Charles Crosthwaite when Chief Commissioner, and he had proposed to concentrate a number of the Government offices in the old Residency. It was not however till 1887 that the matter was represented to the Government of India. Proposals were then submitted for the construction of a new Residency and for the location in the old building of certain public offices. With the exception of the Secretariat, the Government offices in Nagpur are miserably housed and inconveniently scattered, most of them being accommodated in rented buildings quite unsuited to the purposes to which they are adapted, and much working power is lost by the want of concentration, while the house accommodation left is insufficient for the wants of the European community. The sanction of the Government of India was obtained to a new Residency being built, and a design was prepared, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,03,325 was sanctioned in July 1889. An excellent site commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country and conveniently situated with respect to the town and Civil Station has been selected on a spur of the low hills on the left of the Takli Road. By the end of the year the superstructure of the main building had been raised to a height of ten feet, the out-houses were nearly finished, and a branch from the main road to the new site was under construction.

III. The District Court House at Jubbulpore was completed during the year and was occupied in March last. The building was designed by Mr. Henry Irwin, C. I. E., formerly of these Provinces and now Consulting Architect to the Madras Government. Some departures have been made from the original design from economical motives, and although the building is not so handsome in appearance or so pleasing in effect as it would have been had Mr. Irwin's design been adhered to, it is still very fine and imposing. It is substantial in design and execution, and well adapted for its purpose. With the exception of the Telegraph, Education and Public Works, all offices of the departments at Jubbulpore, which were formerly located in various scattered and inconvenient buildings, are now suitably accommodated within the new Court House. Excellent Record racks, on the pattern of those of the Financial offices of the Government of India at Calcutta, have been erected at a cost of about Rs. 16,000. With the exception of the gangways, which are of teak, the whole construction is of iron. The racks afford 12,381 lineal feet of corrugated galvanized iron sheeting which, it is calculated, will fully meet all the requirements.

IV. Additions and alterations were carried out to the Court House at Mandla at a cost of Rs. 11,350. Extensive additions were made to the Court Houses at Bilaspur, Raipur and Hoshangabad, and on a smaller scale to the Court Houses of Nagpur, Bhandara and Wardha. New Tahsilis on the standard plan were commenced at Khandwa and Sohagpur, and also at Jehangir in the Bilaspur District. Addi-

tions and alterations were also carried out to the Tahsilis of Warora, Hinganghat, Sakoli and Bargarh.

V. An office for the Forest officials at Hoshangabad was commenced and good progress made.

VI. Extensive works were carried out in the Central Jails of Nagpur, Raipur and Jubbulpore, principally in connection with worksheds, quarters for Jail subordinates and verandahs to Barracks; and a considerable expenditure was incurred on District Jails also. Among the works done in the latter, the construction of a new circumvallation wall to the Damoh Jail, at a cost of about Rs. 10,000, may be mentioned. The Reformatory for boys at Jubbulpore made good progress, and will shortly be ready for occupation.

VII. Station-houses for the Police were built at the following places: Mul, Khorai, Soorkhi, Seoni, Lanji, Bilaspur, Itarsi and Bankheri, and others were commenced at Talodi, Chamursi, Segaon, Chicholi and Hoshangabad.

61. The total outlay under Original Works Communications amounted to Rs. 6,40,920. Considerable progress was made in giving effect to the Road scheme, details of which were given in the Report for last year. Estimates have been sanctioned for roads, to be carried out by the Public Works Department, from Provincial or other funds, aggregating 706 miles in length, of which about 327 were completed during the year, and others were under construction. Surveys for 630 miles of new roads were undertaken during the year, construction on which has either already been commenced or will be as funds permit.

The table below gives the number of miles of road maintained in 1888-89 and 1889-90:—

Class.	Mileage in 1888-89.	Mileage in 1889-90.	Average cost of maintenance.	Remarks.
Metalled Roads ...	1,194¾	960¼	335	*N. B.*— There was an error of 6 miles in the figures previously reported for metalled Roads and of 4½ miles in the case of unmetalled Roads for 1888-89.
Unmetalled Roads ...	6,013	6,343½	22	
Total ...	7,207¾	7,303¾		

The above table shows that a total length of 96 miles of new road were constructed during the year under review, but in addition to this, 21 miles of metalled road and 210 miles of unmetalled road were raised in class, making a grand total of 327 miles of road constructed or raised.

The decrease in metalled roads is due to certain roads having been reduced in class.

62. The expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs of roads amounted to Rs. 3,80,770 as compared with Rs. 3,84,720 in the previous year.

The roads on which the expenditure was principally incurred are as follows:—

	Rs.
Eastern road	29,816
Great Northern road	93,375
Jubbulpore-Mandla road	23,009
Saugor-Kareli road	30,282
North-West road	37,245

63. *Contribution works.*—The estimate amounting to Rs. 3,00,601 for the extension of the Nagpur Water Works was sanctioned in July 1889, and very rapid progress has been made with the works.

The Reservoir at Ambajheri contains an ample supply of water, but it is not situated at a sufficiently high level to command the higher parts of the City and of the Civil Station by gravitation, and the available 'head' is so small that several portions of the City embraced by the pipe system are very inadequately supplied. So far back as 1871 it was under contemplation to extend the benefits of the Ambajheri scheme, which had then just been completed, to the Civil Station and high parts of the City; but owing to the large expenditure which the Municipality had incurred on the Ambajheri works it was not found possible to provide funds for supplementing it by a pumping scheme. The proposal was occasionally revived in the long interval which has occurred since then, but the difficulty of obtaining money has always stood in the way of giving practical effect to it. In 1887 a severe outbreak of cholera occurred in a part of the Civil Station called the Khalassie lines, which demonstrated in an unmistakable manner the great danger the whole community incurred from a defective water supply in one locality. Under the orders of the Chief Commissioner a Committee was assembled in that year to discuss ways and means. It was proposed to supply by a pumping scheme the residents of the Civil station, numbering 11,000 persons. An estimate, roughly prepared, amounting to Rs. 1,54,000, was drawn up by the Public Works Department, and the annual cost of maintenance was put at Rs. 5,000. The Municipal Committee, however, represented that the scheme as prepared was not sufficiently comprehensive, as parts of the City containing a population of not less than 30,000 persons were wholly unprovided with Ambajheri water and in other parts the supply was fitful and inadequate. This led to a re-consideration of the scheme, and in August 1888 Mr. Penny, Executive Engineer, submitted an approximate estimate for a revised project which embraced the Civil Station and the higher parts of the City. The population supplied under it was calculated at 28,000, and the cost at Rs. 2,25,000. This also was not considered sufficiently comprehensive, and a special meeting of the Municipal Committee assembled in January 1889 decided that the extension should provide for the Civil Station, the population of which is estimated at 13,123 persons, and for the higher parts of the City which are inadequately or not at all supplied by the gravitation scheme having a population reckoned at 30,722 persons. The scheme was prepared accordingly. It is designed to supply the European population of the Civil Station with 30 gallons per head in 12 hours, and the Native portion of the Civil Station and

of the City with 8 gallons in the same time. An allowance has also been made for a daily supply of 60,000 gallons for the use of the Railways. The total population supplied is 44,000 and the full requirements are 70,144 cubic feet per 12 hours. The works were vigorously pushed, having been started before the final stage estimate was sanctioned, and were so far advanced during the year that they were opened by the Chief Commissioner in August 1890.

Water-works schemes for Harda and Khandwa are still under consideration, and it is hoped they will shortly be disposed of.

The scheme for Burhanpur has been approved of in Stage II, and the final estimate is now under preparation. A scheme for Raipur is also being worked at, but the difficulty lies not only in obtaining a satisfactory source for a supply, but in the provision of funds to meet the necessary outlay. It is possible that both admit of satisfactory solution.

The water-works at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Hinganghat were efficiently maintained throughout the year by the Public Works Department. A Town Hall, estimated to cost Rs. 26,852, is being constructed at Jubbulpore by the Public Works Department. The design is a very handsome one, and the building will be an ornament to the town when completed, besides supplying a want that has been long felt by the Native community for a suitable place in which to hold public meetings, and for the accommodation of the Municipal offices.

9.—*State Railways.*

64. The Wardha Coal State Railway is under the control of the Administration.

The outlay on, and receipts from the Warora Colliery are included in the accounts of the Railway, as both concerns are under the same management. The financial results during the year as compared with the preceding year are given in the following Statement:—

Year.	Miles open.	Train miles run.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Percentage of expenses on earnings.	Financial results.		Per train miles.		
						Net profit.	Percentage of profits on capital expenditure.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Profit.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				
1888 ...	45	85,196	8,71,430	6,73,410	77·28	1,98,020	2·79	10·23	7·90	2·32
1889 ...	45	87,356	8,62,694	5,63,073	65·26	2,99,621	4·25	9·87	6·44	3·42

The decrease in expenditure is chiefly due to—

(1) small number of sleepers renewed during the year;

(2) short out-put of coal owing to decrease in demand for the same on the part of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur Railways.

There is a decrease in earnings also, due principally to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway taking less coal than in 1888.

65. The Revenue expenditure of the Line for the year 1889, as compared with that of the previous year, is as follows :—

Heads of accounts.	Outlay 1888.	Outlay 1889.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations ..	82,992	44,321	...	38,671
Locomotive expenses . ..	50,874	48,595	...	2,279
Carriage and wagon expenses... ...	23,831	24,177	346	...
Traffic expenses	24,511	24,183	...	328
General charges	46,081	23,748	...	22,333
Special and Miscellaneous expenditure ...	6,523	5,491	...	1,032
Warora Colliery expenses	4,38,589	3,92,557	...	46,041
Total ...	6,73,410	5,63,072	346	1,10,684

The decrease under the head of Maintenance of Way and Works and Stations, is principally due to the smaller number of sleepers renewed during the year, than in 1888.

The decrease in Locomotive expenditure is due to the fact that fewer repairs were required by the running Locomotives, most of which underwent heavy repairs in 1887, and also in the commencement of 1888.

There are petty increases and decreases in Carriage and Wagon and Traffic Departments' expenses, which do not call for any special remarks.

The abnormal decrease in General charges is due to the fact that since the separation of the Railway and Colliery accounts, *viz.*, from the 1st January 1889, the Colliery is debited with a share on account of General charges, and pays, in accordance with the rules, all extras debitable to works done for it in the Railway shops.

The small decrease in special and miscellaneous expenditure is due to the diminished coal traffic and consequent reduction in mileage earnings by Home live stock.

The decrease in Warora Colliery expenses is chiefly due to decrease in out-put of coal.

66. The earnings of the year compared with those of last year show as follows :—

Heads of accounts.	Earnings 1888.	Earnings 1889.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching earnings	40,712	44,843	4,131	...
Goods do.	1,88,487	1,87,541	..	946
Telegraph do.	1,062	1,091	29	...
Sundries do.	86,175	99,317	13,142	...
Warora Colliery earnings ..	5,54,994	5,29,902	.	25,092
Total	8,71,430	8,62,694	17,302	26,038

The increase in coaching earnings is due to increased passenger traffic.

There was a small falling off in goods traffic in general, especially in coal traffic, in this year. The tonnage lifted was 1,24,770½ tons against 1,34,326½ tons in 1888.

The increase in Sundry earnings is due to :—

(1). Increase in mileage of Wardha Coal State Railway rolling stock (wagons) run on Foreign lines.

(2). Increase in profits on account of supervision charges debited to Colliery for works done in Railway shops.

The decrease in Warora Colliery earnings is due to decrease in sales of coal.

67. The following Statement shows the weight of and the earnings from the principal commodities carried over the line during 1889 as compared with the previous year:—

Description of commodity.	Quantity.		Receipts.		Quantity.		Receipts.	
	Previous year.	1889.	Previous year.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Coal ...	1,18,476·37	1,09,804·92	1,22,196	1,13,225	...	8,671·45	...	8,971
II.—Cotton, raw ...	1,914·57	3,754·24	5,899	10,572	1,839·67	...	4,753	...
III.—Cotton, Twist and Yarn.	925·02	952·64	3,794	3,919	27·62	...	125	...
IV.—Cotton Piece-goods ...	267·99	326·18	1,393	1,745	58·19	...	352	...
V.—Drugs and Chemicals ..	116·06	25·43	508	127	..	90·63	...	381
VI.—Dyes and Tans ...	108·57	211·88	342	560	103·31	...	218	...
VII.—Grains ...	6,902·73	4,871·76	8,545	6,371	...	2,030·97	...	2,174
VIII.—Hides and Skins ...	130·55	51·19	446	190	...	79·36	...	256
IX.—Horns ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Jute ...	312·57	414·70	1,014	1,236	102·13	..	222	...
XI.—Lac ...	0·49	11·98	2	27	11·49	...	25	...
XII.—Leather manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII.—Liquors ...	8·45	6·85	44	37	...	1·60	...	7
XIV.—Metals ...	477·69	446·88	1,172	1,268	...	30·69	96	...
XV.—Oils ...	381·62	543·52	976	1,550	161·90	..	574	...
XVI.—Oil-seeds ...	12,279·61	15,686·37	15,317	19,088	3,405·76	...	3,771	...
XVII.—Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVIII.—Paper and Paste Board...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.—Provisions ...	630·92	633·66	2,449	2,519	2·74	...	70	...
XX.—Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	568·67	34·44	500	44	...	534·23	...	456
XXI.—Salt ..	4,279·85	4,476·14	10,441	10,866	196·29	...	425	...
XXII.—Saltpetre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIII.—Silk, raw ...	0·36	0·15	7	2	...	0·21	...	5
XXIV.—Silk Piece-goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXV.—Spices ...	90·22	126·70	343	473	36·48	...	130	...
XXVI.—Sugar ...	370·90	518·61	1,111	1,620	147·71	...	509	...
XXVII.—Stone and lime ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tea ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXIX.—Timber ...	981·80	864·17	2,885	2,449	...	117·63	...	436
XXX.—Tobacco ...	44·04	48·20	185	186	4·16	...	1	...
XXXI.—Umbrellas ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
XXXII.—Wool ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIII.—All other articles of merchandise (a) ...	4,454·09	4,425·55	8,693	9,146	...	28·54	453	...
Total ...	1,53,723·02	1,48,236·16	1,88,182	1,87,220	6,008·45	11,585·31	11,724	12,686

(a) Includes Ballast and Revenue Stores.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1. The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90 :— Accounts.

Heads.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance on 1st April 1889 ...	52,95,384	...
Revenue and Service Heads.		
Imperial Revenue and Expenditure ...	64,43,861	8,84,920
Provincial Revenue and Expenditure ...	76,45,640	59,36,204
Local Revenue and Expenditure ...	9,33,506	8,28,334
Debt and Remittance Heads.		
Excluded Local Funds Revenue and Expenditure ...	1,73,232	1,72,034
Civil Deposits ...	41,07,061	39,43,129
Municipal Funds ...	11,78,949	11,70,247
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts .	37,43,397	37,19,478
Accounts with Native States ...	1,827	375
Departmental Accounts ...	2,656	2,140
Provincial Advance and Loan Account ..	86,034	3,60,896
Cash Remittances and Adjustments ...	78,93,203	78,94,032
Remittances by Bills—Local and Foreign ...	20,09,233	20,47,850
Foreign Remittances ...	23,81,500	31,83,141
Bills and Miscellaneous Accounts with other Governments.	31,94,433	37,41,316
Post Office Department ..	46,83,604	4,63,560
Telegraph Department ...	23,550	1,40,715
Accounts Current between Civil and Marine ..	...	409
Military Department ...	88,404	34,87,566
Public Works Department (including State Railways) ...	48,95,769	1,11,05,586
Remittance Account between England and India ...	756	194
Cash Balance on 31st March 1890 ..	...	56,49,873
Total ...	5,47,31,999	5,47,31,999

It will be seen that the Debt head "Government Stock Notes" has now disappeared from the accounts of this Administration. This has been done under orders of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and the outstanding Stock Note balance has been transferred to the Bombay accounts.

The head "Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.," has also disappeared, but in its place a new head, "Provincial Advance and Loan Account," appears. This head has been introduced with reference to Government of India Resolution, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 13, dated the 1st January 1889, and it includes exactly the same transactions as formerly appeared under the old head "Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c." Further remarks in regard to this Resolution will be found in paragraph 18 of this Chapter under the head "XII—Interest."

2. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,50,76,601, and the total expenditure to Rs. 96,49,639. These figures show a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to Rs. 54,26,962. The distribution of the revenue Total Revenue and Expenditure.

and expenditure under the three heads of Imperial, Provincial and Local is as follows, including the Provincial receipts and expenditure of the Public Works Department:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	64,43,861	8,84,920
Provincial	76,99,212	77,49,873
Local	9,33,528	10,14,846
Total ...	1,50,76,601	96,49,639

Provincial Contract.

3. The arrangements with the Government of India for the administration of the Provincial Services, which were made for a period of five years from the 1st April 1887, remained in force in their entirety during the year under review, but they will have to be reconsidered next year, as the present Provincial Contract will expire on the 31st March 1892. It may be remarked, however, in connection with this subject, that the Government of India made a special requisition upon this Administration for the sum of three lakhs, owing to the (at the time) financial exigencies of the Imperial Exchequer. This contribution was to have been paid from Provincial Revenues during the year under review, but it has since been determined to make the adjustment in the accounts of the current year, viz., 1890-91.

The following Statement exhibits the actual figures of Provincial revenue and expenditure of this Administration for the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

Revenue and Receipts.	Actuals. 1888-89.	Actuals. 1889-90.	Expenditure.	Actuals. 1888-89.	Actuals. 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL HEADS.			1. Refunds, Land Revenue .	1,682	1,396
I.—Land Revenue (whole Provincial) ..	63,09,331	66,53,394	Do. Divided Heads .	13,323	12,255
IV.—Stamps (¾ Provincial)	11,81,391	12,05,080	2. Assignments ..	3,282	3,269
V.—Excise (¾ Provincial)	6,11,031	6,38,215	3. Land Revenue (whole Provincial). .	11,89,045	12,22,346
VI.—Provincial Rates .	1,68,391	2,12,173	6. Stamps (¾ Provincial)	35,274	29,626
VIII.—Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial) ...	2,06,888	2,28,493	7. Excise (¾ Provincial) .	18,090	14,300
IX.—Forest (½ Provincial)	5,90,203	5,78,091	10. Assessed Taxes (½ Provincial)	140	95
X.—Registration (½ Provincial)	47,769	50,887	11 Forest (½ Provincial)	3,34,154	3,47,727
XII.—Interest ...	14,771	16,035	12. Registration (½ Provincial)	21,605	20,274
XIII.—Post Office	5,377	7,857	13. Interest on ordinary debt.	8,866	14,207
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,35,313	1,40,121	15. Post Office . .	57,897	58,100
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails ..	3,02,712	3,48,189	18. General Administration . .	3,41,370	3,54,359
XVII.—Police .	37,306	39,392	19 A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	7,28,945	7,17,321
XIX.—Education .	1,38,783	1,36,834	19 B. Law and Justice—Jails .	5,55,050	6,24,902
XX.—Medical	3,773	4,058	20. Police . .	12,90,331	13,03,388
XXI.—Scientific, &c.	11,326	10,303	22. Education	4,53,923	4,51,831
XXII. Receipts-in-aid, &c. ...	13,113	12,112	24. Medical .	2,57,875	2,63,215
XXIII.—Stationery	8,064	19,110	25. Political ..	10,552	11,004
XXV.—Miscellaneous	35,269	60,305	26. Scientific, &c. ..	40,498	40,762
XXXII.—Civil Works .	17,170	14,966	29. Superannuation .	2,00,758	2,36,240
			30. Stationery . .	1,30,063	1,69,175
			32. Miscellaneous	45,081	39,457
			15. Civil Works	2,756	955
PUBLIC WORKS HEADS. BUILDINGS AND ROADS. Civil Works (in charge of Public Works officers)	63,690	53,572	PUBLIC WORKS HEADS. BUILDINGS AND ROADS. Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers .	11,57,181	18,13,669
Total Revenue	99,01,668	1,04,29,490			
Deduct— Contribution to Imperial Revenue	27,01,165	27,30,278	Total Expenditure ..	68,97,741	77,49,873
Net Provincial Revenue ...	72,00,503	76,99,212	CONTRIBUTIONS.		
CONTRIBUTIONS. From Local Revenue ..	5,667	6,543	To Local Revenue ..	82,599	79,063
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,06,170	77,05,755	GRAND TOTAL ...	69,80,340	78,28,936

Contract deductions from Land Revenue.

4. Under the terms of the present Provincial Contract the Land Revenue and the Settlement expenditure are wholly Provincial, and an assignment has been made by the Government of India for the latter for the whole period of the contract. The Statement shown in the preceding paragraph exhibits the proportion of each head of revenue and expenditure which is taken as Provincial, and in accordance with the terms of the contract a lump deduction of Rs. 27,56,000 has been made from the gross Land Revenue realized. This proportion is, for purposes of adjustment in the accounts, treated as the Imperial share of the Land Revenue.

The figures given as the expenditure for 1888-89 in the above Statement differ slightly from the figures on the same account given in the Administration Report for 1888-89. This is owing to an adjustment of Rs. 6,051 against Forest Surveys and Rs. 905 against Land Revenue (Provincial) made in February 1890 under instructions from the Comptroller-General. Similarly the figures given this year for 1889-90 against these two heads are approximate only, as the Forest accounts for that year have not yet been finally closed on the Comptroller-General's books. The difference, however, between the figures now taken and the ultimate amounts is likely to be immaterial.

Adjustment of contract figures.

5. It will be seen from the Statement given above that the Provincial Revenue for the year 1889-90, including the whole of the Land Revenue (but excluding contributions from Local) amounts to Rs. 1,04,29,490; while the total of the Provincial expenditure, including Survey and Settlement charges, is Rs. 77,49,873. The actual amount credited to Imperial Land Revenue differs from the exact contract figure by the net amount of certain Inter-provincial adjustments and by the adjustment of certain special transfers which is made through the Land Revenue head.

Comparison of actuals for 1888-89 and 1889-90.

6. On comparing the actuals for the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90 it will be observed from the Statement that, after making the lump deduction from Land Revenue and taking into account the Inter-provincial adjustments as well as the contributions to and from Local Revenues, the actual Provincial revenue and expenditure of the year under review amounted to Rs. 77,05,755 and Rs. 78,28,936 respectively, as against Rs. 72,06,170 and Rs 69,80,340 for the year 1888-89. From the above figures it will be seen that revenue has increased by Rs. 4,99,585 and expenditure by Rs. 8,48,596. The increase in revenue occurs chiefly under the heads I-Land Revenue, IV-Stamps, V-Excise, VI-Provincial Rates, VIII-Assessed Taxes, XVIB-Law and Justice—Jails, XXIII-Stationery, and XXV-Miscellaneous; and in expenditure under 3 Land Revenue, 19 B-Law and Justice—Jails, 29 Superannuation, 30 Stationery, and (mainly) Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers. The final outcome of the year's transactions is that the Provincial balance has decreased from Rs. 23,17,891 on 1st April 1889 to Rs. 21,94,710 on the 31st March 1890. This is Rs. 1,89,710 in excess of the revised estimated closing balance for the year, and the excess is partly due to unexpected increases in revenue and partly to the Public Works expenditure falling short of the anticipated amount.

The Provincial balance on the 31st March 1890 was therefore nearly 14 lacs in excess of the minimum fixed by the Government of India.

A detailed review of the Revenue and Expenditure is given in the following paragraphs.

A.—Revenue.

Revenue of year.

7. It has been shown that the total revenue of the year, excluding contributions from Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 1,50,76,601. The distribution under the several Major heads of the Government accounts is shown in the following table:—

Major head of Revenue.	Imperial Revenue.	Provincial Revenue.	Incorporated Local Funds Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	27,30,278	39,23,116	...	66,53,394
II.—Opium	2,27,416	...	..	2,27,416
IV.—Stamps	4,01,694	12,05,080	...	16,06,774
V.—Excise	19,14,645	6,38,215	...	25,52,860
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	...	2,12,173	6,45,351	8,57,524
VIII.—Assessed Taxes... ...	2,28,492	2,28,493	...	4,56,985
IX.—Forest	5,78,090	5,78,091	...	11,56,181
X.—Registration	50,888	50,887	...	1,01,775
XI.—Tributes ...	2,60,862	...	...	2,60,862
XII.—Interest	...	16,035	284	16,319
XIII.—Post Office	...	7,857	...	7,857
XVI A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law	...	1,40,424	...	1,40,424
XVI B.—Law and Justice, Jails ...	...	3,48,189	...	3,48,189
XVII.—Police	...	39,392	1,52,131	1,91,523
XIX.—Education	...	1,36,834	8,272	1,45,106
XX.—Medical	...	4,058	9,270	13,328
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Depts..	...	10,303	6,047	16,350
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	49,051	12,112	...	61,163
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	325	19,110	...	19,435
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,120	60,305	43,599	1,06,024
XXXII.—Civil Works	...	14,966	68,552	83,518
Total Civil ...	64,43,861	76,45,640	9,33,506	1,50,23,007
Public Works Department Revenue—Buildings and Roads	...	53,572	22	53,594
Grand Total ...	64,43,861	76,99,212	9,33,528	1,50,76,601

I.—Land Revenue.

Land Revenue.

8. The total Land Revenue collected in the year 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 66,53,394 as compared with Rs. 63,09,331 for 1888-89. The increase is due to the enhanced demand fixed under the Settlement operations now in progress.

Under the terms of the Settlement contract, the Land Revenue was taken as likely to progress as follows:—

			Rs.
In 1887-88 ...	...	...	+ 51,000
„ 1888-89 ...	...	...	+ 1,73,000
„ 1889-90 ...	...	...	+ 2,75,000
Gain in three years over the realization of 1886-87...			4,99,000

While the rate of progress has actually been:—

			Rs.
In 1887-88...	...	...	— 14,000
„ 1888-89	...	...	+ 52,000
„ 1889-90 ...	...	...	+ 3,96,000
Gain in three years		...	4,34,000

or about Rs. 65,000 less than was anticipated. The Budget Estimate for 1890-91, however, provides an increase of Rs. 3,96,000, and if this is secured the revenue will up to the close of 1890-91 be about Rs. 28,000 better than was anticipated. Owing, however, to the economical manner in which the Settlement operations have been conducted, the above Rs. 28,000 will not represent the real gain to the Administration at the close of 1890-91 on the Settlement contract. This subject is further alluded to in paragraph 35 of this Chapter under the expenditure head 3-Land Revenue.

The distribution of the gross amount of I-Land Revenue between Imperial and Provincial has already been explained, and it has been shown that the amount taken as the Imperial share for 1889-90 is Rs. 27,30,278. The balance, Rs. 39,23,116, has been credited to Provincial Revenues.

II.—Opium.

Opium.

9. This revenue is wholly Imperial. It represents the cost price (fixed at present at Rs. 7-4-0 per seer) of opium sold at the treasuries for the Excise Department. The arrangement is that on the sale of the opium the credit for the gross proceeds is divided between Opium and Excise in the proportion of Rs. 7-4-0 per seer to Opium and the balance as Excise Revenue, no charge being made to the Excise Department for the opium supplied to it by the Opium Department. The amount credited as opium revenue in 1889-90 was Rs. 2,27,416 as compared with Rs. 2,13,102 in 1888-89. This increase in the sales during the past year is mainly due to the continued success of the Administration in putting a stop to the importation of contraband opium, and in a smaller degree to the prevalence of cholera, which led to an increased consumption of opium as a prophylactic.

IV.—Stamps.

Stamps.

10. The total revenue credited under this head in 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 16,06,774 as compared with Rs. 15,75,188 in 1888-89, being an increase of Rs. 31,586. As was the case in the previous year, the improvement is almost entirely due to the increased sales of Court Fee stamps, and is owing, not to an increase in the number of suits filed, but to the fact that the total value of the suits computed under the Court Fees Act was greater in 1889-90 than in the previous year.

The advance in revenue under duty on Impressing documents is due to the operation of the new Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889).

The falling off in the sale of General stamps is attributable to a diminished demand for Receipt stamps and Hundi stamps. In the case of the former the decrease occurs mainly in the Jubbulpore District, and is due to the action of a non-official vendor who in 1888-89 bought large quantities of one-anna labels with a view to their sale in the Bombay Presidency, where discount rates on this class of stamps are lower. The diminished demand elsewhere may be attributed to the interruption of business caused by the cholera epidemic.

The general tendency to a diminished use of Hundi stamps has been observed for some time past, and is believed to be due to the fact that Hundis are less popular than formerly as a means of remitting money.

11. Under the present contract the Stamp revenue is divided in the proportion of one-fourth to Imperial and three-fourths to Provincial. The details of the revenue for the two years are as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Sale of General stamps	4,46,905	4,43,728
Do. Court fee stamps	11,13,807	11,44,364
Do. Plain paper ...	10,253	10,841
Duty on impressing documents ...	714	2,504
Fines and Penalties ...	3,426	5,084
Miscellaneous ...	83	253
Total ...	15,75,188	16,06,774

V.—Excise.

Excise.

12. The total Excise Revenue in 1889-90 was Rs. 25,52,860 as against Rs. 24,44,135 in 1888-89. Under the present contract one-fourth of the revenue is Provincial and three-fourths Imperial.

The details of the collections for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 are given below :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs ...	20,04,920	20,87,640
Gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium ...	4,18,640	4,41,737
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous ...	20,575	23,483
Total ...	24,44,135	25,52,860

The increase is Rs. 1,08,725 and indicates an almost complete recovery from the decline in revenue experienced in 1886-87.

It was under the head of Country spirits that the reduction in revenue which characterized the last-named year chiefly occurred, and it is to the same head that the major part of the present revival in income is due.

The increase in the gain on sale proceeds of Excise opium has already been alluded to under the head II—Opium.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

Provincial Rates.

13. The following is a statement of the revenue credited under this head in the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Provincial.—	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Rates levied for management of Wards Estates		33,314
Additional rates on lands ...	1,31,017	1,41,573
Educational cess ...	3,435	3,574
District Post cess ..	33,939	33,712
Total Provincial ...	1,68,391	2,12,173

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Local.—		
Road cess (District Fund) ...	1,44,178	1,47,768
Educational cess (do). ...	1,29,695	1,31.230
Patwari Fund receipts ...	3,61,903	3,66,353
Total Local ...	6,35,776	6,45,351
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,01,167	8,57,524

The increase under Provincial is mainly owing to the levy of the new Rate for the management of Wards Estates in the Central Provinces. Additional Rates on lands also show an increase of Rs. 10,556, owing to the fact that the rates are now levied on the "kamil jama" of Zamindars, *i. e.*, the revenue which would be assessed on their estates were they only malguzars, instead of on their *takolis* only, as was formerly the case.

Patwari Fund receipts also continue to increase, owing to the extension of the Patwari system.

VII.—Assessed Taxes.

Assessed Taxes

14. The total receipts under this head for the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90 are as follows:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Income Tax	3,40,398	3,77,186
License Tax (Pandhri)	73,379	79,799
Total ...	4,13,777	4,56,985

The increases of Rs. 36,788 under Income Tax and and Rs. 6,420 under Pandhri collections are due to the triennial revision of assessments which took place in 1889-90.

IX.— Forests.

Forests.

15. The Forest revenue shows a slight falling off in 1889-90 as compared with the figures for 1888-89. The figures are classified as follows:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency ...	1,60,374	1,04,051
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers ...	9,86,469	10,06,753
Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	4,647	4,221
Revenue from forests not managed by Government	11,553	10,112
Miscellaneous	17,362	31,044
Total ...	11,80,405	11,56,181

The falling off in revenue under the head "Timber and other produce removed from the forest by Government Agency" is due to less timber having been cut and sold by the Department this year than in 1888-89. Departmental operations were curtailed, owing to the large amount of produce from private forests which found its way into the market.

The net Forest revenue for 1889-90 has decreased, owing, mainly, to increased expenditure on establishments.

X.—Registration.

Registration.

16. The following are the figures under this head for the two years:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Fees for registering documents ...	57,994	60,977
Fees for copies of registered documents...	24,385	25,707
Miscellaneous	13,159	15,091
Total ...	95,538	1,01,775

The increase is chiefly due to the operation of the revised Schedule of Fees which was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1888. It is also partly due to the larger number both of registrations and of miscellaneous operations which characterized the past year.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

Tributes.

17. The receipts under this head are wholly Imperial. The following are the figures for the two years:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Tributes from various petty States ...	2,15,594	2,53,362
Fees on succession to Native States...	...	7,500
Total ..	2,15,594	2,60,862

The increase in revenue during 1889-90 is due partly to the collection of arrears, partly to advance payments of 1890-91 by the Chukhadan State, and partly to a Nazarana fee paid by the Sarangarh State.

XII.—Interest.

Interest.

18. The details of the amount credited under this head are as follows:—

	1888-89 Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial—		
Miscellaneous	14	...
Provincial—		
Interest on loans to Municipalities, &c. ..	2,157	815
Interest on loans to Land-holders and other notabilities ...	3,494	3,580
Interest on advances to cultivators—		
Under the Land Improvement Act ...	1,896	3,034
Under the Agriculturists Loans Act ...	3,797	5,113
Interest on Government securities ...	3,427	3,479
Miscellaneous	...	14
Local—		
Interest on Government securities ...	194	284
Total ...	**14,979**	**16,319**

The increase is due to the increased amount of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts.

Under the terms of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce No. 13, dated the 1st January 1889, certain sums are placed annually at the disposal of the Local Administration for advances to be made at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner. Interest is charged by the Imperial Government against the Provincial balances at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the mean between the outstanding balance of the advances made at the commencement and the outstanding balance at the close of each year. On the other hand, Provincial Revenues are credited with the full amount of interest received on these loans and advances. As the rate of interest payable to Imperial Revenues is only 4 per cent, while that charged by the Local Administration to the recipients of the loans and advances varies from 4½ to 6 per cent, a substantial profit accrues every year to Provincial Revenues, in return for the responsibility incurred by the Administration in making the advances.

The debit to Provincial for 1889-90 on this account was Rs. 14,207. The profit would have been larger, but for the accident that the bulk of the loan of three lacs to the Nagpur Municipality was taken at the very close of 1889-90.

XIII.—Post Office.

19. The figures for the two years are as follows :— Post Office.

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial—		
District Post Collections—		
Contributions from Feudatory States on account of pay of District Post Establishment	4,620	7,114
Do. for pensions of do. ...	529	563
Miscellaneous	228	180
Total ...	5,377	7,857

There is a slight increase in revenue, owing to the opening of new postal lines in Feudatory States.

XVI.A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

20. The revenue credited under this head amounted to Rs. 1,40,424 in 1889-90 as against Rs. 1,35,313 in 1888-89. It is wholly Provincial and comprises the following receipts :— Law and Justice—Courts.

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial—		
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	13,845	18,913
Court Fees realised in cash ...	6,023	10,430
General fees, fines and forfeitures..	1,10,713	1,05,509
Pleadership examination fees ...	464	512
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	1,100	1,633
Miscellaneous ...	3,168	3,427
Total ...	**1,35,313**	**1,40,424**

The increase is chiefly due to larger sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property and to Court fees realized in cash.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

Law and Justice—Jails and School of Industry.

21. The figures for the two years 1888-89 and 1889-90 are given below :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial—		
Jail manufactures	2,02,470	2,48,399
School of Industry	99,481	97,461
Miscellaneous	761	2,329
Total ...	3,02,712	3,48,189

The figures show a large increase under Jail manufactures and a slight decrease under School of Industry. The increase under Jail manufactures is due chiefly to the efforts that have been made to stimulate manufactures in these Provinces, especially of castor oil; also to the larger number of prisoners employed.

The figures under School of Industry show a further falling off in the demand for tents manufactured at the school.

The following table contrasts the receipts and expenditure on account of Jail manufactures for the past five years :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Jail manufactures.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	2,10,469	2,28,485	1,90,302	2,02,470	2,48,399
Expenditure	1,63,985	2,08,875	1,64,058	1,86,865	2,21,775
	+46,484	+19,610	+26,244	+15,605	+23,624
School of Industry manufactures.—					
Receipts	1,10,186	1,36,731	1,06,716	99,481	97,461
Expenditure	1,13,533	1,33,955	81,687	78,442	82,420
	—3,347	+2,776	+25,029	+21,039	+15,041

XVII.—Police.

Police.

22. The following statement shows the distribution of the revenue credited under this head in the two years :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial —		
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds ...	6,628	6,400
Do. to Public Departments, private persons, &c. ...	19,915	19,105
Superannuation receipts ...	3,787	5,285
Miscellaneous	6,976	8,602
Local (District Funds)—		
Cattle trespass fines	1,26,754	1,25,423
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle ...	24,041	26,298
Miscellaneous	659	410
Total ...	1,88,760	1,91,523

XIX.—*Education.*

Education.

23. The following statement gives the details of the Educational receipts for the two years :—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Fees, Government Colleges—General	...	1,834	2,518
Do. do. Professional	...	...	783
Do. Schools—General	...	27,837	30,328
Contributions	...	72,477	62,066
Government Book Depôt receipts	..	33,921	38,558
Miscellaneous	...	2,714	2,581
Local.—			
School fees	...	935	746
Contributions	...	9,876	6,582
Miscellaneous	...	670	944
Total	...	1,50,264	1,15,106

The decrease under Provincial contributions is owing to the fact that a few of the Municipalities were unable to pay up their contributions during the year. There is also a slight falling off in receipts, owing to the transfer during the year of certain schools to the control of Municipal Committees.

XX.—*Medical.*

Medical.

24. The following are the details of the Medical receipts for the two years :—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Lunatic Asylum receipts	...	2,735	2,431
Contributions	...	782	1,251
Miscellaneous	...	256	376
Local (District Funds).—			
Contributions	...	7,862	8,560
Miscellaneous	...	697	710
Total	...	12,332	13,328

The contributions on the part of Native States for Vaccination Establishments maintained by District Funds continue to increase.

XXI.—Scientific and Minor Departments.

Scientific and Minor Departments.

25. The following is a statement of the receipts under this head for the two years:—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Botanical and other public garden receipts	...	8,974	8,435
Receipts on account of experimental cultivation	..	2,216	1,841
Miscellaneous	...	130	27
Local.—			
Botanical and other public garden receipts	...	3,664	3,467
Receipts on account of public Exhibitions and Fairs	...	738	2,577
Miscellaneous	...	1	3
Total	...	15,723	16,350

The revenue from public Exhibitions and Fairs was abnormally low in 1888-89, and the figures for 1889-90 show a return to the ordinary revenue from this source.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.

Superannuation.

26. The following is a statement of the receipts under this head for the two years:—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial.—			
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations	...	5,594	4,774
Subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund	...	15,225	12,964
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	...	43,215	31,313
Provincial.—			
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	...	13,096	12,112
Miscellaneous	..	17	...
Total	...	77,147	61,163

The decrease is mainly under the head "Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities," and is due to the smaller number of Public Works Officers now employed on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

XXIII.—*Stationery and Printing.*

Stationery and Printing.

27. The receipts under this head are as follows :—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial.—			
Stationery receipts	...	432	198
Sale of Gazettes and other publications	...	21	...
Other Press receipts	...	832	127
Provincial.—			
Stationery receipts	...	3	1
Sale of Gazettes and other publications	...	1,299	2,233
Other Press receipts	...	6,762	16,876
Total	...	9,399	19,435

The increase occurs under the head "Other Press Receipts," and is due to the larger amount of work turned out for quasi-commercial Departments by the Nagpur Jail Press.

XXIV.—*Miscellaneous.*

Miscellaneous.

28. The total revenue credited under this head amounted to Rs. 1,06,024 in 1889-90 as compared with Rs. 87,346 in 1888-89. The increase is chiefly due to the extraordinarily large amount of Lapsed Deposits. These were abnormally swollen this year by the credit of an item of Rs. 11,234 (Civil Court Deposit) in the Bhandara District:--

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial.—			
Premium	...	2,026	2,022
Other items (unclaimed bills, &c.)	...	60	98
Provincial.—			
Unclaimed deposits	...	10,164	29,730
Sale of lands and houses	...	5,682	7,249
Rents (Dâk Bungalow fees)	...	9,367	8,077
Miscellaneous	...	10,056	15,249
Local (District Funds).—			
Contributions	...	6,366	3,936
Rents	...	33,812	31,135
Rates and taxes	...	8,798	7,859
Other items (sale of old stores, &c.)	...	1,015	669
Total	..	87,346	1,06,024

The increase under "Miscellaneous" is due to the fact that rents of Civil Station lands are now credited to this head.

Rents (Local) show a further falling off, owing chiefly to the fact that receipts from Fisheries in navigable streams are now credited to Land Revenue.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

Civil Works.

29. The following are the figures for the two years :—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial—			
Works in charge of Civil officers	...	17,170	14,966
Local—			
Works in charge of Civil officers	...	69,816	68,552
Total	..	86,986	83,518

There is a further slight diminution both in Provincial and Local Receipts.

Public Works Department Revenue.

Public Works Department.

30. The amount of revenue credited in the Public Works Department, as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, was Rs. 53,594 in 1889-90 compared with Rs. 63,690 in 1888-89. The falling off is due to a decrease in Ferry collections.

B.—Expenditure.

Expenditure of year.

31. The subjoined Statement shows the distribution of the expenditure of the year under the several Major heads in the Government Accounts :—

Major head of Expenditure.	Imperial expenditure.	Provincial expenditure.	Incorporated Local Fund expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	5,318	13,651	121	19,090
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	60,566	3,269	...	63,835
3. Land Revenue ...	...	12,22,346	3,47,269	15,69,615
6. Stamps ...	9,875	29,626	...	39,501
7. Excise ...	42,900	14,300	...	57,200
10. Assessed taxes ...	95	95	...	190
11. Forest ...	3,47,728	3,47,727	...	6,95,455
12. Registration ...	20,274	20,274	...	40,548
13. Interest on Ordinary debt ...	350	14,207	...	14,557
14. Interest on other obligations ...	2,953	...	...	2,953
15. Post Office ...	...	58,100	...	58,100
18. General Administration ..	62,931	3,54,351	28,761	4,46,051
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	7,17,321	...	7,17,321
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	...	6,24,902	...	6,24,902
20. Police ...	4,966	13,03,388	51,491	13,59,845
22. Education ..	...	4,51,831	1,73,455	6,25,286
23. Ecclesiastical ...	49,270	...	...	49,270
24. Medical ...	...	2,63,215	50,824	3,14,039
25. Political ...	...	11,004	...	11,004
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments..	...	40,762	7,186	47,948
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	2,73,336	...	...	2,73,336
29. Superannuation ...	...	2,36,240	1,540	2,37,780
30. Stationery and Printing ...	...	1,69,175	1,140	1,70,315
32. Miscellaneous ...	4,358	39,457	7,478	51,293
45. Civil Works ...	..	955	1,59,069	1,60,024
Total Civil ...	8,84,920	59,36,204	8,28,334	76,49,458
Public Works Department— Buildings and Roads ...	...	18,13,669	1,86,512	20,00,181
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,84,920	77,49,873	10,14,846	96,49,639

32. The expenditure under the following heads continues to be wholly Imperial:—

14. Interest on other obligations.
23. Ecclesiastical charges.
27. Territorial and Political Pensions.

Details of the expenditure under these heads are not given in the following review of the Provincial expenditure of the year.

1.—*Refunds and Drawbacks.*

Refunds and Drawbacks.

33. The following are the details of the charges under this head for the two years:—

Heads.	1888-89.				1889-90.			
	Imperial	Provincial	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	..	1,682	...	1,682		1,396	..	1,396
Stamps ...	3,864	11,590	...	15,454	3,521	10,564	...	14,085
Excise ...	703	235	...	938	160	53	...	213
Provincial Rates ..	...	4	436	440	.	1	121	122
Assessed Taxes ...	1,284	1,283	...	2,567	1,099	1,100	.	2,199
Forest ..	195	195	.	390	487	486	...	973
Registration ...	16	16	...	32	51	51	...	102
Total	6,062	15,005	436	21,503	5,318	13,651	121	19,090

There is a slight decrease in the expenditure for 1889-90, mainly under Stamps, Refunds, Provincial.

Only refunds of amounts credited under what are known as the principal heads of Revenue are shown under this head; Refunds of receipts by Civil Department (*e. g.*, Law and Justice—Courts, Jails, Police, Education, Medical, &c.) are charged in full under the corresponding expenditure heads.

2.—*Assignments and Compensations.*

Assignments and Compensations.

34. The following are the figures for the two years:—.

		1888-89.	1889-90.
Imperial.—		Rs.	Rs.
Pensions in lieu of resumed lands	...	7,902	5,916
Compensations	...	25,604	21,650
Miscellaneous	...	32,344	33,000
Provincial.—			
Malikana allowances to excluded proprietors	...	3,282	3,269
Total	...	69,132	63,835

The decrease in pensions and compensations is due to the fact that some of the stipends were not drawn during the year.

3.—*Land Revenue.*

Land Revenue.

35. The total expenditure charged under this head in 1889-90 amounted to Rs. 15,69,615 as compared with Rs. 14,77,786 in 1888-89.

The increase occurs mainly under the heads "Land Settlement" and "Patwari Fund."

According to the Settlement contract the expenditure was to have been to the end of 1890-91 :—

		Rs.
In 1887-88	...	5,38,000
„ 1888-89	...	6,50,000
„ 1889-90	...	4,90,000
„ 1890-91	...	4,16,000
		20,94,000

whereas it has been and is estimated in 1890-91 to be :—

		Rs.
In 1887-88	...	4,25,000
„ 1888-89	...	4,60,000
„ 1889-90	...	4,89,000
(Estimated) „ 1890-91	...	5,34,000
Total	...	19,08,000

or in the four years Rs. 1,86,000 less than was expected.

The increase in the Patwari Fund expenditure in 1889-90 is due partly to the fact that the expenditure in 1888-89 was abnormally low, owing to the pay of a number of Patwaris for March 1888 having been irregularly drawn in that month and included in the accounts for 1887-88 ; also to increased expenditure on *Rasid Bahis*—which will eventually be recovered, and partly to increased expenditure on Survey appliances.

The figures for the two years are given below :—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Charges of District administration—			
Deputy Commissioners, &c., and their Establishments	...	6,78,209	6,84,170
Do. Contingencies	...	50,804	49,422
Management of Government Estates	...	41	111
Land Settlement	...	4,21,526	4,47,438
Land Records and Agriculture	...	38,466	41,205
Local.—			
Charges of District administration—Patwari Fund	...	2,88,740	3,47,269
Total	...	14,77,786	15,69,615

The following details are given of the expenditure under the charges of District Administration :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Commissioner on special duty	771	1,516
Deputy Commissioners	1,55,570	1,56,866
Assistant Commissioners	24,183	24,778
Statutory Civilians	5,108	3,661
Extra-Assistant Commissioners	83,673	82,460
Personal allowances	2,306	2,496
Establishment (including Tahsildars, &c.) ...	4,06,598	4,12,393
Total ...	6,78,209	6,84,170

6.— *Stamps.*

Stamps

36. The expenditure of the Stamp Department in 1889-90, amounted to Rs. 39,501 as compared with Rs. 47,032 in 1888-89. The decrease is due partly to the fluctuation in the charge for the value of Stamp paper supplied from the Central Stores at Bombay and Calcutta, and partly to the smaller sums now paid as discount under the revised arrangements for the vend of stamps. The details of the expenditure are as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Discount on sales	14,879	13,855
Miscellaneous charges	2,684	2,948
Value of Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	29,469	22,698
Total ...	47,032	39,501

The expenditure is divided between Imperial and Provincial in the proportion of one-fourth to the former and three-fourths to the latter.

7.—*Excise.*

Excise.

37. The expenditure under this head is shown in the following statement. It is charged three-fourths to Imperial and one-fourth to Provincial Revenues :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Central Office Establishment ...	15,751	12,423
District Establishment ...	27,873	24,139
Construction and Repairs ...	4,430	2,278
Conveyance of opium ...	1,072	682
Rewards ...	16,150	11,052
Miscellaneous ...	7,084	6,626
Total ...	72,360	57,200

The figures show a considerable decrease under all heads, notwithstanding the increase in revenue alluded to in paragraph 12 of this Chapter. The decrease is due partly to the abolition of Sadar Distilleries and Contract Stills and partly to savings under rewards, owing to the smaller number of cases prosecuted and to the exercise of greater discretion in the payment of rewards.

10.—*Assessed Taxes.*

Assessed Taxes.

38. The amount charged under this head was Rs. 190 only in 1889-90, against Rs. 280 in 1888-89. The expenditure is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial.

11.—*Forests.*

Forests.

39. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 6,95,455 in 1889-90 as compared with Rs 6,68,307 in 1888-89. It is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial, and is classified as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Conservancy and Works ...	3,09,507	3,08,364
Establishment	3,58,800	3,87,091
Total ...	6,68,307	6,95,455

The increase in expenditure is due partly to a portion of the temporary establishment having been brought on to the permanent list; also to the appointment of a second Conservator and a Working Plans Officer, and to the fact that three Junior Assistant Conservators joined the Central Provinces in December 1889.

12.—*Registration.*

Registration

40. The expenditure of the Registration Department amounted to Rs. 40,548 in 1889-90 as against Rs. 43,209 in 1888-89. It is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial. The classification is as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Superintendence	14,807	12,628
District charges	28,402	27,920
Total ...	43,209	40,548

The figures show a decrease in expenditure notwithstanding the increase in revenue. The decrease is due partly to the fact that the expenditure of 1888-89 was abnormally high, owing to the Inspector-General having been on privilege leave during the year, and to his leave allowances as well as those of the Officiating Superintendent having been debited to this head; partly also to smaller expenditure on commission, owing to the substitution in the previous year of salaried for unsalaried men who had been receiving higher rates of commission; also to a reduction in establishment.

13.—*Interest.*

Interest.

41. The figures for the two years are given below :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Interest on Government of India Stock Notes	2,134	350
Commission on Stock Notes ...	2	0
Provincial.—		
Interest on Provincial advance and Loan Account	8,866	14,207
Total ...	11,002	14,557

The reasons for the increase in expenditure have been detailed in paragraph 18 of this Chapter under the head "XII—Interest."

15.—*Post Office.*

Post Office.

42. The expenditure under this head is on account of the District Post Establishment, and is wholly Provincial. It amounted to Rs. 58,100 in 1889-90 as against Rs. 57,897 in 1888-89.

18.—*General Administration.*

General Administration.

43. This head includes Imperial, Provincial and Local expenditure; the total charges and their distribution are as follows for the two years :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Legislative Council	...	1,992
Civil office of account and audit ...	62,211	60,357
Currency Department	538	582
	62,749	62,931
Provincial.—		
Salary of Chief Commissioner	54,000	62,995
Tour expenses of do. do.	11,708	13,565
Civil Secretariat	75,542	73,726
Commissioners	1,87,784	1,90,728
Civil office of account and audit ...	12,336	13,345
	3,41,370	3,54,359
Local—		
General Establishment of Local Funds ...	33,419	28,761
Total ...	4,37,538	4,46,051

The Imperial expenditure is chiefly on account of the Comptroller's Office. The increase under "Salary of Chief Commissioner" is due to the fact that the Chief Commissioner's Privilege leave allowances as well as those of the Officiating Chief Commissioner were debited to this head during the year.

The following are the details of the expenditure under the heads "Chief Commissioner," "Civil Secretariat" and "Commissioners":—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Chief Commissioner.—		
Salary of Chief Commissioner ...	48,000	57,092
Sumptuary allowances	6,000	5,903
Total ...	54,000	62,995
Secretariat.—		
Salary of Secretary	20,617	18,183
Do. Under Secretary	9,216	6,778
Do. Assistant Secretary ...	2,262	6,696
Establishment	33,713	31,523
Contingencies	9,734	10,546
Total ...	75,542	73,726
Commissioners.—		
Salaries of Commissioners	1,12,782	1,09,682
Travelling allowance of officers ...	12,039	11,721
Establishment	53,238	53,732
Contingencies	9,725	15,593
Total ...	1,87,784	1,90,728

The large increase in Contingencies of Commissioners' Offices is due to the purchase of tents during 1889-90 to the value of Rs. 6,650.

19*A*.—*Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*

Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

44. The whole expenditure under this head is Provincial, and the total amounted to Rs. 7,17,321 in 1889-90 as compared with Rs. 7,28,945 in 1888-89. The details are as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Law officers	2,019	4,203
Judicial Commissioner ...	60,598	60,745
Civil and Sessions Courts ...	25,290	27,342
Courts of Small Causes... ...	36,954	34,875
Criminal Courts	5,83,684	5,74,107
Pleadership Examination charges ...	14	13
Refunds	20,386	16,036
Total ...	7,28,945	7,17,321

19B.—*Law and Justice—Jails.*

Law and Justice—Jails.

45. The following statement shows the expenditure in Jails and Jail manufactures for the two years :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Jails	1,67,538	1,83,814
District Jails	92,432	1,02,259
Lock-ups	7,692	8,771
School of Industry	22,081	22,863
Manufactory charges in Jails ...	1,86,865	2,24,775
Do. do. in School of Industry	78,442	82,420
Total	5,55,050	6,24,902

The expenditure is wholly Provincial. The increased expenditure under "Central" and "District Jails" is due to—

(1). The higher price of cereals

(2). The larger daily average prison population.

(3). The increased number of Burmese convicts whose diet costs twice as much as that of ordinary Hindustani prisoners.

(4). The distribution of the highest scale of diet to all short term prisoners during the whole year, instead of during part only as in 1888-89.

(5). The larger stock of food grain in hand at the close of 1889-90.

(6). The outbreak of cholera in nine of the Jails, necessitating the formation of cholera camps with their attendant expenses, and a greater consumption of clothing and hospital necessaries.

The increase under "Manufacture charges in Jails" is due to increased charges for Raw Materials, leading of course to increased revenue.

20.—*Police.*

Police

46. The expenditure on Police, including the District Fund charges for the maintenance of Cattle pounds, amounted to Rs. 13,59,845 in 1889-90 as compared with Rs. 13,46,984 in 1888-89. The total is distributed as follows for the two years :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Imperial.—	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendence	2,441	2,141
Railway Police	2,669	2,825
Total Imperial ..	5,110	4,966

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Superintendence	42,454	44,051
District Executive Force ...	12,14,727	12,29,010
Special Police	14,908	12,555
Railway Police	17,069	17,617
Cattle pounds	...	82
Refunds	1,173	73
Total Provincial ...	12,90,331	13,03,388
Local.—		
Cattle pounds	51,164	51,077
Refunds	379	414
Total Local ...	51,543	51,491
TOTAL POLICE ...	13,46,984	13,59,845

The decrease under Special Police is due to the abolition of the special opium police in Hoshangabad.

Further details of the expenditure under the head District Executive Force are given in the subjoined statement:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial District Executive Force.—		
District Superintendents and Assistants ...	1,67,461	1,57,121
Inspectors and Chief Constables ...	1,69,192	1,83,940
Head Constables and Constables ...	5,96,503	6,02,277
European Constables ...	3,018	2,792
Mounted Constables ...	50,064	33,508
Drill Instructors ...	3,164	3,212
Excise Police ...	6,930	6,127
Arms and Accoutrements ...	14,506	14,747
Clothing ...	35,487	60,210
Petty construction ...	21,582	25,628
Petty repairs ...	17,081	13,013
Travelling allowance of Officers ...	17,470	15,530
Do. of Establishment ...	19,058	20,163
Other charges ...	93,211	90,742
Total ...	12,14,727	12,29,010

The increase under Inspectors and Chief Constables and Head Constables and Constables is chiefly due to the establishment of Police control over some of the Zamindaris of the Chhattisgarh Division.

The decrease under Mounted Constables is due to the reduction of the Mounted Police, which was given effect to in August 1888-89. Sowars have been reduced and the saving thereby effected is being utilized in increasing the pay of the lowest class of Foot Police.

22.—*Education.*

Education.

47. The distribution between Provincial Services and the District Funds of the expenditure on Education is given in the following statement :—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Direction	...	25,874	27,949
Inspection	...	80,243	75,283
Government Colleges—General	...	17,273	18,345
Government Colleges—Professional	...	...	
Government Schools—General	...	1,64,932	1,57,683
Government Schools—Special	...	35,950	36,566
Grants-in-aid	...	45,320	47,630
Payments by results	...	27,490	29,907
Scholarships	...	19,108	17,817
Government Book Depôt	...	29,941	37,638
Other heads including building grants and miscellaneous	...	7,792	3,013
Total Provincial	...	4,53,923	4,51,831
Local.—			
Government Schools	...	1,67,224	1,63,241
Grants-in-aid	...	209	244
Scholarships	..	8,332	9,970
Miscellaneous	...	833	...
Total Local	...	1,76,598	1,73,455
TOTAL	...	6,30,521	6,25,286

The increased expenditure under the head "Government Book Depôt" was owing to the large purchases of books for the Depôt during the year.

24.—*Medical.*

Medical.

48. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,14,039 in 1889-90 against Rs. 3,06,756 in 1888-89. The following is a statement of the details :—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Medical Establishment	...	1,68,013	1,71,662
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	63,128	65,113
Sanitation and Vaccination	...	8,991	9,222
Lunatic Asylums	...	17,555	16,918
Other Heads	...	188	...
Total Provincial	...	2,57,875	2,63,215

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Local.—			
Sanitation and Vaccination	...	34,141	35,347
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	14,202	12,453
Grants for Medical purposes	...	383	2,763
Other Heads	...	155	261
Total Local	...	48,881	50,824
TOTAL	...	3,06,756	3,14,039

The decrease in expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries (Local) occurs chiefly in the Nagpur District, under the head "Petty construction and repairs."

25.—*Political.*

Political

49. The expenditure under this head is entirely Provincial. The charges for 1889-90 were Rs 11,004 as compared with Rs. 10,552 in 1888-89. The charges are for the salary of the Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States.

26 —*Scientific and other Minor Departments.*

Scientific and Minor Departments.

50. The following are the charges under this head for the two years :—

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Agricultural experiments	...	1,397	370
Experimental cultivation	...	5,928	8,713
Botanical and other public gardens	...	20,650	19,042
Provincial Museums	...	1,850	1,550
Provincial Statistics	...	9,618	9,216
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	...	...	...
Other Heads	...	1,055	1,871
Total Provincial...		40,498	40,762
Local.—			
Botanical and other public gardens	...	3,042	2,745
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	...	5,300	3,675
Other Heads	..	1,022	766
Total Local...		9,364	7,186
TOTAL	...	49,862	47,948

There is a considerable decrease in the expenditure on Public Exhibitions and Fairs (Local) notwithstanding the increase in revenue under this head. The decrease occurs chiefly in Nagpur and Narsinghpur.

29.—*Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*

Superannuation allowances and Pensions.

51. The expenditure under this head continues to increase. The figures for the past four years are, for 1886-87 Rs. 1,55,671, for 1887-88 Rs. 1,73,277, for

1888-89 Rs. 2,02,047, and for 1889-90 Rs. 2,37,780. The increase occurs under the heads "Superannuation and Retired allowances" and "Gratuities." The following are the details of the figures for 1888-89 and 1889-90 :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.—		
Provincial.—		
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	1,83,808	2,03,880
Compassionate allowances ...	11,178	8,734
Gratuities ...	4,187	23,522
Refunds ...	1,585	104
Total Provincial ...	2,00,758	2,36,240
Local.—		
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	1,289	1,403
Gratuities ...	..	137
Total Local ...	1,289	1,540
TOTAL ...	2,02,047	2,37,780

The increase in the charge for pensions is due (1) to the new pensions granted by the Chief Commissioner during 1889-90 being in excess of the lapses in that year, and (2) to the payment of pensions transferred from other Provinces since March 1887. The very large increase in the expenditure under the head "Gratuities" is due to the payment during 1889-90 of the gratuities sanctioned for the employés of the late Nagpur-Chhattisgarh and Bilaspur-Etawah State Railways. These charges will, however, be recovered under the system of Inter-provincial adjustment prescribed in the Civil Account Code.

The charge of Rs. 1,585 against Refunds in 1888-89 was an altogether exceptional one, hence the figures for 1889-90 show a large decrease.

30.—*Stationery and Printing*

Stationery and Printing.

52. The total expenditure on account of Stationery and Printing amounted to Rs. 1,70,315 in 1889-90 as compared with Rs. 1,30,713 in 1888-89. Of this large increase, Rs 24,931 are on account of the larger value of stationery supplied from Central Stores. There is also an increase of Rs. 12,650 under Government Presses, due to the purchase of materials to extend the operations of the Nagpur Jail Press. The following are the details of the expenditure :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—		
Stationery purchased in the country ...	18,359	19,001
Do. supplied from Central Stores ...	50,231	75,165
Government Presses ...	48,677	61,327
Printing at Private Presses ...	12,289	13,682
Other Heads ...	4	...
Total Provincial ...	1,30,063	1,69,175

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Local.—		
Stationery supplied from Central Stores...	597	658
Government Presses ...	35	472
Printing at Private Presses ...	18	10
Total Local ...	650	1,140
TOTAL ..	1,30,713	1,70,315

The expenditure of Rs. 19,001 in 1889-90 against the head "Stationery purchased in the country" is composed of the following amounts :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Paper purchased for Jail Presses ...	2,521	126
Paper and other articles of stationery purchased for other Departments ...	9,757	7,439
Charges for carriage of stationery ...	1,457	473
Charges for binding Registers, &c. ...	5,124	10,963
Total ...	18,859	19,001

The increase in the charges for binding Registers is due to the heavy expenditure on this account in the Nagpur Jail Press.

32.—*Miscellaneous.*

Miscellaneous

53. The expenditure shown under this head amounted to Rs. 51,293 in 1889-90 as against Rs. 54,852 in 1888-89. The distribution of the total is as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Miscellaneous.—		
Imperial ...	3,181	4,358
Provincial ...	45,081	39,457
Local	6,590	7,478
Total ...	54,852	51,293

The following are the details for the two years :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Imperial.—		
Charges for remittance of treasure ...	3,044	4,358
Miscellaneous Refunds ...	137	...
Total Imperial ...	3,181	4,358
Provincial.—		
Donations for charitable purposes ...	2,785	1,763
Rewards for destruction of wild animals ...	21,094	16,219

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Petty Establishments.—			
Staging Bungalows	...	11,856	10,053
Miscellaneous Establishments	...	6,217	6,803
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges and other heads	...	3,129	4,619
Total Provincial	...	45,081	39,457
Local.—			
Petty Estalishments.—			
Staging Bungalow Establishment.—		...	...
Sarai Establishment	...	2,510	2,648
Market Establishment	...	281	310
Conservancy Establishment	...	1,169	1,236
Miscellaneous Establishment	...	33	5
Petty construction	...	...	...
Nazul Establishment	...	522	459
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	...	59	79
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	2,016	2,741
Total Local	...	6,590	7,478
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	...	54,852	51,293

The decrease in the amount spent in Rewards for the destruction of wild animals is general in all districts.

45—*Civil Works.*

54. The expenditure classified under this head in the account of the Civil Department for 1889-90 is as follows:— Civil Works.

		1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
Provincial.—			
Works in charge of Civil officers	...	2,756	955
Local.—			
Works in charge of Civil officers	...	2,19,416	1,59,069
Total	...	2,22,172	1,60,024

The falling off in expenditure during 1889-90 is probably due to the introduction of the system under which a portion of the Civil Public Works (Local) has been placed under the charge of Deputy Commissioners, and to the fact that these officers were at first unable to spend the full amounts provided in the Budget for these works.

Public Works Expenditure.

Public Works Expenditure.

55. The amount of Provincial and Local expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, as communicated to the Comptroller by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, was as follows:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.
PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.—		
Ordinary Branches.—		
Provincial ...	11,57,181	18,13,669
Local ...	10,751	1,86,512
Total ...	11,67,932	20,00,181

C.—LOCAL FUNDS.

Local Funds.

56. These Funds are of three kinds, namely, Incorporated Local Funds, Municipal Funds and Excluded Local Funds. The Incorporated Local Funds are those of which the income and expenditure are incorporated in the Government accounts under the appropriate revenue and service heads as "Local" public revenue and expenditure. There are only two Incorporated Local Funds in these Provinces, namely, the District Funds and the Patwari Funds.

The transactions of Municipal and Excluded Local Funds are not incorporated in the public accounts, but, as a rule, all these funds bank with the treasury and the accounts of all are kept in the Comptroller's Office.

Incorporated Local Funds.

Incorporated Funds.

57. The following is an abstract of the balanced accounts of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1889-90.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Revenue Heads.	Rs.	*Service Heads.*	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates—		1.—Refunds ...	7
Road Cess ...	1,47,768	18.—General Administration ...	28,761
Education Cess ..	1,31,230	20.—Police ...	51,491
XII.—Interest ...	284	22.—Education ...	1,73,455
XVII.—Police ..	1,52,131	24.—Medical ..	50,824
XIX.—Education ...	8,272	26.—Minor Departments ...	7,186
XX.—Medical ...	9,270	29.—Superannuations, &c. ..	1,472
XXI.—Minor Departments ..	6,046	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,140
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	43,598	32.—Miscellaneous ...	7,478
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	68,575	45.—Civil Works—	
		In Civil Dept. Rs. 1,59,070.	
		In P. W. Dept. Rs. 1,86,512.	3,45,582
Total Revenue Heads ...	5,67,174	Total Service Heads ...	6,67,396
Debt Accounts.		*Debt Accounts.*	
Recoveries of Advances and Deposits, &c, ...	67,334	Advances and Deposits, &c....	64,178
		Investment ...	4,622
Contributions.		*Contributions.*	
From Provincial Revenues ..	79,063	To Provincial Revenues for cost of audit ...	6,213
Balance in Treasury on 1st April 1889 ...	5,36,155	To do. for Schools	330
		Balance in Treasury on 31st March 1890 ..	5,06,987
GRAND TOTAL ..	12,49,726	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,49,726

Patwari Fund.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Revenue Heads.	Rs.	*Service Heads.*	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates—		1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—	
Patwari Fund Receipts ...	3,66,353	Patwari Cess	113
Contribution.		3.—Land Revenue—	
		Patwari Fund Charges	3,47,269
From Provincial to Patwari Fund ...	...	29.—Superannuations, allowances &c.—	
		Patwari Fund. ...	69
Balance on 1st April 1889 ...	2,40,526	Balance on 31st March 1890.	2,59,428
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,06,879	GRAND TOTAL ..	6,06,879

The balances are kept by districts for both these funds, and the opening and closing balances for the year 1889-90, as shown above, are the aggregate of the several district balances.

Municipal Funds.

Municipal Funds.

58. The total Receipts, Expenditure and Balances of all the Municipal Funds in the Provinces for the year 1889-90 are shown in the following Statement:—

Receipts.		Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Municipal Taxes—		
Octroi ...	6,42,732	
Licenses on trades ...	14,918	
Tax on houses and lands ...	26,138	
Tax on vehicles ...	1,830	
Tools, &c. ...	6,325	
Water-rate ...	27,150	
		7,19,093
B.—Miscellaneous Receipts—		
Realization under special Acts ...	300	
Income derived from Pounds ...	33,720	
Proceeds of lands, &c. ...	945	
Income from markets ...	73,624	
Payments for services rendered to private individuals ...	79,687	
Conservancy and Road cleaning fees ...	3,481	
Municipal fines ...	3,862	
Miscellaneous ...	31,472	
Contributions ...	6,168	
Education receipts ...	2,277	
Dispensary receipts ...	32,257	
		2,68,293
Total Revenue ...		9,87,386
C.—Debt—		
Loans ...	2,00,000	
Deposits ...	1,431	
Advances, &c. ...	89,020	
		2,90,451
Opening balance on 1st April 1889.		
In Treasury ...	3,14,982	
Outside ...	6,861	
Deposits in Savings Bank and Investments in G. P. Notes.	58,193	
Total ...	3,80,036	
Deduct Cheques outstanding ...	932	
		3,79,104
GRAND TOTAL ...		16,56,941

Expenditure.		Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.
A.—General Establishment—		
Office Establishment, Inspection-Honorary Magistrate Establishment ...	41,348	
Collection of Municipal Taxes ...	79,534	
Refunds of octroi ...	1,49,993	
		2,70,875
B.—Public safety—		
Fire and Lighting Establishment ...	12,575	
		12,575
C.—Public Health—		
Erection and repairs of markets and latrines ...	38,237	
Medical ...	94,529	
Water-Works ...	2,82,012	
Road-watering and Road-cleaning ...	52,143	
Conservancy and Drainage ...	1,64,034	
Markets and Slaughter-house Establishment ...	1,979	
Public Garden Establishment ..	3,704	
Contributions ...	1,660	
		6,38,298
D.—Public Instruction ...	84,413	
		84,413
E.—Public Convenience—		
Public Works Establishment ...	7,093	
Tools and Plant ...	1,062	
Roads ...	89,537	
Civil Buildings ...	19,215	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	6,558	
Survey of Land ...	260	
Other charges ...	5,155	
Contributions ...	7,600	
		1,36,480
F.—Miscellaneous—		
Public Exhibitions and Fairs ...	771	
Donations to Gardens and Museums.	1,400	
Experimental cultivation ...	176	
Pensions ...	644	
Charges on account of Pounds ...	9,585	
		12,576
Total Expenditure ...		11,55,217
G.—Debt—		
Loans ...	53,462	
Deposits ...	1,148	
Advances, &c. ...	65,738	
		1,20,348
Closing Balance on 31st March 1890.		
In Treasury ...	3,23,686	
Outside ...	2,528	
Deposits in Savings Bank and Investments in G. P. Notes.	58,404	
Total ...	3,84,618	
Deduct Cheques outstanding ...	3,242	3,81,376
GRAND TOTAL		16,56,941

Excluded Local Funds.

Excluded Funds.

59. The total income and expenditure and balance of the Excluded Local Funds for the year 1889-90 are shown in the subjoined Statement :—

Name of Fund.	Balance on 1st April 1889.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1890.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Fund ...	38,017	1,66,958	2,04,975	1,67,869	37,106
Town and Bazar Fund ...	4,343	1,292	5,635	909	4,726
Police Remount Fund ...	6,032	3,106	9,138	1,737	7,401
Police Butchut Fund ...	23	167	190	184	6
Educational Fund ...	946	248	1,194	625	569
Museum Fund ...	2,734	1,460	4,194	710	3,484
Total ...	52,095	1,73,231	2,25,326	1,72,034	53,292

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—*Census.*

1. For the result of the Census of 1881, see the Report of 1882-83.

2.—*Births and deaths.*

Number and rate of births.

2. The number of births registered during the year 1889 was 346,515, showing a decrease of 19,535 as compared with last year. The ratio *per mille* was 39·30. There has been a decrease in 13 out of the 20 registration districts. The decrease was most marked in Chhindwara, while Bilaspur gives the actually lowest birth-rate of 31·76. The excess of male over female births for the Province was 7·24 per cent. There was an excess of deaths over births in 15 out of the 20 registration districts.

Number and rate of deaths.

3. The number of deaths registered was 386,155, or 133·094 in excess of the mortality of the previous year. The ratio *per mille* was 43·79. The highest death-rate, 60·08 *per mille*, was in the Saugor District, where it was 25 per 1,000 higher than the average of the last five years.

Meteorology.

4. The rain-fall of the year was 1½ inches above the average of the past 23 years. Compared with the mean for the Provinces during the previous 5 years, the monthly mean temperature was higher in all months except November; but the difference in June, August, October and December was very slight.

Causes of mortality.

5. The year was a most unhealthy one, the mortality in all districts, without exception, having been greater than in the previous year. The details are given in the following table:—

Abstract of deaths registered from different causes in the Central Provinces.

Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						
								Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.
1889	52,588	17,529	203,052	25,894	5,160	81,932	386,155	5·96	1·99	23·03	2·94	0·58	9·29	43·79
1888	921	10,729	158,195	17,618	4,871	60,727	253,061	0·10	1·22	17·94	2·00	0·55	6·89	28·70
Difference.	+ 51,667	+ 6,800	+ 44,857	+ 8,276	+ 289	+ 21,205	+ 133,094	+ 5·86	+ 0·77	+ 5·09	+ 0·94	+ 0·03	+ 2·40	+ 15·09

Cholera.

6. The year was characterized by a severe epidemic of cholera, from which no district in the Province escaped.

In most districts it did not appear till April; it showed a tendency to decline in some till the rains set in, when it became general and very fatal. In others, after its first appearance, it slowly gained ground and became more

and more wide-spread, reaching its maximum diffusion and intensity in July and August, after which it rapidly disappeared.

Many Civil Surgeons refer the origin of the disorder to importation by human intercourse from places said to be suffering from cholera, but of its almost simultaneous appearance in many centres in a district and of the strange exemption of certain areas environed by cholera there is no satisfactory explanation given. The Civil Surgeon of Bhandara notes that the areas of the greatest intensity of the disease, and in which it first showed itself in 1889, correspond with the records of previous epidemics, pointing to local conditions which favoured the development and spread of the disorder.

The total deaths in the Province from cholera amounted to 52,588, which represents a loss of 5·96 per thousand of the whole population; the mean incidence of the disease in the previous 5 years being but 1·18.

Of the districts in which the disease prevailed, Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur suffered most: the ratio of deaths in these districts was 13·71, 10·97, 11·38 and 10·39, respectively.

Small-pox.

7. The mean of the death rate from small-pox for the whole Province for five years ending with 1888 was 0·57, and in 1889 it was 1·99 per thousand of population.

The disease was prevalent in all districts, and in all except four it was much more fatal than it had been in the previous four years. That it was very general in all districts is seen in the fact that 142 of the 160 registering circles returned deaths from small-pox.

But there is one encouraging fact in the figures of the last two decades, in that they show the population of these Provinces to have suffered less in the ten years ending with 1889, than it did in the ten years ending with 1879; and it must be taken for granted that the registration of deaths and the causes of death were much more accurately reported than they were in the previous ten years.

Fever.

8. The Provincial ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from fever was 23·03 in 1889, and it was 52 per cent of the total of those who died in the year. The mean of the last five years was only 18·60 per 1,000 of population, showing that there was a much larger mortality from this cause in the past year. The districts in the Vindhyan and Nerbudda Divisions suffered most.

The fever which caused the largest mortality in all districts is of malarial character, and was seen most commonly in its chronic and wasting forms, and less often in its acute remittent form.

Bowel-complaints.

9. It is natural in a year of general prevalence of cholera that the returns should be swelled by the inclusion of doubtful cases of cholera under the head of bowel-complaints. But apart from this, there is evidence that the mortality from all causes was specially great, and that bowel-complaints were greatly in excess of the normal sickness under this head. Much of this disease is doubtless due to malarious dysentery, for we find the largest mortality returned in those months in which fever is most general and fatal. And we find it continu-

ing with fever as a special death cause in the closing months of the year, when cholera, small-pox and other fatal diseases have disappeared.

Bowel-complaints are the cause of death in all months of the year, but it is seen to be most general and fatal from July to November in all districts, and to be specially fatal in September, when the greatest fall takes place in the night temperature, and at a period of the year when the human body may be said to be least able to resist the influences of reduced temperature. Another cause, besides the more general and active prevalence of malarious disease throughout the Province, was the scarcity which existed in some districts among the agricultural classes. The Civil Surgeon of Hoshangabad alludes to this cause as one which attracted his attention.

Owing to the prevalence of bowel-complaints in the Sambalpur District, as mentioned in last year's Report, enquiries were made at the Sambalpur and Bargarh Dispensaries for the latter 6 months of the year into all cases of worms treated, as to whether bowel-complaint had been caused by the presence of the entozoon to any considerable extent. In the 6 months there had been a total of 1,321 cases treated, and in only 237 had there been any history of bowel-complaints for a month before the patient came under treatment, while 50 were instances in which the thread-worm—*oxyurus vermicularis*—alone was present.

Of the 1,321 cases, 889 are said to have used tank water, 398 river water and the remainder to have drawn water from wells. It is interesting also to note that 664 of the total number of cases were under the age of 6 years.

The figures show a great prevalence of these worms in the Sambalpur District, and they also show that a certain amount of bowel-complaint is induced by this entozoon.

Sanitary reform.

10. The passing of the Central Provinces Village Sanitation Act, XIX of 1889, has put it in the power of the Chief Commissioner to enforce some amount of sanitary reform in those larger and more flourishing villages where the population and the means of the inhabitants will permit of the raising of sufficient funds for local improvements. Draft Rules have been framed under the Act and circulated for criticism. In the case of smaller villages, the Rules issued under Section 141 (2) of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act (Notification No. 3553, dated the 12th June 1883), render it possible to gradually carry out elementary reforms through the agency of the Mukaddam. But the working of either set of Rules will demand caution and judgment. It is not to be expected that the long established customs of the people will be speedily reversed in the interests of hygiene. It will take many years of steady pressure and education before wholesome habits are grafted upon an ignorant and conservative rural population.

In a Resolution dated the 22nd July 1889 the Chief Commissioner issued the following orders laying down the relations which should exist between the Head of the Sanitary Department and the District and other Local authorities :—

"When visiting a district the Sanitary Commissioner will place himself in communication with the Deputy Commissioner, and personally discuss with that officer, before leaving, all matters noted by him in the course of his Sanitary inspections

in regard to which action may appear to be desirable and feasible. The Deputy Commissioner will be expected to take action, either directly (so far as his ordinary powers go) or through local bodies, upon all matters as to which he and the Sanitary Commissioner are agreed. He will be the official medium of communication between the Sanitary Commissioner and Municipalities or other local bodies, and will do his best to press upon them all reasonable reforms advocated by the Sanitary Commissioner. Arrangements should also always be made, when the Sanitary Commissioner visits a Municipal town, to enable him to meet the Committee in conference with the Deputy Commissioner, and discuss with them the position and requirements of the place from a sanitary point of view. Similar meetings with Local Boards and District Councils should be arranged when necessary. In the event of there being any difference of opinion between the Sanitary Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, the question will be referred by the latter for the orders of the Commissioner of the Division. Copies of the Sanitary Commissioner's Inspection Reports on each town or district, with full information as to the practical steps taken and orders issued in consultation with him by the Deputy Commissioner, will be forwarded by the Sanitary Commissioner for the information of the Chief Commissioner through the Divisional Commissioner. The Sanitary Commissioner must endeavour to make his reports and suggestions clear and practical, and to frame them with due regard to local conditions and to available ways and means. It is of no use advocating reforms which are beyond the competence of the agencies and outside the financial means of the Province. At the same time every effort must be made to utilise, develope and improve existing agencies."

In accordance with these instructions the Deputy Surgeon-General of these Provinces, in his capacity of Head of the Sanitary Department, has already done much to improve the sanitation of not a few of the Municipal towns.

By the same Resolution the Chief Commissioner constituted the Deputy Surgeon-General and the Superintending Engineer a Sanitary Board to prepare a plan of operations for a general sanitary survey of all Municipalities, which appeared to the Chief Commissioner to be the first step required in the initiation of a regular programme of hygienic reform. In time, every town in the Province will be surveyed on a large scale, careful levels will be taken, and definite schemes of water-supply, drainage, and conservancy will be worked out, to be carried into effect as funds became available. The Chief Commissioner attaches much importance to this plan of working according to settled programmes of operations.

3.—*Medical relief.*

Number of Dispensaries.

11. There were open at the end of the year 104 dispensaries of all kinds including 7 at Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi, Asirgarh, Ramgarh, Lakhnadon, Sironcha and Allapilly supported by Provincial funds, 76 supported either by District or Municipal funds, and 21 private dispensaries supported by Feudatory and Zamindari Chiefs.

12. The number of in-patients treated was 8,156, showing an increase of 558. The number of out-patients slightly decreased from 842,367, to 840,087, though the number treated in 1889 still shows an advance of 38,331 over the number treated in 1887.

Diseases treated.

13. The diseases from which the majority of the patients treated were suffering were the following :—

	1888.	1889.
Malarial fevers	175,887	195,732
Diseases of the eye ...	113,084	92,094
Do. skin ...	92,361	75,967
Do. respiratory system ...	55,572	58,849
Do. digestive system ...	106,220	117,222
Ulcers	84,755	77,271

The number of patients treated for small-pox increased from 96 to 157, those for cholera from 237 to 6,038, and those for dysentery from 14,418 to 19,310.

Operations performed.

14. The number of operations performed in 1889 compared with those of the two previous years, is as follows :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Major operations	891	974	1,056
Minor do.	20,052	20,682	18,996
Total ...	20,943	21,656	20,052

Receipts and expenditure.

15. Receipts from Government show an increase of Rs. 1,279, arising from an increase in salaries of Hospital Assistants lent to the Dispensaries ; but receipts from local sources fell, the contributions from District and Municipal Funds being Rs. 60,878 against Rs. 66,751 in the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,32,245 against Rs. 1,37,469 in that year, the decrease being due to diminished expenditure on European Medicines and on building repairs.

4.—*Treatment of the Insane.*

Asylums.

16. There are two Asylums in the Central Provinces, one at Nagpur and one at Jubbulpore. The total number of inmates in the former was 164 and in the latter 161.

17. The number of criminal lunatics admitted to the Nagpur Asylum in 1889 was again largely in excess of the average of the previous ten years. It was higher than in any year since 1884. At Jubbulpore the number was less by half than in 1888. There were no re-admissions in either of the Asylums, showing that due care had been taken in the selection of patients for discharge.

Discharges.

18. The number of patients discharged during the year from Nagpur (11) was less than in the previous year. Of the total number discharged, 6 were cured and 1 improved. From Jubbulpore 6 were discharged cured and 1 improved.

Health of the lunatics

19. This year, so exceptionally unhealthy for all classes, shows a very large increase of mortality in the two Asylums. Cholera broke out in that at Nagpur, where 8 cases terminated fatally; but, as during last year, most of the deaths were due to general debility and anœmia and to fevers.

In the Jubbulpore Asylum 7 lunatics died of sheer old age, wasting away without any tangible disease; and 9 died of anœmia and general debility. Cholera, though prevalent to some extent in the town, did not attack the Asylum.

Receipts and expenditure.

20. The average cost of each lunatic in the two Asylums as compared with the cost in the previous year was :—

	1888.			1889.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur ...	79	2	0	81	3	5
Jubbulpore ...	66	4	6	68	13	4

The increased cost in Nagpur was due principally to a larger expenditure on clothing and bedding. That at Jubbulpore is again attributed to the dearness of grain.

The sums given below were paid into the Treasury by the two Asylums during the years 1888 and 1889 :—

		Received from paying patients			Received from articles sold.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nagpur ...	1888 ...	167	1	9	317	14	8
	1889 ...	233	10	9	535	5	2
Jubbulpore ...	1888 ...	1,204	10	10	254	9	10
	1889 ...	1,162	7	1	286	0	10

The cash expenditure from the Treasury for two years is compared below :—

	1888.	1889.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur ...	9,662	9,636
Jubbulpore ...	8,916	9,076

5.—*Lock Hospitals.*

Admissions.

21. The returns of the Military Hospitals for the three years 1887—1889 exhibit the following figures :—

	Number of admissions among European troops.			Rate per thousand		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889
Jubbulpore ...	272	309	351	378	494	498
Pachmarhi ...	14	37	77	150	474	626
Saugor ...	120	127	172	320	394	567
Total ...	406	473	600			

The increase in the number of admissions and in the rate per thousand since the receipt of the Quarter Master General's Circular of the 6th August 1888 (by which Lock Hospitals are to be worked as purely voluntary institutions) is marked.

The number of women attending the periodical examinations has considerably decreased since attendance has become voluntary; but less so in Jubbulpore than at Saugor or Pachmarhi.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Kamptee reports that the Kamptee Lock Hospital was closed on the 1st April 1889, with the permission of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

6.—*Vaccination.*

Amount of work.

22. The total number of operations performed during the year was 411,276 as against 449,727 in the previous year. It will be seen that there has been a decrease of 38,451 in the total of operations performed in 1889-90 on that of the previous year. But the actual decrease, after deducting the operations done in the Patna State in 1888-89, is only 27,810. The returns for the Patna State for the past season not having been received, it is necessary, for purposes of comparison, to exclude the figures of that State from both years.

The number of primary operations was 364,909, and of secondary operations 46,367 against 411,591 and 27,495 in 1888-89 (excluding the Patna figures).

23. The decrease in the number of primary operations is unsatisfactory. The explanation given for some districts that it is due to the low birth-rate of 1889-90 and to the heavy mortality of children under one year, can only be accepted where it can be shown that the total population requiring protection was worked up to, and there seems reason to believe that in some districts it was partly due to neglect on the part of the supervising agency to exact a full tale of work from the vaccinating staff, and to the incompetency or misbehaviour of some of the vaccinators. The supply of lymph also appears to have failed. After allowing for the prevalence of sickness in the Province during the past year, the record of the year points to the need of improved handling of the existing staff.

Results.

24. The percentage of success in primary and re-vaccinations in the last three years is shown in the following figures :—

		1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Primary	...	95·94	95·90	96·44
Re-vaccinations	...	73·71	79·17	81·78

It is necessary to explain that these figures represent the estimate of their success by the vaccinators themselves. Native Superintendents calculate, as the result of their examination of a part only of the work of each vaccinator, that the percentage of success is more nearly correct at an average of 90·43 per cent for the Province. Civil Surgeons again, on a more critical examination of the results but on a much smaller number of cases, give 87·38 as the more accurate figure of success for primary vaccinations in the whole Province.

Expenditure.

25. The total expenditure on vaccination and the average cost of each successful case during the three past years are given below :—

	1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Expenditure	46,098	0	0	49,318	0	0	49,752	0	0
Average cost of each successful case	0	1	10½	0	1	11	0	2	1¼

The expenditure on the Provincial establishment has increased from Rs. 42,783 in 1887-88 to Rs. 46,542 in 1889-90.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

1.—*Education.*

1. The statistics for the last 5 years are given in the following table:— Number of schools and scholars.

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Number of schools	1,854	1,891	1,892	1,824	1,830
Number of pupils	1,04,000	1,06,952	1,08,673	1,07,357	1,08,200
Average attendance	72,296	74,180	74,930	76,013	72,330
Fee receipts in all schools	56,276	58,007	64,589	66,160	74,100
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cost per pupil to Government ...	3 6 9	3 6 1	3 6 5	3 4 10	3 5 3

It will be seen that the loss of pupils in the previous year has been nearly recovered. Since the year 1885-86 schools have decreased by 1 per cent, while scholars have increased by 4 per cent, and fee receipts by 32 per cent. The cost to Government (including both direct and indirect expenditure) of educating each pupil has decreased from Rs. 3-6-9 to Rs. 3-5-3.

2. An abstract of the expenditure upon education during the past three years is given below:— Expenditure.

Head.	1887-88.			1888-89.			1889-90.		
	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources.	Total.	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources	Total.	From Provincial Funds.	From other sources	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ..	17,975	24,594	42,569	16,756	26,146	42,902	17,341	28,154	45,495
Secondary Schools ...	57,682	73,540	1,31,222	57,685	75,732	1,33,417	71,282	1,33,680	2,04,962
Primary Schools ...	1,11,174	2,65,126	3,76,300	1,10,327	2,64,599	3,74,926	93,636	2,13,216	3,06,852
Special Schools ...	30,476	510	30,986	34,215	546	34,761	40,946	3,616	44,562
Total direct expenditure ...	2,17,307	3,63,770	5,81,077	2,18,983	3,67,023	5,86,006	2,23,205	3,78,666	6,01,871
Direction and Inspection ...	1,13,114	1,831	1,14,945	1,06,565	2,139	1,08,704	1,00,634	1,480	1,02,114
Scholarships ...	20,063	7,074	27,137	21,342	9,511	30,853	18,097	10,363	28,460
Buildings and Miscellaneous ...	13,055	79,136	92,191	13,244	55,216	68,460	9,098	60,449	69,547
Total indirect expenditure ...	1,46,232	88,041	2,34,273	1,41,151	66,866	2,08,017	1,27,829	72,292	2,00,121
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,63,539	4,51,811	8,15,350	3,60,134	4,33,887	7,94,023	3,51,034	4,50,958	8,01,992

The total expenditure on education in the current year was Rs. 8,01,992 as compared with Rs. 7,94,023, the increase being Rs. 7,969. The expenditure from Provincial revenues has decreased from Rs. 3,60,134 to Rs. 3,51,034, or by Rs. 9,100. This is due to a decline in indirect expenditure, viz., in the cost of inspection, scholarships, buildings, &c.

Sources of expenditure.

3. The sources from which the above expenditure was met are compared below :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1). Provincial revenues	3,60,134	3,51,034
(2). Local rates and cesses	1,43,756	1,46,802
(3). Municipal funds	66,450	66,109
(4). Fees	66,160	74,400
(5). All other sources	1,57,523	1,63,647
Total ...	7,94,023	8,01,992

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 3,51,034, or nearly 44 per cent, were met from Provincial funds, as compared with 45 per cent in the previous year. Local rates and cesses contribute a little over 18 per cent, Municipal funds about 8 per cent. The receipts from fees are represented by rather over 9 per cent, as against 8 per cent in the previous year. The receipts from other sources, which have increased from Rs. 1,57,523 to Rs. 1,63,647, or by Rs. 6,124, contribute a little over 20 per cent.

4. The above totals include what is called "indirect" expenditure, *viz.*, the cost of direction, inspection, scholarships, construction and repair of buildings, purchase of furniture and apparatus. If only the *direct* expenditure on teaching is taken into account, the figures stand as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure	5,86,006	6,01,871	+15,865
Receipts from all sources	3,67,023	3,78,666	+11,643
Net expenditure from Provincial revenues ...	2,18,983	2,23,205	+4,222

5. The amount spent on Collegiate education was rather over 7 per cent of the total expenditure, on secondary education rather over 34 per cent, and on primary education about 58 per cent.

The figures of the previous year were as follows : –

Collegiate education, 7 per cent.
Secondary education, 22 per cent.
Primary education, 69 per cent.

The difference is due to a change of classification.

The contribution from Provincial revenues to Collegiate instruction rose from Rs. 16,756 to Rs. 17,341, or by Rs. 585. This is due to the sanctioned increments in the salaries of the Professors of the Jubbulpore College. It is satisfactory that receipts from other sources in colleges rose from Rs. 23,325 to Rs. 25,304, or by Rs. 1,979. This is mainly due to the raising of the fees in the Jubbulpore College. Nearly three-fifths of the cost of Collegiate education were met from other sources. In secondary schools, 31 per cent of the total expenditure came from other sources, and in primary schools about 28 per cent.

6. The results of the various examinations for which students from these Provinces appeared are compared below :— Results of Examinations.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
1. M. A. Passes	... ..	2
2. B. A. „	17	16
3. F. A. „ ...	41	46
4. Matriculation Passes	79	120
5. Middle School „	474	565
6. Upper primary „	7,007	7,026
7. Lower primary „	9,790	10,914
8. School of Art „	41	53
9. L. M. and S. (Surgery)	.....	.....
10. L. C. E. (Engineering) Passes ...	.....	1
11. F. C. E. Do. „ ..	4	.....
12. LL. B. Do. „ ...	.....	1

Of the two candidates who passed the M. A. Examination, one passed by private study at Agra, and the other is a Professor of the Morris College. Passes in both the Matriculation and Middle School Examinations show a considerable increase. The increase of 12 in the number of students who obtained Bombay School of Art certificates is encouraging. The fact, however, that 390 candidates appeared for the examination seems to indicate that the teaching is defective.

General education.

7. The total number enrolled in the colleges was 152, against 153 last year.

The total fees in the Hislop and Morris Colleges at Nagpur were Rs. 1,024, or about half the sum levied in the Government institution at Jubbulpore. A rule has now been made that the levy of fees at certain minimum rates shall be a condition of aid to grant-in-aid institutions.

The number of High schools has increased from 10 to 11, owing to the opening of a Matriculation class in the Bishop's School, Nagpur.

The daily attendance at schools has been affected by the epidemics that prevailed during the year. There is an increase of 168 schools and 17,348 pupils in Middle schools, which is due to a change of classification,—165 Vernacular schools with 17,122 pupils, formerly classified as primary schools, being now classified as Middle schools.

The number of those who passed the Matriculation and Middle schools Examinations (including private students) rose from 79 and 474 to 120 and 565.

Every effort has been made to promote the study of Physical science in Middle schools. The itinerant instructors have delivered lectures at certain centres, at which the masters of the neighbouring schools were assembled. By this means some little knowledge of the subject will be diffused throughout the Province; but that will be supplemented by a course of instruction in the Normal schools, as men are sent there for training. The necessary apparatus has been supplied to all the important Middle schools under public management, mostly by private subscriptions. In aided schools, little has yet been done in the matter. Drawing masters have been appointed to all the Middle schools, and the subject is taught with a fair amount of success. Much attention has been paid to physical training. All the important Middle schools are supplied with gymnastic apparatus, and the playing of games has been encouraged. In some schools the boys have subscribed half a month's fee for a gymnastic fund, and, in future, there will be no calls on Departmental funds for renewal or repair of apparatus.

The number of Primary schools and scholars in the year under review was 1,429 and 79,923, as compared with 1,604 schools and 96,158 scholars in the previous year. The decline is due, as explained above, to a change of classification. 175 Vernacular Middle schools with 17,122 pupils, classified last year under primary schools, are now shown as Middle schools. This change renders it impossible to institute any comparison, in detail, with the figures of the past year. 141 schools are Goverment schools, 646 are under the management of local bodies, 99 are in Native States, 461 are aided, and 82 unaided.

The Kindergarten system is now thoroughly well taught in the Normal schools, and has been introduced into a large number of primary schools wherever masters were found with sufficient intelligence to teach it.

In Native States attached to the Central Provinces there has been a total increase of 13 schools and 608 pupils. The average attendance has declined, as it has in other schools, owing to the epidemics that prevailed during the year. The Inspector of Schools visited the Kalahandi, Patna and Sonpur

States, and introduced a reform which will, it is expected, lead to better results. The main difficulty in the Native States has been that of obtaining qualified teachers. To remedy this, the Inspector has arranged for the opening of a good Vernacular Middle school at the chief town of each State, to which monitors and others from the village schools can be sent for training. In this way a supply of competent teachers will be secured, without importation from Government districts.

Female education.

The following is an abstract of the Comparative Statement of the education of girls:—

Class of schools.	Schools.		Scholars.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Secondary schools	4	6	86	280
Primary schools	114	125	5,055	5,279
Total ...	118	131	5,141	5,559

From this it will appear that schools have increased by 13 and scholars by 418, or by 8 per cent. All classes of schools exhibit an increase, except aided primary schools, in which there is little variation. The cost to Government of educating each pupil is Rs. 3-10-1, as compared with Rs. 3-14-1 in the previous year.

The above figures do not include girls studying in boys' schools, the number of which is considerable. The practice of admitting girls into boys' schools was, for the first time, approved by the Department, on the condition that no objection is raised by School Committees. It is proposed that when the number of girls in a boys' school reaches a sufficient strength to justify the establishment of separate girls' schools, these will be set on foot. It is thought that this arrangement will prove a stimulus to female education. No satisfactory progress is, however, anticipated until trained mistresses can be supplied. Many of the schools are under masters, and, consequently, the most important branch of study in a girls' school, viz., needle work, is not taught.

Special schools.

8. Statistics for three years of the schools for Europeans and Eurasians are given below:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Number of schools	11	11	12
Number of boys	490	440	480
Number of girls	447	429	517
Total of pupils ...	937	869	997
Average daily attendance	718	734	736
Matriculated	3	3	
Middle School Passes	8	23	23
Upper Primary do.	56	50	84
Lower Primary do.	60	67	91
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Monthly grant	1,551	1,550	1,565

9. The number of Mahomedan children of school-going age under instruction is 39·5 per cent under boys and 1·6 under girls, as compared with 38·99 per cent and 1·58 respectively in the previous year. Gonds and other aboriginal tribes are represented by 1·08 per cent, as against 1·59 last year. The decline is probably due to the unhealthiness of the year. The Inspector of Schools visited the Kalahandi State, the principal inhabitants of which are Khonds, and introduced certain reforms which may lead to improvement. Two special schools for Gonds have been opened in the Betul District, and one in the Sambalpur District.

Seventeen Gond boys passed the Upper Primary examination in the Bhandara District alone. The Dher school at Hinganghat is making fair progress. There are four result-aided schools for Dhers in the Chanda District. For Dhers and other low castes, the best course appears to be to encourage the opening of separate schools under masters of these castes, as in the Madras Presidency. There is one such school in the Chanda District.

The Rajkumar College at Jubbulpore is entirely self-supporting. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 321-9-7. Much attention is paid to physical training. All the boys ride well, and are practised in drill, gymnastics, and wrestling. They also play lawn tennis and rounders.

Law classes.

10. The Law classes at the Morris College, Nagpur, were better attended than in the previous year, the number of students being 51 against 36 in the last year.

A Law class was also opened at the Jubbulpore College in June 1889. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 31, and the percentage of attendance 73. The fee collections were Rs. 480, and the cost to Government of educating each pupil Rs. 10-10-8.

Technical education.

11. Technical Education has been making very fair progress in the year under review. There were 25 students in the Agricultural class at Nagpur at the end of the official year, classified as follows :—

Senior class ..	...	...	17
Junior class...	...	...	8

There is a considerable falling off in the number of the Junior class, viz., the students who joined the class at the beginning of the year under report. Some candidates were rejected on the ground of not having passed the required examination, others were disqualified as being physically unfit. But judging from the number of applications, the class will probably be now recruited up to its full strength. The final (Senior) and annual (Junior) examinations were held in March last. Of the 17 Senior students, 14 passed and were awarded certificates. One only of the Junior students failed. All the successful Senior students have been provided with employment as Revenue Inspectors.

One of the most interesting features of the year's work has been the opening of a Veterinary dispensary at Nagpur in connection with the Agricultural class. The opportunity for practical instruction which the dispensary will afford should prove of great benefit to the members of the class.

In the Engineering class the instruction has been as practical as possible. From November to February field instruction was given in surveying and levelling. Each batch of students was required to do a mile of surveying and levelling by themselves. The students were also taken to see the different works in progress in the city, with a view of giving them an insight into building materials, masonry, &c. They also visited the Museum and were shown samples of stone, metals and wood. Periodical examinations have been held with satisfactory results.

In the Carpentry classes attached to schools of general education the attempt had been made to teach carpentry as a trade. The result was failure, as the majority of boys come to school with no intention of becoming handicraftsmen. The classes were growing in unpopularity. To counteract this, it was resolved to introduce what is known as the "Slöjd system," the principle of which is the teaching of trades, not *qua* trade, but as a means of training the senses to accuracy, dexterity, and a sense of proportion. The object is so to train boys that, when they leave school, they may be fit learners of a trade, and that the manual dexterity acquired at school may be useful to them, whether they, subsequently, take to trades or not. This system as adapted by Mr. Ricks of the London School Board is now being taught in the Normal schools.

The arts and industries of these Provinces are held not to be sufficiently developed to justify the establishment of purely technical schools, but the way for technical education can be paved by so training boys that they may be fit to enter these schools when they are established, as they doubtless will be hereafter.

Physical training.

12. Increased attention has been paid during the year to physical training. All the High schools and all the Middle schools of any importance are provided with suitable gymnasia, and School Committees have been active in supplying Primary schools with apparatus. Drill is taught in every school, and is generally good, but specially so in the High schools at Saugor, Raipur and Sambalpur and in the Middle schools at Narsinghpur and Chhindwara and in the Nagpur and Raipur Normal schools. A common mistake with regard to drill is that it is supposed to end with the playground. It should be utilized as a means of maintaining order and discipline in the school room. The question of providing pensioned sepoys as instructors has been ordered to stand over, pending the transfer of Middle schools to local bodies. A reform in drill has been introduced, which will, it is hoped, lead to still better results. It is the system of making the best boy in each class drill his own class. Prizes will be offered for the class that does best in the annual inspection. By this means, a wholesome rivalry between class and class is introduced, and drill is deprived of a good deal of its monotony. The Inspector-General of Education is also engaged in working out a scheme which ought to have some effect in encouraging field sports in Primary schools. It is the division of each district into certain centres. Quarterly meetings for contests in games are to be held at each centre and an annual meeting at the Tahsili towns. School Committees will be asked to award prizes. In the new Result grant rules, grants are offered for proficiency in drill and gymnastics. Vernacular copies of Forrest's hand book of gymnastics have been

supplied to most Primary schools. A new feature has been the attempt to introduce such games as badminton, hockey and rounders in some schools. Cricket is played in the Saugor High school, in the Khandwa Middle school, and in one or two other schools.

Discipline and moral training, &c.

13. In accordance with the new scheme for extending and improving the system of normal training, a class for the training of secondary school teachers was opened in the Nagpur Normal school in June 1889, with an attendance of 14 students. A fresh batch joined the class in January last. The establishments of the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Normal Schools were remodelled during the year, under orders of the Government of India. A European Superintendent for the former institution has, since the close of the year, been sent out by the Secretary of State for India.

The boarding house attached to the Jubbulpore College has been enlarged and improved. The monitorial system has been introduced into the institution, as an experiment, and, if it proves successful, will be tried in other schools.

Inter-school rules and conduct cards have been introduced.

Teachers' conferences have been held in every district except two. Instruction in methods of teaching was given, and discussions on Educational questions took place. Sports for school boys were also held. The Bāl-Sabha, or meeting of school boys, which flourishes in the Bhandara District, has been encouraged in other districts.

The year's work has been marked by the progressive development of the policy of the previous year, viz: the attempt to give education a less "bookish turn," and to make it more suitable to the needs of the people by encouraging subjects of a technical and practical character, and by the increased attention paid to discipline and moral training.

2.—*Literature and the Press.*

Publications and Presses.

14. The publications noted below were issued during the year 1889:—

List of Publications.

Subject	Language.	Nature of contents.
(1) Law.	Hindi.	"Kilid Intihan" (Intended for the Police Department).
(2) Mathematics.	Marathi.	"Mojniche Pustak" (on surveying).
(3) Drama.	Marathi.	"Godukh Vimochana Natak" (on the preservation of cows).
(4) Poetry.	Marathi.	"Padyatmak Sangeet Dattatraya Sambhao" (on the birth of Dattatraya, a Hindu God).
(5) Miscellaneous.	Marathi.	"Goraksha" (on the preservation of cows).

Presses exist in the following five districts of the Central Provinces:— Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Raipur; and there is also a press in the Bamra Feudatory State. There are 9 Vernacular and English newspapers. One vernacular newspaper, the "Saraswati Vilas," of Narsinghpur, ceased to exist from October 1889 for want of support, and another, the Praja Hitaishini Patrika," was started at Raj-Nandgaon during the year.

3.—*Literary Societies.*

Libraries and Literary Societies.

15. The number of libraries and literary or philanthropic societies remains the same, viz: 33. The most important are the following:—

(1). The Morris College.
(2). The City Aided School, Nagpur.
(3). The Hitcarni Sabha, Jubbulpore.
(4). The Hitcarni Sabha, Saugor.
(5). The Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.
(6). " " Damoh.
(7). " " Nagpur.
(8). " " Narsinghpur.
(9). " " Murwara.
(10). The Native General Library, Nagpur.

The Anjuman Islamia looks after the interests of Mahomedans generally, and promotes their education.

Weekly meetings were held in Raipur for the delivery of a series of lectures of a social and scientific character, under the auspices of the Commissioner of the Division. Meetings for the discussion of educational and social questions are also held in some of the High and Middle schools. The supply of useful and wholesome literature is a great desideratum. Journals and cheap prints which are often objectionable, both in point of style and matter, seem to be the main literary pabulum of the people. Little else is to be found on the tables of most literary societies. It is, however, hoped that the branches of the society for the diffusion of sound and wholesome literature in India, which have been established in these Provinces, will, in time, supply the want.

4.—*Arts and Sciences.*

Museums.

16. There are two Museums in the Province—the Provincial Museum at Nagpur and a Local Museum at Raipur.

The former institution is in charge of the Agricultural Department, and is assisted every year by a grant of Rs. 1,552 from Provincial Revenues, of which Rs. 790 is spent on the salaries of a clerk, a custodian and chaprasis. The other expenditure of the year was Rs. 367; and at its close a balance of Rs. 770 remained to the credit of the institution.

The principal objects added to the collections during the year were some specimens of clay and metal art work, coins, medals, books and a cabinet containing a collection of butterflies.

Admission to the museum is free of charge. It was during the year visited by 2,90,015 persons, of whom 1,29,196 were men, 1,06,805 women, and 54,014 children.

The Raipur Museum is in charge of the District Council. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 2,357, to which was added contributions from the local Municipal Committee and the District Council amounting to Rs. 700. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 324 on establishment, and Rs. 20 on miscellaneous contingencies. The Provincial grant was withdrawn during the year. The museum attracted a larger number of visitors than in the previous year, the numbers being 1,26,027 against 1,20,049.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

This Department is not under Provincial management and no operations were carried on in these Provinces during the year.

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I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

I.-A 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated.

District.	Area as shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Government Forests.		
		Feudatory States.	Area for which returns are at present not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	25,64,480	...	...	...	25,64,480	9,59,912	58,048	10,17,960	5,50,532	4,78,285	10,28,817	5,108	5,12,595	**5,17,703**
Damoh ...	18,11,840	...	...	...	18,11,840	4,92,611	37,007	5,29,618	4,30,014	3,01,637	7,31,651	565	5,50,006	**5,50,571**
Jubbulpore ...	25,26,720	...	...	...	25,26,720	9,47,447	34,144	9,81,591	7,25,101	5,82,741	13,07,842	294	2,36,993	**2,37,287**
Mandla ...	32,30,026	...	...	...	32,30,026	4,18,556	1,15,187	5,33,743	5,16,918	3,10,412	8,27,330	73,636	17,95,317	**18,68,953**
Seoni ...	20,52,534	...	...	...	20,52,534	6,53,104	83,447	7,36,551	3,18,314	3,73,150	6,91,464	11,998	6,12,521	**6,24,519**
Narsinghpur ...	12,26,240	...	...	...	1,226,240	5,18,944	1,14,016	6,32,960	1,06,240	3,62,240	4,68,480	1,920	1,22,880	**1,24,800**
Hoshangabad ...	30,39,360	99,200	1,10,720	2,09,920	28,29,440	9,23,617	63,946	9 87,563	3,05,458	4,19,899	7,25,357	29,192	10,87,328	**11,16,520**
Nimar ...	21,48,861	...	...	...	21,48,861	3,83,711	55,000	4,38,711	3,77,851	1,25,518	5,03,369	7,298	11,99,483	**12,06,781**
Betul ...	24,47,360	...	...	...	24,47,360	6,40,076	1,68,824	8,08,900	1,88,900	6,68,318	8,57,218	22,890	7,58,352	**7,81,242**
Chhindwara ...	29,63,200	...	10,22,080	10,22,080	19,41,120	6,57,920	86,235	7,44,155	70,400	6,51,025	7,21,425	17,467	4,58,073	**4,75,540**
Wardha ...	15,53,920	...	...	...	15,53,920	9,71,052	84,998	10,56,050	1,98,425	1,79,065	3,77,490	...	1,20,380	**1,20,380**
Nagpur ...	24,59,520	...	...	...	24,59,520	12,27,040	79,680	13,06,720	2,12,720	6,16,604	8,29,324	1,280	3,22,196	**3,23,476**
Chanda ...	68,79,360	...	30,44,279	30,44,279	38,35,081	6,65,655	1,63,876	8,29,531	2,29,476	6,50,075	8,79,551	10,481	21,15,518	**21,25,999**
Bhandara ...	25,39,520	...	...	...	25,39,520	8,40,636	80,503	9,21,139	4,30,098	8,36,136	12,66,234	...	3,52,147	**3,52,147**
Balaghat ...	20,08,960	...	...	...	20,08,960	3,55,895	47,269	4,03,164	3,22,739	4,38,257	7,60,996	21,048	8,23,752	**8,44,800**
Raipur ...	75,03,360	...	31,20,640	31,20,640	43,82,720	18,63,020	1,02,222	19,65,242	13,41,396	1,00,082	14,41,478	1,005	9,74,995	**9,76,000**
Bilaspur ...	53,38,240	...	28,60,414	28,60,414	24,77,826	10,83,200	41,914	11,25,114	7,94,715	1,43,106	9,37,821	1,49,925	2,64,966	**4,14,891**
Sambalpur ...	31,66,720	...	18,97,049	18,97,049	12,69,671	6,16,641	1,21,697	7,38,338	70,092	2,34,572	3,04,664	...	2,26,669	**2,26,669**
Chhattisgarh Feudatory States ...	1,87,39,200	1,87,39,200	...	1,87,39,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,41,99,421	1,88,38,400	1,20,55,182	3,08,93,582	4,33,05,839	1,42,19,037	15,38,013	1,57,57,050	71,89,389	74,71,122	1,46,60,511	3,54,107	1,25,34,171	**1,28,88,278**

I.-A. 2—Character of the Surface.*

For details of this table see Part II. of the Report of 1872-73 or Chapters I. and II Introduction to "Central Provinces Gazetteer" Edition of 1870.

I.-A. 3.—Climate.

District head-quarters.	Rain-fall, inches.				Average temperature in shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.	
					May 1889.				July 1889.				December 1889.					
	January to May 1889.	June to September 1889.	October to December 1889.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings	Highest readings.	Lowest readings	Mean of maximum readings	Mean of minimum readings	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to July 1889.	October to December 1889.
Vindhyan Districts.																	Information not available.	
Saugor ...	1·04	53·79	0·44	55·27	...	...	...	...	86·7	74·7	92·6	70·8	79·2	50·7	83·5	47·2		
Damoh ...	0·95	44·18	3·15	48·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nerbudda Valley Districts.																		
Jubbulpore ...	2·72	62·62	1·66	67·00	105·9	78·2	113·8	69·7	86·9	75·6	93·8	72·2	77·9	41·7	82·7	37·5		
Narsinghpur ...	2·46	61·45	2·85	66·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hoshangabad ...	1·32	47·96	2·49	51·77	109·2	80·2	117·7	72·7	87·6	76·4	92·8	73·2	80·6	49·5	84·8	45·2		
Nimar ..	0·10	24 53	1·82	26·45	108·8	80·0	115·7	72·2	89·3	75·3	94·2	72·9	84·8	45·2	89·2	40·5		
Satpura Districts.																		
Mandla ..	1·93	54·79	3·63	60·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Seoni ...	2·11	50·87	5·52	58·50	102·0	77·4	110·1	69·6	84·9	73·3	90·4	70·7	79·0	48·1	80·6	44·3		
Chhindwara ...	2·40	28·78	5·20	36·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Betul ...	3·48	40·04	6·85	50·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Districts of the Wardha and Wainganga Valleys (Nagpur country.)																		
Nagpur ..	1·26	34·10	4·00	39·36	110·5	82·5	117·0	74·1	89·6	76·2	96·5	72·9	82·9	52·7	85·8	48·2		
Bhandara ...	0 78	42·19	3·52	46·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Balaghat ...	0·65	64·55	2·46	67·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chanda ...	1·00	56·23	1·63	58·86	112·2	83·6	116·8	75·6	89·9	77·1	97·6	74·7	83·9	48·5	87·3	42·4		
Wardha ..	0·10	40·89	9·08	50·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Districts of the Mahanadi Valley (Chhattisgarh.)																		
Raipur ...	0 81	41·59	2·69	45·09	109·3	83·8	114·3	75·6	88·8	76·3	94·5	71·8	81·1	52·9	84·0	47·0		
Bilaspur ...	0 41	44·63	1·07	46·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sambalpur ...	1·43	67·35	8·98	77·76	109·8	87·1	115·1	82·8	89·7	79·0	95·0	75·0	80·0	55·0	85·0	48·6		

I-B. 1.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production including manufactures and mines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.		Rs.			
1. Bastar ...	Feudatory.	3,056	1,96,248	1,27,300	3 wall pieces (zambooks). 4 Gunners. 12 Horsemen. 50 Sepoys.	None.	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, dammer, silk cocoons, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, horns, hides, wax and honey. There is a considerable traffic in teak timber, which is sent to the Coast.
2. Kalahandi* ...	Do.	12,000	2,24,548	1,10,500	Has a considerabe force of Paiks some of whom are armed with muskets, but the exact numbers are not known.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures and no mines.
3. Raigarh Bargarh*.	Do.	4,000	1,28,943	34,500	See foot-note (3).	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, cotton, and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangarh* ...	Do.	3,500	71,274	30,520	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
5. Patna ...	Do.	8,500	2,57,959	83,600	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur ...	Do.	9,000	1,78,701	48,000	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
7. Rehrakhole ...	Do.	800	17,750	11,400	Ditto.	Do.	Do. do. Also some valuable sal forests; lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
8. Bamra ...	Do.	1,500	81,286	34,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane and cotton; also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
9. Sakti ...	Do.	1,300	22,819	14,000	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, wheat, oilseeds and cotton; also some forests produce but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum and mohwa fruit.
10. Kawardha ...	Do.	32,000	86,362	73,540	Ditto.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
11. Kondka or Chhuikhadan ...	Do.	15,000	32,979	56,400	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kanker ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	63,610	54,400	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
13. Khairagarh ...	Do.	70,000	1,66,138	1,68,700	Ditto.	Do.	Cotton, rice wheat, gram, &c., some iron ore.
14. Nandgaon ...	Do.	70,000	1,64,339	2,35,300	Ditto.	Do.	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, oilseeds, cotton and coarse cloth.
15. Makrai ...	Do.	Pays nothing.	16,764	37,200	Ditto.	Do.	Wheat, gram, rice, &c., gum, mohwa, chironji and achar, &c. No manufactures worthy of note. Iron ore exists but no mines are regularly worked.

NOTE.—(1) States marked thus (*) are under British management.
(2) The population shown in column 4 is given according to the Census of 1881.
(3) All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no Military force in the real sense of the term.

Statement I-B. 2.—Feudatory Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

Name of State.	Name and age of Chief and family to which he belongs.	Caste or race and religion.	How educated.	By whom the State is at present administered.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bastar ...	Raja Bahiram Deo, 50.	Rajput ...	Indifferently ...	The Chief ...	Has sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a nephew.
Patna ...	Maharaja Ramchandra Singh, 19.	Chowan Rajput ...	Being educated at Rajkumar College.	Government ..	Do.	Do.	Is a minor.
Kalahandi ...	Raja Raghu Kishore Deo, 18.	Chowan Nagbansi.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sonpur ...	Raja Niladhar Singh Deo Bahadur, 51.	Chowan Mahapatra.	Knows English and Uria.	The Chief ...	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
Bamra ...	Raja Sudhal Deo, C. I. E, 41.	Gangabansi ...	Knows Uria, Hindi, Bengali and Sanscrit.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Rehrakhole ...	Raja Bishan Chandra Jenamani, 71.	Jena Rajput ...	Knows Uria. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sarangarh ...	Raja Lal Raghubar Singh, 38.	Gond ...	Not yet reported ...	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Not yet reported.
Raigarh ..	Raja Bhup Deo Singh, 22.	Raj Gond ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kanker ...	Maharaja Adhiraj Narhar Deo, 40.	Chatri Hindu ...	Knows Hindi, Urdu, Uria and Sanscrit.	The Chief ...	Do.	Do.	Has no male heir.
Khairagarh ...	Raja Lal Umrao Singh, *alias* Kanbya Lal, 44.	Rajput Hindu ...	Knows Hindi ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.
Nandgaon ...	Raja Balram Dass Byragi, 23.	Byragi Hindu ..	Knows Hindi and a little English.	Do. ..	Do.	Does not follow primogeniture.	No heir.
Chuikadan ...	Mahant Shiam Kishore Dass Byragi, 51.	Do.	Knows Hindi ...	Do. ...	Do.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a male heir.
Kawardha ...	Thakur Rajpal Singh, 40.	Raj Gond ..	Was educated in Hindi by tutor appointed by Deputy Commr., knows Urdu.	Government ...	Do.	Do.	Has no male heir.
Sakti ...	Raja Ranjit Singh, 53.	Raj Gond ..	Knows Uria and Urdu.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.
Makrai ...	Raja Lachushah *alias* Bharatishah, 43.	Gond ...	Was educated by private tutor in Hindi.	The Chief ...	Do.	Do.	Two sons aged 14 years and 5 years respectively.

I-C.—Civil Divisions of British territory.

Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
												Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor ...	5	4,007	5,64,950	Saugor 44,416 Garhakota 11,414 Deori 7,414 Rehli 5,230 Kurai 5,370	2,067	14	26	28	26	700	1,67,697	4,48,473	7,29,235
Damoh ...	2	2,831	3,12,957	Damoh 8,665 Hatta 6,325 Hindoria 3,286 Raneh 2,628	1,335	6	17	50	17	384	95,458	2,67,164	4,05,461
Jabalpur ...	3	3,948	6,87,233	Jabalpur 75,105 Sihora 5,736 Murwara 8,612 Garha 7,348 Panagarh 4,916	2,534	14	19	40	18	18	1,77,086	5,73,310	9,75,463
Mandla ...	2	5,047	3,01,760	Mandla 4,872 Bamni 2,400 Shaipura 2,783 Pindrai 1,334	1,745	5	4	61	25	316	1,13,789	93,648	3,56,814

Seoni ...	2	3,207	3,35,760	Seoni	10,203	1,486	6	12	45	24	311	77,377	1,56,749	4,22,258
Narsinghpur ...	2	1,916	3,65,173	Narsinghpur	10,222	1,109	11	14	21	13	376	1,61,573	4,20,094	6,76,682
				Gadarwara	8,100									
Hoshangabad ...	4	4,594	4,88,787	Hoshangabad	15,863	1,488	16	27	55	14	716	1,69,122	4,37,793	9,07,052
				Sohagpur	7,027									
				Harda	11,293									
				Seoni	6,998									
Nimar ...	2	3,357	2,31,341	Khandwa	15,142	690	9	21	43	6	544	2,23,406	1,80,139	5,23,503
				Burhapur	30,017									
				Asirgarh	2,437									
				Pandhana	2,788									
				Mandhatta	1,490									
Betul ...	2	3,824	3,04,905	Betul	4,693	1,297	6	10	52	22	366	1,31,383	1,90,534	4,67,619
				Badnur	4,180									
				Multai	3,423									
Chhindwara ...	2	4,630	3,72,899	Chhindwara	8,220	1,535	6	7	75	29	331	95,174	2,20,774	4,83,609
				Paudhurna	7,469									
				Mohgaon	5,180									
Wardha ...	3	2,428	3,87,221	Wardha	5,816	1,372	14	27	26	19	434	2,99,574	5,17,166	11,33,964
				Hinganghat	9,000									
				Arvi	8,072									
				Ashti	5,245									
				Deoli	5,120									
Nagpur ...	4	3,843	6,97,356	Nagpur	98,299	2,191	21	31	38	21	1,095	2,40,507	8,36,290	16,83,983
				Kamptee	50,987									
				Umrer	14,247									
				Khapa	8,465									
				Ramtek	7,814									
				Narkher	7,061									
				Mohopa	5,515									
				Kalmeshwar	5,318									
				Saoner	5,023									
Carried over ...	33	43,632	50,50,342			19,152	128	217	534	234	6,291	19,52,146	43,42,134	87,65,643

I-C.—Continued.

Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of village from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ...	37	43,632	50,50,342			19,152	128	217	534	234	6,291	19,52,146	43,42,134	87,65,643
Chanda ...	4	10,749	6,49,146	Chanda	16,137	2,760	12	16	130	20	594	1,37,403	2,87,623	7,39,958
				Warora	8,022									
				Armori	5,584									
Bhandara ...	6	3,968	6,83,779	Bhandara	11,150	1,772	11	7	76	34	452	1,13,399	4,02,697	8,04,086
				Pownl	9,773									
				Mohali	5,142									
				Tumsar	7,385									
Balaghat ...	2	3,139	3,40,554	Behir	4,136	1,211	6	4	65	30	242	94,495	1,54,999	4,09,559
				Warasconi	3,326									
Raipur ...	4	11,724	14,05,171	Raipur	24,918	4,703	15	22	69	14	618	1,48,513	7,02,744	7,56,788
				Dhamtari	6,647									
				Rajim	3,252									
				Arang	4,605									
Bilaspur ...	3	8,341	10,17,327	Bilaspur	7,775	3,920	20	18	56	10	383	98,586	4,24,349	5,90,512
				Ratanpur	5,615									
Sambalpur ...	2	4,948	6,93,499	Sambalpur	13,939	2,974	10	17	66	25	461	1,30,939	1,44,119	2,57,809
GRAND TOTAL ...	51	86,501	98,39,818			36,492	202	301	996	367	9,041	26,75,481	64,58,665	1,23,24,305

I-D.—Population.

District.	Houses.		Population.						Classification of population.												Occupation.		Prevailing language.
					Children under 12 years.				Christians.														
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	British born British subjects	Other Europeans and Americans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Indian Portuguese.	Unspecified.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
Saugor ...	1,30,409	25,302	1,99,562	1,81,173	95,233	88,982	5,64,950	141·1	140	90	56	410	...	38	5,02,927	25,396	15	16,434	19,144		1,49,732	4,15,518	h
Damoh ..	70,276	3,326	1,09,656	1,00,831	52,914	49,556	3,12,957	111·8	5	7	1	15	...	5	2,91,454	9,384	...	6,665	5,431	...	89,359	2,23,598	h
Jubbulpore ..	1,74,512	15,982	2,31,972	2,25,378	1,17,279	1,12,604	6,87,233	175·4	808	317	267	721	30	333	5,76,593	34,790	51	5,515	67,804	..	2,41,847	4,45,386	
Mandla ...	61,779	7,199	93,266	90,570	60,279	57,648	3,01,760	63·9	7	5	2	108	..	5	1,29,555	4,048	...	284	1,67,746	4	1,40,989	1,60,771	h
Seoni ...	67,104	5,245	1,06,804	1,06,349	61,121	60,159	3,34,733	103·1	12	3	7	73	3	1	1,80,337	13,142	3	1,408	1,39,444	...	1,41,944	1,92,789	...
Narsinghpur ..	79,765	3,346	1,22,722	1,18,570	63,913	59,968	3,65,173	190·0	11	39	5	31	4	13	3,05,562	13,425	3	2,170	43,910	...	1,15,530	2,49,643	h g k
Hoshangabad ..	1,02,863	9,658	1,69,546	1,56,892	82,947	79,402	4,88,787	110·2	151	96	63	337	33	100	3,94,035	22,355	41	1,725	69,840	.	1,44,278	3,44,509	
1 Feudatory State ...	3,380	139	5,717	5,387	2,804	2,858	16,764	77·9		..	.	..	..	...	11,708	849	...	...	4,207	8	3,538	13,226	h Guzerathi
Nimar ..	48,692	5,666	82,904	75,328	38,104	37,005	2,31,341	69·3	188	6	86	309	53	92	1,99,454	24,426	97	1,247	5,282	...	84,312	1,47,029	h g m k
Betul ..	58,603	5,122	97,129	93,299	57,297	57,180	3,04,905	78·1	4	3	5	22	...	...	1,82,394	5,032	...	942	1,16,503	46	1,24,702	1,80,203	g h m k
Chhindwara .	73,621	26,874	1,17,026	1,16,807	69,142	69,921	3,72,899	95·2	4	4	19	49	1	.	2,14,820	11,2[illegible]8	...	1,151	1,45,253	...	1,70,407	2,02,492	m g h
Wardha ..	85,944	7,189	1,35,680	1,20,746	59,884	61,911	3,87,221	161·3	11	15	7	47	7	9	3,28,621	14,200	7	2,356	41,933	...	1,70,849	2,16,372	m h t g
Nagpur ..	1,45,293	15,053	1,42,663	2,36,215	1,09,093	1,09,385	6,97,356	184·2	1,063	383	630	2,303	66	405	6,06,228	39,765	178	3,569	42,750	8	2,09,568	4,87,788	m h t g
Chanda ..	1,48,135	22,444	2,12,336	2,10,136	1,14,488	1,12,186	6,49,146	60·2	15	35	29	191	4	15	5,00,569	10,987	...	737	1,36,564	16	2,53,228	3,95,918	...
1 Feudatory State	38,271	...	70,328	61,483	32,718	31,719	1,96,148	15·	...	...	...	...	.	...	1,59,128	779	..	...	36,341	..	80,194	1,16,053	m g h
Bhandara ..	1,33,056	8,058	2,23,546	2,20,812	1,17,262	1,16,156	6,83,779	174·2	15	32	5	87	1	17	5,91,918	13,102	4	577	78,020	...	2,58,668	4,25,111	h m g
Balaghat ...	69,034	2,939	1,09,569	1,13,133	59,261	58,571	3,40,554	108·2	3	5	2	26	.	...	2,49,799	6,551	.	125	84,056	.	1,58,747	1,81,807	h u g m
Raipur ..	4,46,651	13,655	4,27,769	1,18,054	2,68,176	2,60,875	14,05,171	118·2	15	31	24	730	4	17	12,23,117	14,991	...	513	1,65,729	..	6,66,394	7,38,777	...
4 Feudatory States	1,04,551	19,553	1,31,454	1,34,202	81,338	80,072	4,27,066	169·7	3	1	...	...	..	10	3,16,657	3,885	...	193	1,06,317	..	1,90,967	2,36,099	h
Bilaspur ...	2,81,580	8,719	3,11,228	3,23,905	1,92,818	1,89,376	10,17,327	140·5	5	2	.	28	..	...	8,50,103	9,6[illegible]5	..	17	1,57,547	...	4,05,067	6,12,260	...
2 Feudatory States	32,324	1,400	34,016	35,445	20,042	19,678	1,09,181	108·9	..	...	.	...	..	...	80,943	2,082	...	..	26,156		45,587	63,594	u h k
Sambalpur ...	1,60,359	86,022	2,13,943	2,16,093	1,32,606	1,30,857	6,93,199	153·4	8	14	13	70		...	6,43,771	2,966	...	.	46,652	..	2,52,419	4,41,080	
7 Feudatory States ..	1,96,754	...	3,03,867	2,87,489	1,85,103	1,83,702	9,60,461	80·7	3	2	1	1		...	9,10,835	2,319	...	...	47,297	...	2,30,171	7,30,290	
Total Districts ...	23,36,976	1,03,769	32,07,321	31,67,311	17,52,114	17,12,045	98,38,791	116·5	2,768	1,142	1,226	5,537	206	1,050	79,71,254	2,75,773	399	45,735	15,33,599	82	37,78,040	60,60,751	
15 Feudatory States ...	3,75,283	21,092	5,45,382	5,24,004	3,22,305	3,18,029	17,09,720	59·3	6	3	4	1	...	10	14,79,271	9,914	...	193	2,20,318	..	5,50,457	11,59,263	
Grand Total ...	27,12,259	2,14,861	37,52,703	36,91,315	20,74,419	20,30,074	1,15,48,511	101·9	2,771	1,145	1,230	5,538	206	1,060	94,50,525	2,85,687	399	45,928	17,53,917	82	43,28,497	72,20,014	

Note.—The population is according to the Census of 1881.
m denotes Marathi, *h* Hindi, *t* Telugu, *g* Gondi, *k* Kol or Korku, *u* Uriya.

I-E 1.—Fiscal.

Survey and Settlement.

Area previously surveyed in square miles.					Cost per square mile.				Area surveyed during year in square miles.				Cost per square mile.	
			Revenue.				Revenue				Revenue.		Revenue.	
Trigonometrically.	Topographically		By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically	Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrically	Topographically.	By villages (professional traverse).	By fields (cadastral).	By villages (traverse).	By fields (cadastral).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7,633	28,024	On account of former settlement (previous to 1868) ..	(a) 55,206	(b) 43,322	...		(a) 15	(b) 86	..	.	3,863	(e) 9,208	19	(e) 45
		On account of current settlement (subsequent to 1881)	(c) 46,727	(d) 19,779	...		(c) 26	(d) 63						

(a) Mauzawar survey with village boundaries
(b) Old settlement survey including assessment
(c) Professional traverse survey.
(d) 16,113 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 45 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment)
3,666 square miles surveyed professionally (in Raipur and Bilaspur) at Rs 138 per square mile (including traverse).
19,779

(e) 9,208 square miles surveyed by Settlement Department at Rs. 36 per square mile (excluding traverse but including assessment)

NOTE.—The figures are for the survey year ending the 30th September 1899, but are only approximate as final accounts have not as yet been received.

Settlement.

Name of Settlement	Area in miles	Annual revenue assessed	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Square miles.	Rs.		
I. Settled in perpetuity				
II. For 30 years or upwards	25,749	37,95,166	Various dates between 1893 and 1898.	
III. For 10 years and under 30 ...	5,060	5,10,304	Do. 1895 and 1898.	
IV. In progress	14,359	19,37,416	1899 to 1906	
	45,168	62,43,186	...	Exclusive of Feudatories, Zamindaris and Government forests.

I-E. 2.—Fiscal.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Total area by survey, less Feudatory States.	Deduct area not fully assessed including Estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue (excluding cesses) assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of revenue on fully assessed area per acre. For total area.	Incidence of revenue on fully assessed area per acre. For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants. No. of towns.	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants. Aggregate population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Saugor, Khalsa ...	25,64,480	7,04,429	18,60,051	4,70,538	5,64,950	0 13 4	4,33,830	0 3 9	0 7 3	5,15,726	0 13 5	2	55,830
Damoh do. ...	18,11,840	6,70,711	11,41,129	2,65,621	3,12,957	0 13 6	2,61,694	0 3 8	0 7 9	2,84,560	0 14 9	...	...
Jabalpur do. ...	25,26,720	5,65,579	19,61,141	6,19,267	6,87,233	0 14 5	5,7[illegible],125	0 4 8	0 8 4	6,14,8[illegible]8	0 14 10	1	75,705
Mandla do. ...	32,35,840	19,563	32,16,277	66,[illegible]9[illegible]	3,01,760	0 3 6	64,8[illegible]7	0 0 4	0 2 3	2,38,736	0 4 4	...	...
Seoni do.	20,4[illegible],720	1,53,987	18,92,733	1,49,123	3,34,735	0 7 2	1,47,543	0 1 3	0 3 1	2,91,663	0 8 1	1	10,203
Narsinghpur do. ...	12,26,240	40,058	11,86,182	4,18,875	3,65,7[illegible]3	1 2 4	4,14,591	0 5 7	0 10 8	3,52,8[illegible]9	1 2 9	1	10,222
Hoshangabad do. ...	28,29,440	12,78,440	15,51,000	4,[illegible]6,387	4,83,440	0 14 5	4,20,349	0 4 4	0 6 11	4,49,820	0 14 11	2	27,066
Do. Zamindari ...	1,10,720	.	1,10,720	140	5,34[illegible]	0 0 5	140	...	0 0 3	5,347	0 0 5	...	...
Nimar Khalsa ...	21,48,480	1,67,876	19,80,604	1,80,953	2,31,341	0 12 5	1,77,298	0 1 5	0 6 5	1,77,518	1 0 0	2	45,159
Betul do. ...	24,47,360	19,771	24,27,589	1,90,605	3,04,905	0 10 6	1,90,105	0 1 3	0 3 4	2,80,890	0 10 10	...	...
Chhindwara do. ..	19,41,120	1,54,240	17,86,880	2,23,983	3,08,387	0 11 7	1,98,248	0 1 9	0 4 3	2,71,687	0 11 8	...	...
Do. Zamindari ..	10,22,080	.	10,22,080	210	64,512	0 0 1	210		...	64,512	0 0 1	...	...
Wardha Khalsa ...	15,53,920	2,07,485	13,46,435	5,14,940	3,87,221	1 5 3	5,09,776	0 6 1	0 8 5	3,60,368	1 6 7	...	...
Nagpur do. ..	24,59,520	5,87,430	18,72,090	8,29,6[illegible]6	6,97,556	1 3 0	7,89,015	0 6 9	0 9 10	6,29,454	1 4 1	3	1,63,533
Chanda do. ..	37,75,081	1,80,169	35,94,912	2,70,186	5,33,214	0 8 1	2,54,997	0 1 1	0 5 7	4,84,871	0 8 5	1	16,137
Do. Zamindari ..	31,04,279	...	31,04,279	2,205	1,15,932	0 0 4	2,205	...	0 0 4	1,15,932	0 0 4	...	...
Bhandara Khalsa ...	15,93,243	75,284	15,17,959	3,31,059	4,76,816	0 11 1	3,23,214	0 3 5	0 8 2	4,43,980	0 11 8	1	11,150
Do. Zamindari ..	9,46,277		9,46,277	71,038	2,06,963	0 5 6	71,038	0 1 2	0 4 10	2,06,963	0 5 6	...	..
Balaghat Khalsa .	13,94,560	7,84,504	6,10,056	1,27,269	2,53,727	0 7 10	1,27,091	0 3 4	0 7 2	2,58,910	0 7 9	..	...
Do. Zamindari ..	6,14,400	..	6,14,400	28,430	80,827	0 5 7	28,430	0 0 9	0 4 9	80,827	0 5 7	...	...
Raipur Khalsa ...	43,82,720	67,219	43,15,501	5,44,758	11,41,[illegible]82	0 7 7	5,35,449	0 1 11	0 4 4	11,19,006	0 7 8	1	24,948
Do. Zamindari .	31,20,640	.	31,20,640	20,050	2,63,289	0 1 3	20,050	0 0 1	0 1 0	2,63,289	0 1 3	..	...
Bilaspur Khalsa	24,77,826	4,66,067	20,11,759	2,47,015	7,46,130	0 5 3	2,44,785	0 1 11	0 3 6	7,24,623	0 5 4	..	...
Do. Zamindari ..	28,60,414	...	28,60,414	8,725	2,71,197	0 1 1	18,725	0 0 1	0 1 6	2,71,197	0 1 1	...	...
Sambalpur Khalsa ...	12,69,671	5,67,168	7,02,503	93,[illegible]26	3,62,058	0 4 1	89,804	0 2 1	0 2 1	3,05,324	0 4 8	1	13,939
Do. Zamindari ..	18,97,049	.	18,97,049	11,246	3,31,441	0 0 6	11,246	0 0 1	0 0 4	3,31,441	0 0 6	...	...
Total ... C. P. Khalsa .	4,16,84,781	67,09,980	3,49,74,801	59,78,549	81,09,25[illegible]	0 11 3	57,53,102	0 2 7	0 6 1	78,04,753	0 11 9	16	4,53,892
Total ... Do. Zamindari ..	1,36,75,859	...	1,36,75,859	1,52,044	13,39,508	0 1 9	1,52,044	0 0 2	0 1 7	13,39,508	0 1 9	...	...

Varieties of tenures held direct from Government, during 1889-90.

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1.—Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000	Under law of primogeniture ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Under ordinary law ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Large Zamindaris paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 Land Revenue	Under law of primogeniture ..	1	370	1	2,96,380	2,96,380	10,000	0 0 6
	Under ordinary law ...	9	548	10	7,35,368	81,708	9,730	0 1 11
	Total ..	10	918	11	10,31,748	1,03,175	9,757	0 1 6
3.—Zamindaris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 Land Revenue	Zamindari ...	77	5,782	202	1,05,75,412	1,37,343	930	0 0 1
	Malguzari ...	17,209	18,085	42,538	1,97,87,300	1,149	307	0 4 3
	Total ...	17,286	23,867	42,740	3,03,62,712	1,768	309	0 2 10
4.—Small Zamindaris other than cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100	Zamindari ...	28	1,048	26	23,37,931	83,497	29	...
	Malguzari ...	7,547	7,244	16,229	50,87,249	674	50	0 1 2
	Total ...	7,575	8,292	16,255	74,25,180	980	50	0 0 10
5.— Present proprietors paying separately	...	37,401	1,266	57,260	8,88,518	24	15	0 10 0
6.—Holders of wholly or partly revenue free grants	In perpetuity ...	4,954	889	6,575	13,16,643	266	19	0 1 2
	For life or lives ..	7,075	476	8,010	5,78,261	82	4	0 0 9
7.—Land holders who have redeemed the revenue	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
8.—Purchasers of waste land plots	...	90	183	230	1,99,780	2,220	...	...
9.—Lessees of Government villages	...	733	1,207	1,688	12,94,768	1,766	203	0 1 10
	GRAND TOTAL ...	75,124	37,098	1,32,769	4,30,97,610	574	89	0 2 6

I-E. 4.—Fiscal

Transfers.

District and class of Tenure.		Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1		2	3	4	5
				Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ...	Revenue paying ...	19	97	4,088	40,347
	Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Damoh ...	Revenue paying ...	...	...	...	...
	Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	Revenue paying ...	46	151	15,852	55,871
	Do. free ...	1	28	24	146
Mandla ...	Revenue paying ...	9	12	3,461	7,149
	Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	Revenue paying ..	12	22	3,509	7,296
	Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL JUBBULPORE DIVISION.	Revenue paying ...	86	282	26,910	1,10,663
	Do. free ...	1	28	24	146
Narsinghpur ...	Revenue paying ...	20	42	11,622	17,365
	Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ..	Revenue paying ...	10	36	6,634	19,077
	Do. free ...	...	7	...	3,052
Nimar ...	Revenue paying ...	13	640	2,919	57,404
	Do. free ...	...	6	...	130
Betul ...	Revenue paying ...	5	25	1,279	5,029
	Do. free ..	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	Revenue paying ...	10	50	5,823	14,016
	Do. free ...	1	...	1,954	...
TOTAL NERBUDDA DIVISION.	Revenue paying ...	59	793	28,277	1,12,891
	Do. free ...	...	13	1,954	3,182
Wardha ...	Revenue paying ...	20	98	8,287	27,918
	Do. free ...	13	81	257	1,015
Nagpur ...	Revenue paying ...	25	281	4,123	78,158
	Do. free ...	...	90	...	2,535
Chanda ...	Revenue paying ...	19	392	6,015	1,23,088
	Do. free ...	...	75	...	834
Bhandara ...	Revenue paying ...	28	100	7,677	15,782
	Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	Revenue paying ...	3	12	345	4,585
	Do. free ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NAGPUR DIVISION.	Revenue paying ...	95	883	26,447	2,49,531
	Do. free ...	13	246	257	4,384
Raipur ...	Revenue paying ...	7	124	2,037	64,693
	Do. free ...	...	3	...	89
Bilaspur ...	Revenue paying ...	39	385	8,807	91,807
	Do. free ...	...	4	...	475
Sambalpur ...	Revenue paying ...	2	27	1,361	22,108
	Do. free ..	2	1	2,855	633
TOTAL CHHATTISGARH DIVISION. ...	Revenue paying ...	48	536	12,205	1,78,608
	Do. free ...	2	8	2,855	1,197
GRAND TOTAL ...	Revenue paying ...	288	2,494	93,839	6,51,693
	Do. free ...	16	295	5,090	8,909

I-E. 5.—Fiscal.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collection during year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
I.—From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ...	65,87,362	65,74,219	68,14,532	68,07,813			(a) 6,719	...	...	Increase mainly due to regular revision of settlements now in progress.
II.—Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	...	...	...	...						
III.—Settled estates taken off revenue roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
IV.—Collection from Government estates...	...	...	...	...	7,33,592		...	...	...	(a) In train of liquidation Rs. 6,183-10-3; Doubtful ... 1-10-3; Irrecoverable ... 122-2-3; Nominal ... 410-15-3; Total ... 6,718-7-3
V—Income from sale of Government estates	...	...	...	...						
VI.—Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above. ...	1,47,585	1,14,778	1,60,361	1,31,999			28,362	...	...	
Total ...	67,34,947	66,88,997	69,74,893	69,39,812	7,33,592	62,06,220	35,081	...	...	

NOTE—The above figures are for the years ending 30th September 1887 and 30th September 1888 respectively.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

II-A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative authority of the Central Provinces for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year.

Nil.

II. B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. I.—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1889 with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Province.		Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
							Judges of Chief Court of Provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.			
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																Rs.	Rs.
Central Provinces.	Territory subject to the High Court ... Civil and Revenue	84,445	9,838,791	4	18	50	1	4	18	46	122	1,00,108	8,663	6,601	491	12,22,937	12,83,948
	Territory subject to the High Court ... Criminal									47	271	23,862	933	2,616	194		
	Ditto not subject to the High Court .. Civil and Revenue	...	—	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
	Ditto not subject to the High Court .. Criminal	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	84,445	9,838,791	4	18	50	1	4	18	54	327	1,23,970	9,596	9,217	685	12,22,937	12,83,948

NOTE.—Number of European and Native Judicial Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction

The Civil Courts are those described in Act XVI of 1885. On the Criminal side District Officers are included with 1st Class Magistrates

CIVIL.

Naib Tahsildars. Euro.	Naib Tahsildars. Natives.	Munsiffs. Euro.	Munsiffs. Natives.	Judges of Small Cause Courts. Europeans.	Judges of Small Cause Courts. Natives.	Registrars of Small Cause Courts. Europeans.	Registrars of Small Cause Courts. Natives.	Courts of
0	42	0	21	3	2	0	2	

Tahsildars. 1st Class. Euro.	Tahsildars. 1st Class. Natives.	Tahsildars. 2nd Class. Euro.	Tahsildars. 2nd Class. Natives	Assistant Commissioners. 1st Class. Euro.	Assistant Commissioners. 1st Class. Natives.	Assistant Commissioners. 2nd Class. Euro.	Assistant Commissioners. 2nd Class. Natives.	Assistant Commissioners. 3rd Class. Euro.	Assistant Commissioners. 3rd Class. Natives.	Civil Judges. Euro.	Civil Judges. Natives.
0	44	0	8	5	9	7	9	0	4	1	11

Deputy Commissioners. Euro.	Deputy Commissioners. Natives.	Commissioners. Euro.	Commissioners. Natives.	Judicial Commissioners. Euro.	Judicial Commissioners. Natives.
18	0	4	0	1	0

CRIMINAL.

High Court Judges. Euro.	High Court Judges. Natives.	Sessions Judges. Euro.	Sessions Judges. Natives.	Magistrates, 1st Class. Euro.	Magistrates, 1st Class. Natives.	Magistrates, 2nd Class. Euro.	Magistrates, 2nd Class. Natives.	Magistrates, 3rd Class. Euro.	Magistrates, 3rd Class. Natives.	Cantonment Magistrates. Euro.	Cantonment Magistrates. Natives.
1	0	4	0	32	26	2	107	5	160	4	0

* The total columns 7 to 11 show the actual number of individuals as required. As same Officer has in some (but not in all) cases both Civil and Criminal powers, the figure totals of columns 10 and 11 are higher than totals.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(Criminal).

Statement of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons. Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy Chapter VII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquillity do. VIII ...	124	108	112	763	312	411	4	36	
Do. by or relating to public servants do. IX ...	61	59	60	75	31	43	...	1	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do. X ...	292	283	285	439	155	248	2	34	
False evidence and offences against public justice do. XI ...	315	302	304	457	165	261	5	26	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps do. XII ...	53	52	53	59	22	37	...	...	
Do. relating to weights and measures do. XIII ...	56	55	55	74	19	48	1	6	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals do. XIV ...	213	206	207	344	86	257	...	1	
Do. relating to religion do. XV ...	15	14	13	39	13	25	1	...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	303	297	305	428	139	253	4	32	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	17	15	15	19	2	17	...	1	*In the Lunatic Asylum.
Hurt ...	3,109	2,528	2,498	5,200	3,014	1,959	24	203	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	156	125	125	329	243	80	...	6	
Criminal force and assault ...	5,474	4,214	4,315	8,728	5,580	2,815	33	300	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor ...	36	25	25	45	22	20	...	3	
Rape ...	58	51	54	68	34	31	1	2	
Unnatural offences ...	13	11	11	13	5	5	...	3	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft ...	5,715	5,525	5,563	8,177	1,849	6,194	18	116	
Extortion ...	82	65	64	160	82	72	...	6	
Robbery and dacoity ...	105	85	87	283	118	156	1	8	
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	114	107	109	146	36	105	2	3	
Criminal breach of trust ...	292	262	266	295	104	171	3	17	
Receiving stolen property ...	246	244	245	347	136	208	.	3	
Cheating ...	153	109	111	167	90	69	2	6	
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mischief ...	436	362	363	782	477	267	...	38	
Criminal trespass ...	2,879	2,671	2,695	4,715	1,575	3,043	10	87	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter, XVIII ...	44	37	37	58	22	32	1	3	
Criminal breach of contracts of service do. XIX ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage do. XX ...	423	296	295	350	258	74	3	15	
Defamation do. XXI ...	421	260	257	487	352	106	1	28	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance do XXII ...	431	297	293	579	392	132	1	24	
Offences under special and local laws ...	5,948	5,790	5,849	7,877	1,671	6,068	25	113	
Total ...	27,585	24,446	24,672	41,504	17,004	23,238	142	1,121	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3—(Criminal.)

Statement of Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Pending at close of the year. Persons.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C, and Section 485	1	1	...	...	1	Pending less than a month.
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, to prevent breach of the peace ...	42	111	44	64	3	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	142	171	46	122	3	Pending less than a month.
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X ...	80	113	32	33	48	Pending over 6 months.
5. Possession, Chapter XII ...	14	32	29	3	...	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250	195	200	3	197	...	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 323 ...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Contempts of Courts under Chapter XXXV ...	6	6	1	5	...	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI ...	313	313	207	92	14	One person pending over 6 months and 13 less than a month.
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII ...	80	95	32	63	...	
11. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act ...	121	213	154	46	13	One person pending over a month and 12 less than a month.
Total ...	994	1,255	548	625	82	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4.—(Criminal).

Statement showing the general results of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convict		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Special Magistrates under Section 14... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	3,745	16	1,612	1,974	...	5	90	1,987	12·6	7,736	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	26,217	92	9,928	13,010	1,915	56	705	15,215	12·3	64,029	
Subordinate Magistrates ... Benches of Magistrates	9,469	10	4,790	3,775	550	102	242	5,471	14·4	15,469	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Section 349, C. P. Code*	570	2	61	499	5	...	3	389	3·2	13	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,019	19	566	723	465	18	62	1,166	10·6	6,191	Includes one person in Lunatic Asylum.
Courts of Session	273	4	69	174	...	...	35	122	42·8	1,401	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	41,723	141	16,956	19,656	2,930	90	1,134	23,961	12·8	94,826	

*These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5—(Criminal.)

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to.								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace; or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishments.																
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in reformatory schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village officers	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrates under Section 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	644	14	26	1,223	93	...	...	1,137	143	1	...	...	...	8,006	7,775	858	32	621	5	...	...	4	48	44	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	5,898	163	470	7,581	1,275	105	85	6,682	1,760	123	45	...	...	93,930	79,633	4,525	293	4,719	1,049	...	...	119	878	347	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	769	19	26	3,537	...	...	...	3,413	226	7	2	...	...	16,959	16,622	1,785	130	658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under *Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code* ...	...	...	...	168	3	...	21	303	4	...	20	12	...	...	...	...	1,587	531	...	7	75	23	6	...	25	119	116	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	602	16	16	411	137	28	18	346	109	21	25	1	1	17,733	9,867	512	16	224	207	168	3	9	74	71	...
Courts of Session	47	57	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	6,300	206	...	...	5	22	28	15	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	47	57	...	7,983	212	538	12,702	1,505	133	103	11,578	2,239	154	77	1	1	1,27,928	1,14,103	7,680	471	6,227	1,283	196	18	132	1,000	462	...

*NOTE.—These figures having been included in the total for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offenses for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												
	5 and under.		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30		Total.
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864).													
1. Theft as defined in — Section 378, I. P. C ...	6	...	88	...	296	4	372	22	123	7	102	21	1,002
Section 380 „ ...	4	...	18	...	65	1	86	27	50	1	20	10	282
Section 381 „ ...	1	...	4	...	32	...	51	6	23	...	20	8	143
Section 382 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion as defined in — Section 388 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Section 389 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in — Section 411 „ ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	8
Section 412 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Mischief by fire .. Section 436 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443 „ ...	2	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	15
6. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „ ..	...	...	3	...	6	...	16	...	16	...	13	...	54
7. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 „ ... „ ...	5	...	5	3	12	3	31	3	15	...	10	1	88
8. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „ ..	...	...	1	..	19	1	40	1	29	1	17	1	110
9. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1880..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Prisons Act, 26 of 1870, Section 47 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Section 376, I. P. C...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 429 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

NOTE.—Include juveniles punished under any of these heads.

Total ... 1,708

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(In addition to other punishments (Sections 3 and 4).								
A.—SECTION.								
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C. ...	...	2	4	11	7	25	49	
Section 380 " ...	...	...	...	6	5	6	17	
Section 381 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Section 382 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 389 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411 " ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Section 412 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Lurking house trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 " ...	...	...	...	1	1	6	8	
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 " ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 " ...	...	...	2	...	2	2	7	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III of 1880 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—SECTION 4.								
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 194 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 195 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377 " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394. " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in Section 463 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 466 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 467 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 468 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Section 469 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 " ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 " ...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	
Total ...	...	2	9	22	18	47	98	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offences.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rioting ...Sec. 147, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... „ 193 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	1
Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it ... „ 317 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide ... „ 309 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
Voluntarily cause hurt ... „ 323 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto grievous hurt ... „ 304 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto ... „ 324 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 352 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force or assault ... „ 354 „	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dishonest misappropriation of property ... „ 403 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rape ... „ 376 „	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
Ditto ... „ 381 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unnatural offence ... „ 377 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	2
Theft as defined in ... „ 379 „	...	..	1	...	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ditto ... „ 380 „	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	12
Ditto ... „ 511 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... „ 454 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	3
Ditto ... „ 457 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house ... „ 436 „	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ditto ... „ 497 „	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Criminal trespass ... „ 441 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
Offences under Section 44, Act IV of 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass, ... „ 448 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Police Act V of 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Section 47, Act XXVI of 1870..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	6	...	8	...	14	...	7	...	7	1	3	...	46

IIIB.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5-A.—(Criminal).

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded* ...	1,847	
2. Total number of other punishments† ...	21,087	
Percentage of whippings ...	8·7	

* Total of column 14, Parts I and III, and of column 8, Part II.

† Not counting punishments of which whipping was a part, but including all cases in which whipping might have been inflicted.

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6—(Criminal).

Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Tribunal.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Appeals or application rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceeding squashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,124	...	512	866	...	229	422	4	21	4	66	12·2	
To Courts of Session	1,405	1	655	391	...	104	231	...	41	2	59	15·7	
Superior Courts... By persons convicted	270	2	68	96	...	36	50	...	6	8	4	29·5	
Superior Courts... By Government from judgment of acquittal	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,799	3	1,235	1,283	...	369	703	4	68	14	130	15·3	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	254	...	89	99	...	...	1	9	38	17	1	4·3	
By Courts of Session	26	...	24	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	..	14·1	
By Superior Courts	1,411	...	223	847	22	100	111	19	..	...	89	30·9	
Total ...	1,691	...	336	946	22	100	112	28	39	18	90	25·7	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,490	3	1,571	2,229	22	469	815	32	107	32	219	18·1	

II. B.— JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7—(Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1869.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property,										Suits between landlord and tenant.						Title and other suits.																	
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Moveable property or the value thereof.	Damages.	Suits for ejectment.	Suits for recovery of possession.	Suits for arrears of rent.	Suits for recovery of a penalty for the levy of anything in excess of rent by a landlord.	Suits for recovering penalty from a landlord for refusing a receipt or giving a defective receipt.	All other suits between landlord and tenant not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowment.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partitions.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills' Act.)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																			
I.—Civil Courts.																																			
Unpaid Tribunals ..	6	64	1	1	54	8	31	...	25	15	...	...		...	...	.	29	..	...	42	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	332
Village Courts	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ..	36,[illegible]9	11,005	3,387	549	3,981	700	1,597	381	3,692	2,160	...	...	8,277	...	2	...	744	1	...	12	4	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	75,621
Small Cause Courts ..	6,124	1,570	893	45	2,512	176	42	178	114	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	11,834
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	2,819	417	290	47	50	86	56	19	292	241	938	1,133	150	...	...	11	3,198	369	247	1,802	19	38	...	60	7	191	11	...	...	..	...	1	...	24	12,468
Chief Courts of Districts ..	14	4	4	.	...	...	1	...	2	5	..	...	...	...	...	.	19	1	...	13	1	....	...		1	..	5	...	...		...	.	...	6	76
Total ...	45,146	16,060	4,575	642	6,597	920	1,727	578	4,125	2,601	938	1,133	8,427	...	2	11	3,990	371	247	1,869	21	39	..	62	8	191	16	...	..	...	...	1	...	30	100,330
II.—Revenue Courts.																																			
Unpaid Local Tribunals .	..	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts .	.	..	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	...	...	..	..		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts ..	.	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...		..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																			
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..		...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	..	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	-	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	45,146	16,060	4,575	642	6,597	920	1,727	578	4,125	2,601	938	1,133	8,427	...	2	11	3,990	371	247	1,869	21	39	..	62	8	191	16	..	..	..	..	1	...	30	100,330

II- B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8—(Civil.)

Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces, in the year 1889.

Value of Suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	136	95	24	78	...	...	...	—	...	18,057	
Village Courts	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	16,632	40,220	11,610	6,255	.	...	—	—	...	31,31,496	
Small Cause Courts	3,764	6,293	1,500	1,109	63	...	...	...	...	4,97,840	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,244	3,153	1,749	4,388	947	684	47	17	213	38,64,893	
Chief Courts of Districts...	...	3	1	10	5	35	30	16	...	6,41,680	
Total ...	21,776	49,773	14,884	11,840	1,015	719	77	33	213	81,53,966	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	..	...	—	...	..	..	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Collectors' Courts	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	.	—	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	21,776	49,773	14,884	11,840	1,015	719	77	33	213	81,53,966	

II- B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of: Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest: Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*	Dismissed *ex-parte*	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff.	For defendant	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits: Contested.	Uncontested.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals ...	390	...	116	27	58	41	5	...	...	86	28	29	...	46·0	19·2	
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	82,096	...	16,078	7,642	15,512	14,553	791	29	6	15,800	5,054	6,666	64	51·0	35·3	
Small Cause Courts ...	12,523	...	1,693	1,235	3,088	2,976	71	4	1	2,215	551	694	7	29·0	24·1	
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	14,368	...	2,125	714	1,799	1,415	84	22	8	4,239	2,030	1,962	182	79·6	49·1	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	92	...	9	3	13	...	...	...	...	48	9	10	4	129·2	50·5	
Total ..	109,469	...	20,021	9,621	20,470	18,985	951	55	15	22,388	7,672	9,361	257	55·1	34·9	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	109,469	...	20,021	9,621	20,470	18,985	951	55	15	22,388	7,672	9,361	257	55·1	34·9	

II. B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9—(Civil).

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.						
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	18	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	..	...	19·2	9·8	
Village Courts . ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	6,863	...	1,914	154	678	880	214	13	17	1,642	931	420	...	35·2	26·3	
Small Cause Courts	414	...	154	3	28	46	20	...	...	100	38	25	...	26·5	12·8	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	1,812	...	537	25	141	143	75	3	...	399	345	144	...	41·7	27·5	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	153	...	34	...	4	41	14	...	...	21	31	8	...	41·4	17·1	
Total ...	9,260	...	2,652	182	851	1,111	323	16	17	2,165	1,346	597	...	36·3	25·7	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,260	...	2,652	182	851	1,111	323	16	17	2,165	1,346	597	...	36·3	25·7	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

PART I.—APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	2,970	...	..	198	397	29	36	22	1,098	336	421	129	304	...	47·5	18
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	3,344	...	...	185	593	14	39	9	1,277	283	522	140	282	17	39·9	17
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ..	388	...	...	9	5	2	5	1	165	62	46	24	69	14	92·8	9
Total ...	6,702	...	...	392	995	45	80	32	2,540	681	989	293	655	31	46·0	44
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·0	...
Total ...	1	.	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·0	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees ...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Civil ...	929	...	...	18	138	2	7	3	213	46	84	43	375	232	139·7	1
Appeals from Appellate do. Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	929	...		18	138	2	7	3	213	46	84	43	375	232	139·7	
GRAND TOTAL. ...	7,632		...	411	1,133	47	87	35	2,753	727	1,073	336	1,030	263	53·9	45

SECRETARIAT

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(Civil.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified	Reversed.	Remanded	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	250	...	21	21	37	4	22	6	48	17	33	22	19	...	34·6	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	188	...	16	10	32	..	11	8	40	4	26	18	23	...	30·9	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ..	63	...	11	4	2	1	2	...	23	...	12	4	4	...	63·1	...
Total ...	501	...	48	35	71	5	35	14	111	21	71	44	46	...	37·0	...
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court of Province ... Appeals from appellate do. ...	62	...	2	1	8	...	...	1	10	...	7	7	26	13	106·	...
Total ...	6-	...	:	1	8	...	...	1	10	...	7	7	26	13	106·7	..
GRAND TOTAL ...	563	...	5(	36	79	5	35	15	121	21	78	5:	72	13	42·1	...

NOTE.—The Revenue appeals in the Commissioners' Courts have been shown under "Revenue Courts."

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11—(Civil).

Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amounts realized.		Number of applications											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of processes.	Without the issue of processes.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property: Was sold.	On which moveable property: Was attached but subsequently released.	On which immoveable property: Was sold.	On which immoveable property: Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immoveable property: Was attached but subsequently released under Section 275.	On which possession was given: Of moveables.	On which possession was given: Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding columns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								Rs.	Rs.												
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—Civil Courts.																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	101	...	45	18	32	6	...	1,072	...	...	5	4	10	2	...	8	...	10	...	...	...
Village Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	59,474	1,393	10,978	10,530	28,815	7,758	197	5,59,531	4,716	57	390	3,397	5,202	2,715	536	3,603	131	346	3	...	5
Small Cause Courts .	9,446	654	1,475	2,237	4,139	941	111	68,749	1,648	19	118	441	497	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	11,460	518	3,162	2,323	3,803	1,054	155	5,25,080	10,748	17	37	510	623	540	311	754	68	1,946	1	1	4
Chief Courts of Districts ..	110	5	31	26	33	15	5	18,577	687	...	1	15	1	3	3	5	2	19	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ..	80,591	2,570	15,69	15,134	36, 22	10,374	468	11,73,009	17,799	93	549	4,367	6,349	3,260	933	4,370	196	2,321	4	1	9
II.—Revenue Courts.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
District Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts ...	...	...	..	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
Grand Total ...	80,591	2,570	15,6	15,134	36,82.	10,374	468	11,73,00	17,799	93	54.	4,367	6,349	3,260	933	4,370	196	2,321	4	1	9

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12—(Civil.)

Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amounts of insolvency assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number of hearings.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of District...	99	29	5	14	16	...	...	35	7	7	25,459	3,570	1,016	896	
Chief Courts of District ...	13	4	2	2	4	...	...	1	1	2	655	3,860	10,968	10,416	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	
Total ...	112	33	7	16	20	...	...	36	8	9	26,114	7,430	11,984	11,312	

II.B—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed; distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.													
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors ...	Two Assessors in each. The prescribed qualifications are education and good character.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C.	Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session	Jurors ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Assessors ...		...	119	...	.	...	...	...	89	10	20	
High Courts, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Total ...			...	119	...	...	...	...	...	89	10	20	

II-B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the general result of the trial of European

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases											
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.							By Courts of Session.				
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, Section 191 (a) Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 (b) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Section 451 (b) of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 (b) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offence relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt ...	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws ...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	5	6	...	...	11	...	11	...	8	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...

No. 14—(Criminal).

British subjects in the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

were disposed of.							Number of Cases.						Subsidiary Table.									
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.																			
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5 number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	35						36			
													Of the total number of persons shown in							Of cases shown in column 30		
													Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges
													Number who claimed to be tried by mixed jury, Section 451 A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 451 (B) of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors Section 451 (2) of Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	2	3	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...											
...	...	8	3	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...											

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
Stations	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nagpur ..	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	927	29	956	919	72	991	1,846	101	1,947
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	273	57	330	282	57	339
		Civil ...	...	...	...	31	...	31	31	...	31
Jubbulpore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,109	61	1,170	1,075	88	1,163	2,184	149	2,333
		Under-trial ...	24	2	26	417	30	447	441	32	473
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
Raipur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	591	55	646	1,444	129	1,573	2,035	184	2,219
		Under-trial ...	16	1	17	521	47	568	537	48	585
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
Saugor ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	120	16	136	586	86	672	706	102	808
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	526	39	565	540	39	579
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
Bhandara ..	Do ...	Convicts ...	70	3	93	268	30	298	338	33	371
		Under-trial ...	25	...	25	173	14	187	198	14	212
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	63	3	66	172	15	187	235	18	253
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	96	5	101	99	5	104
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Wardha ...	Do ...	Convicts ...	39	3	42	207	22	229	246	25	271
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	232	13	245	235	13	248
		Civil ..	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12
Balaghat ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	49	3	52	189	21	210	238	24	262
		Under-trial ...	16	1	17	136	6	142	152	7	159
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sironcha ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	7	...	7	11	...	11
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Damoh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	51	12	63	260	61	321	311	73	384
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	140	18	158	145	18	163
		Civil ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Seoni ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	64	4	68	209	31	240	273	35	308
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	134	14	148	141	14	155
		Civil ...	3	...	3	4	...	4	7	...	7
Mandla ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	33	3	36	220	19	239	253	22	275
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	117	8	125	118	9	127
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	40	1	41	178	17	195	218	18	236
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	137	7	144	144	7	151
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Betul ...	Do ...	Convicts ...	52	1	53	196	23	219	248	24	272
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	147	12	159	157	12	169
		Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
Hoshangabad ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	116	11	127	498	59	557	614	70	684
		Under-trial ...	7	4	11	178	22	200	185	26	211
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
Narsinghpur ...	Do ...	Convicts ...	76	14	90	550	54	604	626	68	694
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	464	27	491	479	27	506
		Civil ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21
Nimar ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	72	9	81	315	15	330	387	24	411
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	229	6	235	232	7	239
		Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
Sambalpur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	224	17	241	572	63	635	796	80	876
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	433	37	470	441	37	478
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Bilaspur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	102	15	117	827	69	896	929	84	1,013
		Under-trial ...	12	2	14	635	50	685	647	52	699
		Civil ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Convicts ...	3,802	260	4,062	8,692	874	9,566	12,494	1,134	13,628
		Under-trial ...	185	12	197	4,996	412	5,408	5,181	424	5,605
		Civil ...	11	...	11	133	...	133	144	...	144

(GENERAL SUMMARY).

Jails and Lock-ups of the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
870	64	934	976	37	1,013	918·97	41·18	960·15			
277	57	334	5	...	5	9·36	1·12	10·48			
28	...	28	3	...	3	1·98	...	1·98	930·31	42·30	972·61
1,200	104	1,304	984	45	1,029	1,067·13	57·83	1,124·96			
420	32	452	21	...	21	11·77	0·68	12·45			
7	...	7	1	...	1	0·37	...	0·37	1,079·27	58·51	1,137·78
1,285	132	1,417	750	52	802	737·54	6·76	784·30			
517	47	564	20	1	21	18·26	1·62	19·88			
7	...	7	1	...	1	0·56	...	0·56	756·36	48·38	804·74
458	76	534	248	26	274	161·31	17·84	178·15			
526	38	564	14	1	15	16·39	0·90	17·29			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·30	177·00	18·74	195·74
271	20	291	67	13	80	67·56	8·23	75·79			
193	14	207	5	...	5	7·87	0·89	8·76			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·43	9·12	84·55
157	16	173	78	2	80	47·96	3·51	51·47			
96	4	100	3	1	4	4·36	0·26	4·62			
2	...	2	1	...	1	0·29	...	0·29	52·61	3·77	56·38
203	19	222	43	6	49	42·67	3·30	45·97			
215	12	227	20	1	21	15·26	0·55	15·81			
12	...	12	...	...	...	1·04	...	1·04	58·97	3·85	62·82
187	18	205	51	6	57	44·63	3·87	48·50			
151	7	158	1	...	1	3·92	0·26	4·18			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·55	4·13	52·68
10	...	10	1	...	1	3·20	...	3·20			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·88	...	0·88			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01	4·09	...	4·09
250	58	308	61	15	76	68·65	10·51	79·16			
141	17	158	4	1	5	3·91	0·19	4·10			
1	...	1	1	...	1	0·40	...	0·40	72·96	10·70	83·66
211	27	238	62	8	70	63·68	6·05	69·73			
130	14	144	11	...	11	5·15	0·24	5·39			
7	...	7	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·28	69·11	6·29	75·40
203	19	222	50	3	53	63·47	4·01	67·48			
116	9	125	2	...	2	4·52	0·47	4·99			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·99	4·48	72·47
158	11	169	60	7	67	49·27	3·72	52·99			
133	7	140	11	...	11	9·05	0·46	9·51			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·19	58·51	4·18	62·69
161	15	176	87	9	96	65·03	4·97	70·00			
153	11	164	4	1	5	6·78	0·34	7·12			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·71	...	0·71	72·52	5·31	77·83
474	61	535	140	9	149	154·70	14·74	169·44			
181	26	207	4	...	4	8·16	0·89	9·05			
4	...	4	1	...	1	0·42	...	0·42	163·28	15·63	178·91
557	63	620	69	5	74	79·42	9·32	88·74			
443	25	468	36	2	38	18·67	1·06	19·73			
19	...	19	2	...	2	1·23	...	1·23	99·32	10·38	109·70
304	19	323	83	5	88	72·07	7·85	79·92			
220	7	227	12	...	12	11·25	0·07	11·32			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·42	83·74	7·92	91·66
576	67	643	220	13	233	255·64	19·18	274·82			
429	37	466	12	...	12	13·96	0·50	14·46			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05	269·65	19·68	289·33
822	76	898	107	8	115	106·27	11·37	117·64			
633	51	684	14	1	15	20·61	0·79	21·40			
16*	...	16	5	...	5	0·82	..	0·82	127·70	12·16	139·86
8,357	865	9,222	4,137	269	4,406	4,068·17	274·24	4,342·41			
4,982	415	5,397	199	9	208	190·13	11·29	201·42			
129	...	129	15	...	15	9·07	...	9·07	4,267·37	285·53	4,552·90

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and

1	2	3		4		5		6										7			8			
								Received by transfer,													Transferred to other jails.			
								A.						B.							A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other jails.										
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		From jails in the Province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.		From jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.		Grand Total,			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	927	29	491	50	1,418	79	297	21	...	...	102	...	29	1	..	...	1,846	101	1,947	103	3	19	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,109	61	595	78	1,704	139	389	9	..	...	4	...	87	1	..	...	2,184	149	2,333	131	2	64	2
3	Raipur ...	591	55	991	121	1,582	176	445	8	..	...	...	...	8	..	...	...	2,035	184	2,219	96	18	11	1
	Total ...	2,627	145	2,077	249	4,704	394	1,131	38	..	...	106	...	124	2	...	...	6,065	434	6,499	330	23	94	4
4	Saugor ...	120	16	530	85	650	101	56	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	706	102	808	24	...	9	...
5	Bhandara ..	70	3	263	30	333	33	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	33	371	44	...	2	...
6	Chanda ...	63	3	167	15	230	18	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	235	18	253	33	...	2	...
7	Wardha ...	39	3	203	22	242	25	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	246	25	271	29	...	9	...
8	Balaghat ...	49	3	184	20	233	23	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	238	24	262	45	...	3	...
9	Sironcha ...	4	...	3	...	7	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	1	...	...	...
10	Damoh ...	51	12	256	61	307	73	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	311	73	384	63	3	1	...
11	Seoni ...	64	4	208	31	272	35	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	273	35	308	13	3	1	...
12	Mandla ...	33	3	214	19	247	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	22	275	47	...	1	...
13	Chhindwara ...	40	1	176	15	216	16	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	218	18	236	31	...	1	...
14	Betul ...	52	1	194	23	246	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	248	24	272	29	...	1	...
15	Hoshangabad ...	116	11	493	59	609	70	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	614	70	684	32	3	3	...
16	Narsinghpur ...	76	14	541	54	617	68	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626	68	694	205	8	2	...
17	Nimar ...	72	9	314	15	386	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	24	411	58	...	27	...
18	Sambalpur ...	224	17	564	63	788	80	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	796	80	876	39	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur ..	102	15	804	69	906	84	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	84	1,013	310	7	[illegible]	...
	Total ..	1,175	115	5,114	581	6,289	696	139	4	1	...	...	...	..	...		...	6,429	700	7,129	1,003	19	69	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,802	260	7,191	830	10,993	1,090	1,270	42	1	...	106	..	124	2	..	...	12,494	1,134	13,628	1,333	42	163	4

1 (Judicial).

Sudsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1889.

9												10		11		12		13		14		15		16			
Released during the year.																											
A.		B.		C.		D.																					
						By order of Government.																					
						a.		b.																			
On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	Total	
68	1	554	49	92	7	1	...	..	...	..	...			1	...	...	...	1	.	36	5	976	37	918·97	41·18	960·15	1
43	...	789	92	152	8	...	...	..	...	...	...			..	...	...	...	2	..	19	..	984	45	1,067·13	57·83	1,124·96	2
90	4	978	101	85	5	4	...	...	...	...	...			..	...	...	.	5	...	16	3	750	52	737·54	46·76	784·30	3
196	5	2,321	242	329	20	5	...	..	...	...	...			1	...	...	.	8	.	71	6	2,710	134	2,723·64	145·77	2,869·41	
44	2	348	67	5	...	..	...	1	...	.	..			..	..	...	..	2	...	25	7	248	26	160·31	17·84	178·15	4
7	..	208	20	5	...	...	...	1	..	..	.			...	...		..	1	.	3	...	67	13	67·56	8·23	75·79	5
5	1	113	14	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	.			. .	..	..	.	2		1	...	78	2	47·96	3·51	51·47	6
22	..	135	19	4	...	...	...	...	..	..	...			. .	.	.		1	...	3	..	43	6	42·67	3·30	45·97	7
5	1	130	16	2	1	...	...	...	...	..				...	...	..		...	...	2	..	51	6	44·63	3·87	48·50	8
2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					..	..	..		...		...	.	1	...	3·20	.	3·20	9
3	...	175	55	2	...	...	..	...	...	..	.			.	..	..	..		.	6	..	61	15	68·65	10·51	79·16	10
11	3	174	21	2	..	...	...	...	..	..	..			. .		...	..	4	..	6	...	62	8	63·68	6·05	69·73	11
10	3	137	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	.			. .	..	...	...	. .	..	5	..	50	3	63·47	4·01	67·48	12
7	...	116	11	2	...	...	..	...	...	.	..			...	...	...	..	1	.	..	..	60	7	49·27	3·72	52·99	13
22	1	100	14	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	..			..	.	..	...	3	..	5	..	87	9	65·03	4·97	70·00	14
44	...	367	57	5	...	...	...	..	..	.	...				..	...	.	2	.	21	1	140	9	154·70	14·71	169·41	15
12	1	829	59	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.			..	.	2	.	3	...	4		69	5	79·42	9·32	88·74	16
21	2	184	16	6	1	...	...	...	...	.	.			..	..	..	...	1	.	7		82	5	72·07	7·85	79·92	17
47	3	439	61	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...			...	..	1	...	3	..	36	2	220	13	255·64	19·18	274·82	18
19	6	462	62	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	1	.	..	...	14	..	107	8	106·27	11·37	117·64	19
281	23	3,424	508	57	4	1	1	2	...	..	...			...	.	4	.	23	...	138	10	1,427	135	1,344·53	128·47	1,473·00	
477	28	5,745	750	386	24	6	1	2	..	...	..			1	...	4	..	31	...	209	16	4,137	269	4,068·17	274·24	4,342·41	

Showing Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christian.																	
		A.		B.		C.													
Serial Number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur ...	7	...	2	...	7	1	58	3	899	46	...	...	18	...	27	2	378	32
2	Jubbulpore ...	2	...	...	...	6	1	85	6	389	56	4	...	109	15	13	7	482	52
3	Raipur ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	38	4	703	75	...	...	246	42	17	5	774	106
	Total ...	9	...	3	...	16	2	181	13	1,191	177	4	...	373	57	57	14	1,634	190
4	Saugor ...	...	...	1	...	..	..	41	2	363	61	2	1	123	21	10	2	431	65
5	Bhandara ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16	.	232	29	...	...	15	1	1	3	204	23
6	Chanda ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	123	13	..	...	31	2	3	1	149	12
7	Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	144	16	...	...	34	3	...	1	180	19
8	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13	..	133	18	...	...	38	2	2	2	154	16
9	Sironcha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...
10	Damoh ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	23	3	200	49	5	1	28	8	8	5	197	44
11	Seoni ...	...	...	...	..	1	...	23	3	114	22	2	...	68	6	7	3	173	26
12	Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	28	3	87	10	...	...	98	6	2	1	185	14
13	Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	..	1	17	1	93	11	1	...	65	2	5	...	124	11
14	Betul ..	..	...	...	..	...	...	21	1	131	13	...	...	42	9	4	...	164	19
15	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	5	303	37	...	...	128	17	11	3	416	46
16	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	8	409	40	1	...	89	6	9	8	453	42
17	Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	91	3	181	10	...	...	36	2	5	1	266	14
18	Sambalpur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	500	54	...	...	51	9	11	4	465	47
19	Bilaspur ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	25	...	372	43	...	...	407	26	19	5	632	53
	Total ...	...	...	2	...	10	1	450	32	3,388	426	11	2	1,253	120	97	39	4,195	451
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9	...	5	...	26	3	631	45	4,879	603	15	2	1,626	177	154	53	5,829	641

N. B.—Detail of Religions included in Col. 3 E.—Gond, Purdhan, Bhills, Kole, Khond, Binjwar, Bhumia, Kurku, Byga, Rawat, Mogias, Bhangis,

and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

C. 40 to 60. M.	C. 40 to 60. F.	D. Above 60. M.	D. Above 60. F.	5 Previous occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c, &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	F.	Total.	Serial Number.
72	12	14	4	47	1	25	146	78	113	81	34	2	14	...	491	50	541	1
88	13	12	6	14	...	79	185	50	93	174	45	6	24	3	595	78	673	2
192	10	8	...	9	...	109	755	14	65	39	71	10	37	...	991	121	1,112	3
352	35	34	10	70	1	213	1,086	142	271	294	153	18	75	3	2,077	249	2,326	
82	18	7	...	23	...	46	204	1	16	240	57	1	26	1	530	85	615	4
56	4	2	...	10	...	21	100	2	72	58	19	1	10	....	263	30	293	5
13	2	2	...	7	...	6	64	14	41	35	9	...	6	...	167	15	182	6
22	2	1	...	1	...	23	66	16	4	93	15	...	7	...	203	22	225	7
27	2	1	...	4	...	7	93	2	18	60	16	1	3	...	184	20	204	8
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	9
45	10	6	2	10	...	6	111	12	16	101	40	2	18	1	256	61	317	10
26	2	2	...	6	...	18	99	22	15	48	20	1	10	...	208	31	239	11
26	4	1	...	13	1	12	105	11	17	55	11	2	6	...	214	19	233	12
43	4	4	...	8	1	3	93	...	41	30	12	3	...	...	176	15	191	13
22	4	4	...	9	...	16	88	13	25	43	19	...	4	...	194	23	217	14
62	9	4	1	40	...	38	186	26	20	183	50	2	7	...	493	59	552	15
75	4	4	...	18	...	51	294	34	24	120	39	3	12	...	541	54	595	16
41	...	2	...	17	...	18	132	38	45	69	8	3	4	...	314	15	329	17
85	12	3	...	20	..	28	267	15	144	90	44	6	13	...	564	63	627	18
150	10	3	1	9	...	29	669	9	23	65	47	4	18	...	804	69	873	19
776	87	46	4	195	2	317	2,573	215	521	1,291	406	29	144	2	5,114	581	5,695	
1,128	122	80	14	265	3	530	3,659	357	792	1,585	559	47	219	5	7,191	830	8,021	

Satnami, Kanjar, Kokari, Lonia, Bharia, Dahat, Pathari, Berai, Banjaras, Sours, Dhangar, Mowasi, Bedia, Dhanwar, Ghussia and Damani.

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1889

1	2	3	4									
			Numbers according to									
			A		B.		C		D.		E.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Nagpur	A	18	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	115	18	142	14	90	4	43	3	26	...
		C	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	14	...
		D	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		133	24	143	17	93	4	48	3	40	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		10	...	47	2	75	4	104	3	158	3
2	Jubbulpore ...	A	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	113	31	156	28	148	11	60	1	42	3
		C	1	...	...	...	9	1	7	...	...	...
		D	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	6	...
	*Total admissions ...		122	33	160	28	160	12	70	1	48	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		5	...	30	3	95	4	131	5	197	8
3	Raipur	A	5	4	3	1	5	..	5	1	4	1
		B	118	16	57	13	581	74	105	6	43	...
		C	...	...	...	...	5	1	7	...	13	...
		D	1	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	*Total admissions ..		124	20	60	14	594	75	119	7	62	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		15	5	67	11	131	23	183	5	114	1
	Grand Total admissions Central Jails ...		379	77	363	59	847	91	237	11	150	4
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		30	5	114	16	304	31	418	13	469	17
4	Saugor	A	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		B	70	24	158	40	136	15	49	3	36	...
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	10	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	*Total admissions ...		71	25	160	40	111	15	58	3	51	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		1	1	45	10	74	8	37	3	54	1
5	Bhandara	A	5	1	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
		B	68	7	59	9	50	8	28	3	6	...
		C	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	10	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		73	8	60	9	66	8	35	3	16	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ..		2	...	14	...	36	7	13	3	2	...
6	Chanda ...	A	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	47	11	34	1	34	1	20	...	18	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	*Total admissions ...		49	11	34	3	34	1	21	...	22	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889		7	...	16	1	22	...	12	...	15	1

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
* Classes A. B. C. D.

and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

														5
length of sentence.														
F.		G.		H		I.				J.		Total.		
						Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.								
						A.		B.						
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	28
11	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	430	41	471
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
31	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	491	50	541
206	6	130	12	51	...	118	2	77	...	...	...	976	37	1,013
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
24	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	551	75	626
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
27	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	595	78	673
230	10	134	6	28	...	92	6	42	3	...	...	984	45	1,029
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	7	29
15	...	8	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	937	111	1,048
...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
15	1	10	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	991	121	1,112
49	1	91	6	16	...	47	...	34	...	...	...	750	52	802
73	4	12	3	...	...	5	...	3	...	8	...	2,077	249	2,326
485	17	355	24	95	...	257	8	153	3	...	...	2,710	134	2,844
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	1	9
26	1	15	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	496	84	580
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
26	1	15	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	530	85	615
31	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	26	274
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	21
4	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	220	29	249
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	263	30	293
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	67	13	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	159	13	172
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	167	15	182
2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	78	2	80

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4										
			Numbers according to										
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
7	Wardha ...	A	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B	55	10	59	5	23	2	18	2	8	1	
		C	..	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	
	†Total admissions ...		55	12	61	5	27	2	27	2	8	1	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		3	...	15	1	12	1	6	2	2	2	
8	Balaghat ...	A	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B	40	10	67	2	28	4	12	...	8	...	
		C	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	3	...	
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	
	†Total admissions ...		41	11	68	2	32	4	18	...	14	...	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		7	2	15	1	14	1	7	...	5	...	
9	Sironcha ...	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
		B	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	†Total admissions ...		1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total remain g on 31st December 1889 ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
10	Damoh ...	A	8	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B	63	26	54	22	43	8	46	1	16	1	
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	†Total admissions ...		71	28	57	23	43	8	52	1	19	1	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		9	3	6	4	16	6	19	1	7	1	
11	Seoni ...	A	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		B	53	15	66	9	38	4	16	...	4	...	
		C	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	2	..	
		D	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	†Total admissions ...		55	15	73	9	42	4	19	...	6	...	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		4	1	20	3	17	1	15	...	3	1	
12	Mandla ...	A	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		B	26	4	50	6	63	5	25	2	20	...	
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	†Total admissions ...		28	4	52	6	64	5	26	2	24	...	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		1	2	7	...	19	1	8	...	6	...	
13	Chhindwara ...	A	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		B	29	4	47	8	35	...	20	2	8	1	
		C	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
	†Total admissions ...		30	4	49	8	42	...	21	2	11	1	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		1	1	18	1	22	...	11	2	3	1	

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C. D.

3 (Judicial).—Continued.

														5
length of sentence.														
F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
						A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	3
7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	187	20	207
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	3
8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	203	22	225
3	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	43	6	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
6	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	162	18	180
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
9	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	184	20	204
2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	6	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	14
6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	231	58	289
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
11	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	256	61	317
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	61	15	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	6
4	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	184	31	215
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
6	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	208	31	239
2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	8	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
12	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	202	19	221
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	7	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	214	19	233
7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	2	...	50	3	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
5	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	154	15	169
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
11	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	176	15	191
4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	7	67

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	4									
			Numbers according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	Betul ...	A	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	16	6	41	7	46	4	21	1	15	3
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...
	† Total admissions ...		18	6	45	8	46	4	32	1	25	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		1	1	10	3	22	2	29	1	21	1
15	Hoshangabad ..	A	11	5	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		B	88	21	113	16	111	7	42	5	25	1
		C	...	...	2	...	18	2	8	...	3	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
	† Total admissions ...		99	26	119	16	131	10	52	5	29	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		7	...	20	5	36	...	37	3	18	1
16	Narsinghpur ...	A	15	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	147	21	165	17	100	6	42	1	8	...
		C	...	...	2	...	13	...	14	...	6	...
		D	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
	† Total admissions ...		162	28	169	19	115	6	57	1	15	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		9	1	18	1	18	2	15	1	5	...
17	Nimar ..	A	9	5	5	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
		B	72	1	51	1	41	3	33	1	26	3
		C	...	...	2	1	9	...	2	...	9	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	† Total admissions ...		81	6	58	2	51	3	42	1	36	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		19	1	14	1	13	...	18	...	12	3
18	Sambalpur ...	A	9	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...
		B	38	26	125	18	192	7	79	7	42	2
		C	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	8	...
		D	...	...	4	.	5	...	9	...	...	..
	† Total admissions ...		47	27	129	20	206	7	97	7	50	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		...	...	18	2	98	2	50	6	30	2
19	Bilaspur ...	A	8	5	2	2	...	1	4	1	...	...
		B	234	30	200	14	239	14	47	...	7	...
		C	...	...	2	...	9	...	10	1	13	...
		D	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
	† Total admissions ...		242	35	204	16	251	15	62	2	21	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		3	1	33	4	57	2	11	1	3	...
Grand Total District Jails.	† Total admissions ...		1,123	246	1,340	186	1,291	92	619	30	347	12
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		74	14	269	37	476	32	288	23	187	14
Total	† Total admissions ...		1,502	323	1,708	245	2,138	183	856	41	497	16
	Total remaining on 31st December 1889 ...		104	19	413	53	780	64	706	36	656	31

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C. D.

3 (Judicial).—Concluded.

length of sentence.														
F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death				
						A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
25	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	166	22	188
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	..	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	194	23	217
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	9	96
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	22
35	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	430	51	481
5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	2	42
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	...	7
43	...	12	1	...	...	3	...	..	...	5	...	493	59	552
18	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	9	149
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	25
10	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	3	...	483	45	528
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
12	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	541	54	595
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	69	5	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20	5	25
11	...	5	...	...	...	18	..	6	.	..	...	263	9	272
5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	28
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
17	...	5	...	..	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	314	15	329
7	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	83	5	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	15
14	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	496	60	556
12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
26	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	564	63	627
14	1	10	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	220	13	233
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	14	9	23
1	1	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	1	...	741	59	800
6	...	2	...	1	...	.	...	...		...	...	43	1	44
1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
8	1	9	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	804	69	873
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	107	8	115
226	9	75	2	3	...	45	2	21	...	24	2	5,114	581	5,695
99	12	28	1	..	...	2	..	1	..	3	1	1,427	135	1,562
299	13	87	5	3	...	50	2	24	...	32	2	7,191	830	8,021
584	29	383	25	95	...	259	8	154	3	3	1	4,137	269	4,406

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

II-C.—Prisons 4.—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1889, who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6						
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)						Serial Number.
					A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Nagpur ...	491	50	541	39	3	20	2	17	...	76	5	81	15·48	10·00	14·97	27	2	29	6	...	6	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	595	78	673	52	6	21	...	26	2	99	8	107	16·64	10·26	15·90	13	7	20	4	1	5	2
3	Raipur ...	991	121	1,112	74	4	11	...	5	1	90	5	95	9·08	4·13	8·54	17	5	22	5	1	6	3
	Total ...	2,077	249	2,326	165	13	52	2	48	3	265	18	283	12·76	7·23	12·17	57	14	71	15	2	17	
4	Saugor ...	530	85	615	25	2	11	1	9	...	45	3	48	8·49	3·53	7·80	10	2	12	...	1	1	4
5	Bhandara ...	263	30	293	30	1	9	1	3	1	42	3	45	15·97	10·00	15·36	1	3	4	...	...	...	5
6	Chanda ...	167	15	182	18	...	4	...	3	...	25	...	25	14·97	...	13·74	3	1	4	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha ...	203	22	225	19	2	5	1	4	...	28	3	31	13·79	13·64	13·78	...	1	1	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat ...	184	20	204	18	...	7	...	7	1	32	1	33	17·39	5·00	16·17	2	2	4	1	...	1	8
9	Sironcha ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	256	61	317	31	6	3	...	5	...	39	6	45	15·23	9·84	14·20	8	5	13	...	...	...	10
11	Seoni ...	208	31	239	12	3	5	1	5	2	22	6	28	10·57	19·35	11·71	7	3	10	...	1	1	11
12	Mandla ...	214	19	233	28	...	5	...	4	..	37	..	37	17·29	...	15·88	2	1	3	...	..	...	12
13	Chhindwara ...	176	15	191	11	1	3	1	12	...	26	2	28	14·77	13·33	14·66	5	...	5	1	...	1	13
14	Betul ..	194	23	217	16	2	13	2	2	...	31	4	35	15·98	17·39	16·13	4	...	4	2	...	2	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	493	59	552	34	1	11	...	9	...	54	1	55	10·95	1·69	9·96	11	3	14	...	..	...	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	541	54	595	37	1	20	...	14	...	71	1	72	13·12	1·85	12·10	9	8	17	2	...	2	16
17	Nimar ...	314	15	329	15	...	11	1	1	...	27	1	28	8·60	6·67	8·51	5	1	6	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur ...	564	63	627	100	4	41	.....	17	...	158	4	162	28·01	6·35	25·83	11	4	15	1	...	1	18
19	Bilaspur ...	824	69	873	27	7	7	1	5	...	39	8	47	4·85	11·59	5·38	19	5	24	...	1	1	19
	Total ...	5,114	581	5,695	421	30	155	9	100	4	676	43	719	13·22	7·40	12·63	97	39	136	7	3	10	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,191	830	8,021	586	43	207	11	148	7	941	61	1,002	13·09	7·35	12·49	154	53	207	22	5	27	

II.C.—Prisons 6.—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

Showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

1	2	3		4		5						6											7	8	
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.													
												A.		B.—By Jail Officers.								C.			
														A.		B.		C.		D.	E.				
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6D to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Serial Number.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.				
1	Nagpur	918·97	41·18	2	...	234	2	288	10	794	11	2	...	104	7	30	3	117	2	32	1,033	11	1,341	139·66	2·49	1
2	Jubbulpore	1067·13	57·83	13	..	48	...	147	2	176	5	13	...	51	2	2	...	59	1	17	242	4	391	34·75	4·80	2
3	Raipur	737·54	46·76	7	...	66	...	124	18	213	19	7	..	20	...	26	3	...	...	37	320	34	447	56·99	10·11	3
	Total ...	2,723·64	145·77	22	...	348	2	559	30	1,183	35	22	...	175	9	58	6	176	3	86	1,595	49	2,179	0·76	4·29	
4	Saugor	1,60·31	17·84	2	...	13	...	120	2	20	4	2	...	27	3	9	...	6	...	19	92	3	161	90·37	14·18	4
5	Bhandara	67·56	8·23	3	1	6	...	18	...	12	3	3	1	...	1	5	...	1	1	6	24	1	43	56·74	20·00	5
6	Chanda	47·96	3·51	1	...	5	...	74	...	31	...	1	...	17	...	41	...	...	...	7	45	...	111	215·66	6·79	6
7	Wardha	42·67	3·30	...	...	...	...	51	9	42	26	...	...	3	...	45	28	4	...	2	40	6	128	278·44	2·17	7
8	Balaghat	44·63	3·87	...	...	2	...	38	1	35	...	..	...	6	...	8	...	..	...	2	59	1	76	156·70	2·74	8
9	Sironcha	3·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh	68·65	10·51	...	...	.	...	32	...	23	4	...	...	6	...	14	...	4	...	3	28	4	59	74·53	5·77	10
11	Seoni	63·68	6·05	...	...	1	...	9	5	3	5	...	...	3	6	...	2	1	2	4	5	...	23	32·99	44·44	11
12	Mandla	63·47	4·01	...	...	2	.	53	4	18	12	...	...	8	...	11	12	2	...	7	45	4	89	131·89	10·61	12
13	Chhindwara	49·27	3·72	...	...	2	...	64	1	19	1	...	...	7	...	8	1	16	...	3	51	1	87	164·18	3·66	13
14	Betul	65·03	4·97	...	..	...	...	115	3	1	1	...	...	...	.	12	1	10	...	3	91	3	120	171·43	2·65	14
15	Hoshangabad	154·70	14·74	...	...	8	...	56	1	62	...	...	...	4	...	41	...	35	...	11	35	1	127	74·95	9·56	15
16	Narsinghpur	79·42	9·32	2	...	2	...	58	1	10	6	2	...	11	3	...	1	...	...	2	58	2	79	89·02	2·89	16
17	Nimar	72·07	7·85	2	...	24	...	69	...	17	1	2	..	6	...	18	...	9	...	4	73	1	113	141·39	3·77	17
18	Sambalpur	255·64	19·18	1	...	1	...	33	6	12	7	1	...	2	1	8	1	...	1	4	32	10	60	21·83	9·52	18
19	Bilaspur	106·27	11·37	1	...	...	...	32	1	22	3	1	..	5	4	...	...	1	...	1	47	...	59	50·15	1·88	19
	Total ...	1,344·53	128·47	12	1	66	...	822	34	327	73	12	1	105	18	220	46	89	4	78	725	37	1,335	0·91	6·85	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,068·17	274·24	34	1	414	2	1,381	64	1,510	108	34	1	280	27	278	52	265	7	164	2,320	86	3,514	0·81	5·21	

II-C.—Prisons 7.—Judicial—(for Convicts only).

Showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1889.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail.						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail.						Serial Number.
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Nagpur	491	50	451	50	28	...	12	...	918·97	41·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Jubbulpore	595	78	512	78	20	...	63	...	1,067·13	57·83	17·42	...	19	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	8	...	2	...	2
3	Raipur	991	121	983	121	...	...	8	...	737·54	46·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	2,077	249	1,946	249	48	...	83	...	2,723·64	145·77	17·42	...	19	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	8	...	2	...	
4	Saugor	530	85	502	85	24	...	4	...	160·31	17·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	Bhandara	263	30	251	30	5	...	7	...	67·56	8·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Chanda	167	15	150	15	7	...	10	...	47·90	3·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha	203	22	188	22	4	...	11	...	42·67	3·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat	184	20	172	20	4	...	8	...	44·63	3·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Sironcha	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh	256	61	232	61	20	...	4	...	68·65	10·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Seoni	208	31	194	31	9	...	5	...	63·68	6·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Mandla	214	19	202	19	3	..	9	...	63·47	4·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Chhindwara	176	15	164	14	7	1	5	...	49·27	3·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Betul	194	23	170	23	10	...	8	...	65·03	4·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	493	59	449	59	16	...	28	...	154·70	14·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Narsinghpur... ...	541	54	499	54	10	...	32	...	79·42	9·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Nimar	314	15	253	14	55	1	6	...	72·07	7·85	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur	564	63	553	63	9	...	2	...	255·64	19·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	Bilaspur	804	69	794	69	2	...	8	...	106·27	11·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Total ...	5,114	581	4,782	579	185	2	147	...	1,344·53	128·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,191	830	6,728	828	233	2	230	...	4,068·17	274·24	17·42	...	19	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	8	...	2	...	

II-C.—Prisons 10.—(Financial.)

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1889, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11	12
		Average number of Prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.				
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A	B.	A.	B.			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial Number.
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Nagpur ...	960·15	10·48	1·98	972·61	31,770	32 11 8	* 22,927	23 9 1	..	...	2,347	2 6 7	71 1 11	7,664	7 15 8	4,746	4 14 1	69,454 0 0	71 6 6	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1,124·96	12·45	0·37	1,137·78	38,282	33 10 6	† 15,010	13 3 1	...	.....	1,267	1 1 10	47 5 6	6,055	5 5 2	6,935	6 1 6	67,549 0 0	59 5 11	2
3	Raipur ...	784·30	19·88	0·56	804·74	23,660	29 6 9	10,891	13 8 6	...	... ..	911	1 2 1	77 14 10	3,997	5 1 6	5,017	6 2 8	44,476 0 0	55 4 3	3
	Total ...	2,869·41	42·81	2·91	2,915·13	93,712	32 2 10	48,828	16 12 0	..	.....	4,525	1 8 10	63 5 3	17,716	6 2 9	16,698	5 11 8	1,81,479 0 0	62 4 1	
4	Saugor ...	178·15	17·29	0·30	195·74	4,610	23 9 4	3,620	18 7 11	840	4 4 8	253	1 4 8	20 15 8	946	5 4 11	1,003	5 1 11	11,272 0 0	57 9 4	4
5	Bhandara ...	75·79	8·76	...	84·55	1,477	17 7 0	2,088	24 11 1	633	7 7 9	109	1 4 7	58 4 7	471	6 3 5	324	3 13 3	5,102 0 0	60 5 4	5
6	Chanda ...	51·47	4·62	0·29	56·38	1,029	18 5 0	2,511	44 8 7	633	11 3 7	53	0 15 0	33 15 7	179	3 7 7	403	7 2 4	4,808 0 0	85 4 5	6
7	Wardha ...	45·27	15·81	1·04	62·82	1,283	20 12 3	1,958	31 2 8	519	8 4 2	24	0 6 1	12 5 11	30	0 10 5	323	5 2 3	4,137 0 0	65 13 8	7
8	Balaghat ...	48·50	4·18	...	52·68	1,097	20 13 2	2,002	38 0 1	633	12 0 3	18	0 5 5	13 3 9	66	1 5 9	366	6 15 2	4,182 0 0	79 6 1	8
9	Sironcha ...	3·20	0·88	0·01	4·09	94	23 0 7	501	12 7 10	507	123 15 4	10	2 7 1	38 7 4	...	...	83	20 4 8	1,195 0 0	292 2 9	9
10	Damoh ...	79·16	4·10	0·40	83·66	1,420	17 0 10	2,161	25 13 3	633	7 9 1	28	0 5 4	23 2 3	268	3 6 2	211	2 8 4	4,721 0 0	56 6 10	10
11	Seoni ...	69·73	5·39	0·28	75·40	1,709	22 12 0	2,435	32 4 8	633	8 6 4	32	0 6 9	18 7 11	91	1 4 10	320	4 3 10	5,220 0 0	69 3 8	11
12	Mandla ...	67·48	4·99	...	72·47	1,629	22 7 7	1,702	24 5 0	633	8 11 8	25	0 5 6	8 15 10	241	3 9 1	531	7 5 2	4,821 0 0	66 8 4	12
13	Chhindwara ...	52·99	9·51	0·19	62·69	1,300	20 12 9	1,960	31 4 2	633	10 1 6	23	0 5 10	21 1 7	235	5 6 0	561	8 15 2	4,762 0 0	75 15 4	13
14	Betul ...	70·00	7·12	0·71	77·83	1,459	18 14 8	1,998	25 10 9	633	8 2 1	33	0 6 9	13 11 1	235	3 5 8	477	6 2 0	4,835 0 0	62 1 11	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	169·44	9·05	0·42	178·91	4,236	23 11 8	3,142	17 8 11	840	4 11 1	235	1 5 0	39 4 9	366	2 2 6	902	5 0 8	9,721 0 0	54 5 4	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	88·74	19·73	1·23	109·70	2,451	22 9 0	2,793	25 7 4	633	5 12 4	48	0 7 0	14 2 6	29	0 5 2	963	8 12 5	6,917 0 0	63 0 10	16
17	Nimar ...	79·92	11·32	0·42	91·66	2,568	28 2 8	2,336	25 7 9	633	6 14 6	101	1 2 1	38 10 7	354	4 6 10	909	9 14 8	6,904 0 0	75 5 1	17
18	Sambalpur ...	274·82	14·46	0·05	289·33	5,356	18 8 2	3,324	11 7 9	840	2 14 5	1,357	4 11 0	190 0 10	1,817	6 9 9	1,366	4 11 6	14,060 0 0	48 9 6	18
19	Bilaspur ...	117·64	21·40	0·82	139·86	3,269	23 8 2	1,559	11 2 4	633	4 8 5	181	1 5 1	33 12 2	746	6 5 5	941	6 11 11	7,335 0 0	52 7 1	19
	Total ...	1,473·00	158·61	6·16	1,637·77	34,087	21 7 1	36,159	22 1 2	10,509	6 8	2,536	1 8 9	47 7 7	6,124	4 2 6	9,686	5 14 8	99,992 0 0	61 0 10	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,342·41	201·42	9·07	4,552·90	1,28,699	28 5 2	84,978	18 10 8	10,509	2 4 11	7,061	1 [illegible] 10	[illegible]	23,840	5 7 10	26,384	5 12 9	2,81,471 0 0	61 13 2	

* Inclusive of full pay of Superintendent.
† Exclusive of the pay of the Superintendent, which is charged to the School of Industry.

SECRETARIAT

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and

1	2	3	4	5
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of maintenance (column 10 Statement No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (col. II, Statement X.)	Total cash earnings (column II of Statement XIII.)
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Nagpur	69,454	71 6	14,937 1
2	Jubbulpore	67,549	59 5	23,753 7
3	Raipur	44,176	55 4	.....
	Total ...	1,81,479	62 4	38,690 8 †—3,826 2 34,864 6
4	Saugor	11,272	57 9	270 8
5	Bhandara	5,102	60 5	713 1
6	Chanda	4,808	85 4	344 4
7	Wardha	4,137	65 13	1,564 12
8	Balaghat	4,182	79 6	3380
9	Sironcha	1,795	292 2	.....
10	Damoh	4,721	56 6	898 3
11	Seoni	5,220	69 3	2,745 6
12	Mandla	4,821	66 8	331 13
13	Chhindwara	4,762	75 15	69 1
14	Betul	4,835	62 1	.....
15	Hoshangabad	9,721	54 5	526 0
16	Narsinghpur	6,917	63 0	.....
17	Nimar	6,904	755	1,014 1
18	Sambalpur	14,060	48 9	1,941 15
19	Bilaspur	7,335	52 7	2,004 7
	Total ...	99,992	61 0	12,761 7 ‡—1,159 10 11,601 13
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,81,471	61 13	51,451 15 -4,985 12 46,466 3

14.—(Financial.)

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

6*	7	8	9	
Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5.)	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6.)	Remarks.	Serial Number.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
15 6	54,516 15	56 0		1
20 14	43,795 9	38 7		2
.....	44,476 0	54 15		3
11 15	1,42,788 8	49 0	† Loss at Raipur.	
1 6	11,001 8	56 3		4
8 7	4,388 15	51 14		5
6 1	4,463 12	79 3		6
24 14	2,572 4	40 15		7
6 6	3,844 0	73 0		8
.....	1,195 0	292 2		9
10 11	3,823 13	45 11		10
36 6	2,474 10	32 13		11
4 9	4,489 3	61 15		12
1 1	4,692 15	74 14		13
.....	4,835 0	62 1		14
2 15	9,195 0	51 6		15
.....	6,917 0	63 0		16
11 1	5,889 15	64 4		17
6 11	12,118 1	41 14		18
14 5	5,330 9	38 2		19
7 1	88,390 3 6	53 15	‡ Loss at Narsinghpur and Betul.	
10 3	2,35,004 13	51 10		

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, undertrial and Civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	960	75	1,035	918·97	41·18	960·15
		Undertrial	20	13	33	9·36	1·12	10·48
		Civil prisoners	18	12	30	1·98	...	1·98
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	1,013	84	1,097	1,067·13	57·83	1,124·96
		Undertrial	20	...	20	11·77	0·68	12·45
		Civil prisoners	20	...	20	0·37	...	0·37
3	Raipur	Convicts	673	45	718	737·54	46·76	784·30
		Undertrial	59	...	59	18·26	1·62	19·88
		Civil prisoners	29	...	29	0·56	...	0·56
	Total	Convicts	2,646	204	2,850	2,723·64	145·77	2,869·41
		Undertrial	99	13	112	39·39	3·42	42·81
		Civil prisoners	67	12	79	2·91	...	2·91
4	Saugor	Convicts	218	32	250	160·31	17·84	178·15
		Undertrial	21	...	21	16·39	0·90	17·29
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·30
5	Bhandara	Convicts	68	26	94	67·56	8·23	75·79
		Undertrial	11	...	11	7·87	0·89	8·76
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	...	...	...
6	Chanda	Convicts	80	10	90	47·96	3·51	51·47
		Undertrial	16	...	16	4·36	0·26	4·62
		Civil prisoners	5	...	5	0·29	...	0·29
7	Wardha	Convicts	60	8	68	42·67	3·30	45·97
		Undertrial	8	...	8	15·26	0·55	15·81
		Civil prisoners	6	...	6	1·04	...	1·04
8	Balaghat	Convicts	49	9	58	44·63	3·87	48.50
		Undertrial	9	...	9	3·92	0·26	4·18
		Civil prisoners	9	...	9	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	Convicts	34	6	40	3·20	...	3·20
		Undertrial	11	...	11	0·88	...	0·88
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01
10	Damoh	Convicts	78	16	94	68·65	10·51	79·16
		Undertrial	13	...	13	3·91	0·19	4·10
		Civil prisoners	2	...	2	0·40	...	0·40
11	Seoni	Convicts	112	16	128	63·68	6·05	69·73
		Undertrial	18	...	18	5·15	0·24	5·39
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·28	...	0·28
12	Mandla	Convicts	54	8	62	63·47	4·01	67·48
		Undertrial	8	...	8	4·52	0·47	4·99
		Civil prisoners	4	4	8	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	101	11	112	49·27	3·72	52·99
		Undertrial	19	...	19	9·05	0·46	9·51
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·19	...	0·19
14	Betul	Convicts	113	17	130	65·03	4·97	70·00
		Undertrial	17	...	17	6·78	0·34	7·12
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·71	...	0·71
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	144	19	163	154·70	14·74	169·44
		Undertrial	8	...	8	8·16	0·89	9·05
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	0·42	...	0·42
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	80	13	93	79·42	9·32	88·74
		Undertrial	19	...	19	18·67	1·06	19·73
		Civil prisoners	2	...	2	1·23	...	1·23
17	Nimar	Convicts	80	15	95	72·07	7·85	79·92
		Undertrial	18	...	18	11·25	0·07	11·32
		Civil prisoners	11	...	11	0·42	...	0·42
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	225	30	255	255·64	19·18	274·82
		Undertrial	12	...	12	13·96	0·50	14·46
		Civil prisoners	12	...	12	0·05	...	0·05
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	72	16	88	106·27	11·37	117·64
		Undertrial	15	...	15	20·61	0·79	21·40
		Civil prisoners	5	...	5	0·82	...	0·82
	Total	Convicts	1,568	252	1,820	1,344·53	128·47	1,473·00
		Undertrial	223	...	223	150·74	7·87	158·61
		Civil prisoners	82	4	86	6·16	...	6·16
	GRAND TOTAL	Convicts	4,214	456	4,670	4,068·17	274·24	4,342·41
		Undertrial	322	13	335	190·13	11·29	201·42
		Civil prisoners	149	16	165	9·07	...	9·07

and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1889.

5			6			7			8			9			Serial Number.
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	
1,023	53	1,076	1,364	54	1,418	30·71	1·99	32·70	36	3	39	6	...	6	
28	32	60	4	2	6	0·20	0·10	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,156	62	1,218	958	50	1,008	25·34	1·33	26·67	19	...	19	1	...	1	
25	4	29	6	1	7	0·07	0·02	0·09	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
864	56	920	356	10	366	10·97	0·64	11·61	16	3	19	1	...	1	
46	4	50	2	...	2	0·08	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
3,043	171	3,214	2,678	114	2,792	67·02	3·96	70·98	71	6	77	8	...	8	
99	40	139	12	3	15	0·35	0·12	0·47	1	...	1	...	...	...	
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
253	26	279	244	27	271	10·63	1·24	11·87	25	7	32	...	...	...	
33	6	39	8	...	8	0·19	...	0·19	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
96	14	110	31	3	34	1·57	0·10	1·67	3	...	3	...	...	...	
30	6	36	2	...	2	0·20	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	7	85	31	...	31	1·53	...	1·53	1	...	1	...	...	...	
14	1	15	1	...	1	0·03	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61	1	62	79	3	82	1·82	0·05	1·87	3	...	3	...	...	...	
24	1	25	3	...	3	0·07	...	0·07	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	3	54	51	3	54	1·26	0·03	1·29	2	...	2	...	...	...	
12	1	13	2	...	2	0·07	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	4	...	4	0·04	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	3	2	...	2	0·22	...	0·22	1	...	1	...	...	...	9
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
101	15	116	21	2	23	1·09	0·03	1·12	6	...	6	...	...	...	
11	1	12	2	1	3	0·08	0·01	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
77	8	85	61	12	73	1·50	0·15	1·65	6	..	6	1	...	1	
11	1	12	1	...	1	0·08	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
95	10	105	109	3	112	2·51	0·04	2·55	5	...	5	...	...	...	
16	3	19	3	...	3	0·23	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74	5	79	30	1	31	0·95	0.01	0·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	1	6	2	1	3	0·12	0·01	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
94	9	103	44	5	49	2·13	0·12	2·25	5	...	5	...	...	...	
18	2	20	6	...	6	0·66	...	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
192	15	207	185	1	186	5·67	0·13	5·80	21	1	22	...	...	...	
17	2	19	2	1	3	0·17	0·01	0·18	...	1	1	...	...	...	15
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
108	15	123	108	6	114	2·98	0·06	3·04	4	...	4	...	...	...	
26	3	29	8	5	13	0·12	0·23	0·35	...	1	1	...	...	...	16
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
94	10	104	59	...	59	2·65	...	2·65	7	...	7	...	...	...	
32	2	34	4	...	4	0·04	...	0·04	1	...	1	...	...	...	17
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
323	28	351	178	21	199	6·48	0·48	6·96	36	2	38	5	...	5	
45	3	48	3	1	4	0·17	0·01	0·18	2	1	3	...	...	...	18
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
157	19	176	110	5	115	5·15	0·15	5·30	14	...	14	2	...	2	
53	5	58	5	...	5	0·15	...	0·15	..	...	...	...	...	...	19
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,859	185	2,044	1,345	92	1,437	47·96	2·59	50·55	138	10	148	8	...	8	
350	38	388	54	9	63	2·60	0·27	2·87	6	...	9	...	...	...	
26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,902	356	5,258	4,023	206	4,229	114·36	6·55	121·53	209	16	225	16	...	16	
449	78	527	66	12	78	2·95	0·39	3·34	7	3	10	...	...	...	
34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Serial Number.	Jails.		10 Deaths from bowel complaints. M.	F.	Total.	11 Deaths from cholera. M.	F.	Total.	A. Of admissions into hospital. M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	6	...	6	17	2	19	1,484·27	1,311·31	1,476·85
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	427·35	1,785·71	572·51
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	4	...	4	2	...	2	897·73	864·60	896·03
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	509·77	1,470·59	562·25
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Raipur	Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...	482·68	213·86	466·66
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	109·53	...	100·60
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	14	...	14	19	2	21	983·24	782·06	973·03
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	304·65	877·19	350·38
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Saugor	Convicts	12	4	16	3	3	6	1,522·05	1,513·45	1,521·19
		Under trial	1	...	1	...	...	...	488·10	...	462·69
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhandara	Convicts	...	...	...	3	...	3	458·85	364·52	448·61
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	254·13	...	228·31
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chanda	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	646·37	...	602·29
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	229·35	...	216·45
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Wardha	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,851·42	909·09	1,783·77
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	196·59	...	189·75
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Balaghat	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,142·73	775·19	1,113·40
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	510·20	...	478·47
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250·00	...	1,250·00
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,272·72	...	2,272·72
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	4	...	4	...	...	...	305·90	190·29	290·55
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	511·51	5,265·16	731·71
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Seoni	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	957·91	1,983·47	1,046·89
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	194·17	...	185·53
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mandla	Convicts	1	...	1	1	...	1	1,717·35	748·13	1,659·75
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	663·72	...	601·20
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	608·89	268·81	585·10
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	220·99	2,173·91	315·46
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Betul	Convicts	3	...	3	...	...	...	676·61	1,006·04	700·00
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	884·95	...	842·69
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	9	...	9	10	...	10	1,195·86	67·84	1,097·73
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	1	1	245·09	1,123·59	331·48
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,359·86	643·78	1,284·65
		Under trial	...	1	1	...	...	...	428·49	4,716·98	658·90
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nimar	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	818·65	...	738·24
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	355·56	...	353·36
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	11	...	11	15	2	17	696·29	1,094·89	724·11
		Under trial	...	...	...	2	1	3	214·89	2,000·00	276·62
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	3	...	3	7	...	7	1,055·10	439·75	977·56
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	242·60	...	283·64
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	47	4	51	39	5	44	1,000·35	716·12	975·56
		Under trial	1	1	2	2	2	4	358·23	1,143·58	397·20
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	Convicts	61	4	65	58	7	65	988·89	751·16	973·82
		Under trial	1	1	2	2	2	4	347·13	1,062·88	387·35
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

12												
Ratio *per mille* of average strength.												
B.			C.			D.			E.			Serial Number.
Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from Cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
33·42	48·32	34·06	18·50	48·57	19·79	20·67	24·28	20·83	39·17	72·85	40·62	1
21·37	89·28	28·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23·74	23·00	23·71	1·87	...	1·78	15·93	...	15·11	17·80	...	16·89	2
5·94	29·41	7·23	...	...	...	84·96	...	80·32	84·96	...	80·32	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14·87	13·68	14·80	...	...	...	21·69	64·16	24·23	21·69	64·16	24·23	3
4·38	...	4·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24·61	27·16	24·74	6·98	13·72	7·32	19·09	27·44	19·52	26·07	41·10	26·84	
8·88	35·09	10·98	...	...	...	25·89	...	23·36	25·39	...	23·36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
66·31	69·51	66·63	18·71	168·16	33·68	137·23	224·21	145·94	155·94	392·37	179·62	4
11·59	...	10·99	...	...	...	61·01	...	57·84	61·01	...	57·84	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23·24	12·15	22·03	44·40	...	39·58	...	..	...	44·40	...	39·58	5
25·41	...	22·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31·90	...	29·72	...	...	...	20·85	...	19·42	20·85	...	19·42	6
6·88	...	6·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42·65	15·15	40·67	...	...	...	70·31	...	65·26	70·31	...	65·26	7
4·58	...	4·43	...	...	...	65·53	...	63·25	65·53	...	63·25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28·23	7·75	26·59	...	...	..	44·81	...	41·24	44·81	...	41·24	8
17·85	...	16·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12·50	...	12·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
250·00	...	250·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136·36	...	1,136·36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·88	2·85	14·15	...	...	...	87·40	...	75·79	87·40	...	75·79	10
20·46	52·63	21·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23·55	24·79	23·66	...	...	...	94·22	...	86·04	94·22	...	86·04	11
15·53	...	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39·54	9·97	37·79	15·75	...	14·82	63·02	...	59·27	78·77	...	74·09	12
50·88	...	46·09	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19·28	2·69	18·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
13·26	21·74	13·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32·75	24·15	32·14	...	...	...	76·88	...	71·42	76·88	...	71·42	14
97·34	...	92·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36·65	8·82	34·23	64·64	...	59·02	71·10	67·84	70·82	135·74	67·84	129·84	15
20·88	11·24	19·89	...	1,123·59	110·49	...	...	...	...	1,123·59	110·49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37·52	6·44	34·26	...	...	...	50·36	...	45·08	50·36	...	45·08	16
6·48	216·98	17·74	...	...	...	...	943·40	50·68	...	943·40	50·68	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36·77	...	33·16	...	...	...	97·13	...	87·59	97·13	...	87·59	17
3·56	...	3·53	...	...	...	88·89	...	88·34	88·89	...	88·34	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25·84	25·02	25·82	58·67	104·27	61·86	82·15	...	76·41	140·82	104·27	138·27	18
12·17	20·00	12·45	143·26	2,000·00	207·47	...	...	...	143·26	2,000·00	207·47	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48·46	13·19	45·05	65·87	...	59·50	65·87	...	59·50	131·74	...	119·00	19
7·28	..	7·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35·67	20·16	34·32	29·01	38·92	29·87	73·63	38·92	70·60	102·64	77·84	100·47	
17·25	34·31	18·08	13·26	354·13	25·22	26·54	127·00	31·52	39·80	381·19	56·74	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
28·26	23·88	27·98	14·26	25·52	14·97	37·11	32·83	36·84	51·37	58·35	51·81	
15·52	34·54	16·58	10·52	177·15	19·86	26·29	88·57	29·79	36·81	265·72	49·65	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PART I.—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	58	...	...	...	51	33	96
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	9	...	...	...	9	2	89
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	97	3	9	4	85	76	87
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	69	1	...	...	67	41	58
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	23	2	1	2	21	17	79
		Total	256	6	10	6	233	171	81
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	3	...	1	...	1	...	100·
10		Murder „ robbers	18	...	...	3	11	6	100·
11		Murder „ poison	10	...	...	1	9	4	100·
12		Other murders	98	...	1	16	66	38	99·
13	307	Attempts at murder	24	...	...	2	19	15	91·
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	22	...	...	5	18	15	100·
15	376	Rape	71	1	1	...	52	21	85·
16	377	Unnatural offences	17	...	...	...	8	4	100·
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	20	...	...	2	15	13	95·
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	169	2	...	1	151	113	97·
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	3	...	...	...	2	1	100·
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	315	2	3	12	278	220	94·
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	13	...	...	...	8	4	100·
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	14	...	...	...	12	8	57·
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	186	5	1	5	148	86	89·
24	363, to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	17	...	...	1	16	9	70·
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	11	...	...	...	7	2	63·
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	1	...	...	...	1	1	100·
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	219	19	3	...	165	118	75
29	304 A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	11	...	...	2	12	9	100·
		Total	1,242	29	10	50	999	687	90·
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	31	...	1	2	17	12	97·
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	...	...	...	1	...	100·
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means	11	...	...	...	7	5	100·
33	392, 393	Robbery in a dwelling house	20	...	...	...	5	3	100·
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise	16	...	1	...	5	3	100·
		Robbery other robberies	60	2	1	1	33	19	91·
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	198	7	1	1	38	22	90·
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	122	22	1	1	83	57	71·
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	5,902	1,849	92	20	1,772	1,488	[illegible]
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	64	18	...	...	45	34	70·
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	6	...	...	...	5	4	100·
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	2	...	...	...	1	1	100·
		Total	6,433	1,898	97	25	2,012	1,648	[illegible]

lies 1.

for the year 1889.

Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. See note.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in col. 7. a. Ending in conviction.	b. Ending in acquittal or discharged.	c. Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C. a When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	b When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Persons. Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18A.		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65·	57	...	...	32	18	..	56·	64·	.	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
22·	8	...	...	1	7	...	12·	12·	3	...	..	...	...	56	2	58	...	2	3·57	56
92·	92	...	...	67	7	4	73·	90·	..	...	..	4	..	10	1	11	...	...	...	11
61·	89	1	...	27	12	...	67·	69·	1	1	..	..	...	117	18	139	5	1	0·85	131
81·	19	...	...	15	2	1	79·	88	...	...	...	3	..	300	215	515	...	...	...	515
73·	215	1	...	142	46	5	65·	75	4	1	...	7	...	18	5	26	1	...	...	25
														501	241	749	6	3	0·60	738
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
54·	18	...	...	6	5	3	33·	54·	...	...	...	4	1	23	1	29	1	5	21·78	23
44·	10	...	...	4	5	1	40·	44·	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	13
57·	98	...	...	38	28	15	38·	57.	7	...	...	29	..	166	1	196	1	41	24·	149
79·	22	...	...	13	4	2	59·	76·	...	...	...	2	..	26	2	30	...	3	11·54	24
33·	22	...	...	15	3	4	68·	83·	2	...	..	10	..	24	1	35	...	2	8·	33
40·	60	1	...	17	23	2	28·	42·	14	...	...	...	...	55	18	73	...	4	7·	69
50·	17	...	...	4	4	2	23	50·	3	...	...	...	.	16	...	16	..	3	18·75	13
86·	19	..	...	13	1	...	68·	93.	1	...	...	3	..	20	1	24	.	5	25·	19
75·	163	1	...	111	38	2	68·	74·	2	...	...	1	...	154	3	158	1	3	1·95	153
50·	3	..	...	1	1	1	33·	50	...	...	..	..	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12
79·	297	..	1	208	54	13	70·	79·	3	...	...	38	...	450	26	514	2	4	0·89	506
50·	13	...	...	4	4	...	31·	50·	1	...	...	...	..	15	...	15	...	3	20·	11
66·	8	...	...	7	...	1	87	100·	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	33	...	..	...	33
58·	165	1	...	79	55	5	47·	59·	5	...	...	6	..	205	32	243		8	3·90	233
56·	11	...	1	7	4	...	58	63	...	...	...	1	1	27	14	43	4	4	15·	35
28·	7	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	7	12	...	...	...	12
100·	1	.	...	1	...	...	100·	100	...	...	...	...	.	2	.	2	...	...	...	2
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
1·	171	2	...	103	35	2	59·	74	6	...	..	...	...	264	50	314	4	16	6·	294
75·	11	...	...	9	3	1	82	75·	...	...	...	3	..	12	...	15	...	...	...	15
69·	1,120	5	2	640	271	56	57·	70	41	...	...	97	2	1,507	173	1,779	13	101	6·70	1,651
70·	31	...	...	12	4	2	38·	75·	3	...	...	5	..	150	2	157	12	19	12·	126
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71·	11	...	...	5	2	1	45·	71·	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	1	7·	13
80·	20	...	...	3	2	...	15·	60·	2	...	...	.	...	9	...	9	...	3	33·	6
[illegible]	17	...	...	3	2	1	17·	60·	4	..	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	2	14·	12
57·	56	...	...	18	12	1	32	60	7	...	...	3	...	63	15	81	...	1	1·58	80
58·	179	...	...	20	12	2	11·	62·	3	...	...	1	...	56	42	99	..	...	...	99
66·	86	1	...	50	19	...	57·	72·	3	...	...	1	..	94	18	113	...	1	1·	112
84·	3,990	1	...	1,403	283	43	36·	84·	27	3	...	29	..	2,750	80	2,859	32	52	1·89	2,755
75·	43	1	1	33	8	...	73	80·	...	...	...	...	...	96	19	115	...	...	...	114
90·	6	...	..	4	1	1	66·	80·	1	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	21
100·	2	...	...	1	...	1	50·	100·	...	...	..	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11
[illegible]	4,442	3	1	1,612	346	52	36·	82·	51	3	...	39	...	3,379	176	3,494	44	79	2·41	3,350

PART I.—Return of Cognizable Crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct. By Magistrate.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct. By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	..	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety & Justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	21	...	35	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	9	...	2	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	26	...	100	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	216	8	290	...
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	4	1	19	...
		Total	276	9	446	...
		CLASS II—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ docoits	2	...	...	...
10		Murder „ robbers	8	3	...	7
11		Murder „ poison	5	4	...	4
12		Other murders	35	29	...	62
13	307	Attempts at murder	4	1	12	4
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	9	...	10	10
15	376	Rape	34	3	28	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	5	1	4	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	...	17	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	36	...	113	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	4	...	4	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	156	6	314	9
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	5	...	6	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	7	...	18	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	99	...	118	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	19	4	11	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	5	1	4	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	2	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	111	...	180	1
29	304 A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	4	...	9	1
		Total	550	52	850	96
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	35	9	18	[illegible]
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	1	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	4	...	7	...
33	392, 393	Robbery — in a dwelling house	3	...	3	...
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise	4	...	4	...
		Robbery — other robberies	42	5	[illegible]	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	57	...	32	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	34	...	78	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	569	11	2,115	[illegible]
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	53	...	60	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	3	1	13	2
39	399, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	8	1	...
		Total	805	34	2,363	55

Police 1.—(Continued.)

For the year 1889.—(Continued.)

Maps.—(Contd.)								Property.						
Number of persons shown in column 30 and 32 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, dies, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	61·	63·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	10·	10·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84	75·	74·	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
178	57·	57·	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	100·	85·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
309	62·	62·	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	50·	597	11	2	
7	32·	32·	...	...	...	1	4	18	11	61·	3,921	2,992	76·	
4	31·	31·	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	100·	86	74	86·	
62	37·	42·	8	5	...	5	15	4	4	100·	141	139	98	
14	54·	63·	1	3	...	1	1	1	1	100	3	...	...	
20	83·	62·	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	34·	37·	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	25·	36·	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	85·	94·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
110	72·	73·	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	33·	33·	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
311	69·	65·	...	...	2	21	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	40·	54·	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	100·	34	34	100·	
15	94·	94·	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
108	52·	53·	1	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	35·	38·	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
160	61·	65·	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	83·	66·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
881	59·	59·	9	11	3	69	23	29	20	69·	4,794	3,250	67·	
62	45·	50·	5	...	..	15	...	27	22	81·	17,166	1,264	7·	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	60·	54·	...	...	...	2	...	11	8	73	740	131	18·	
8	33·	50·	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	22	736	169	23·	
4	28·	33·	...	...	...	4	...	10	4	40	1,020	166	16·	
24	38·	37·	...	...	...	1	...	49	29	59·	1,314	222	17·	
30	53·	52·	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70	74·	74·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,055	75·	77·	2	20	...	50	...	4,147	2,033	49	2,82,851	67,863	24	
59	61·	62·	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	150	30	64	213·	
16	76·	76·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	9·	9·	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	
2,831	72·	73·	8	21	...	85	...	4,265	2,103	49	3,00,866	69,879	23·	

PART I.—Return of Conizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under Section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in convictions.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CLASS IV.—	*Minor offences against the Person.*							
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	112	16	...	1	83	35	48·
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	22	1	...	..	15	10	95·
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
		Total ...	135	17	...	1	99	46	[illegible]
	CLASS V.—	*Minor offences against Property.*							
43	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	247	120	1	1	108	80	48·
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	1,183	124	19	20	894	768	92·
		Theft { ordinary ...	11,989	4,794	149	89	4,312	3,543	58·
45	406 to 409 .	Criminal breach of trust ...	236	32	3	4	165	104	70·
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	249	9	2	7	236	151	93·
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	672	90	1	6	561	321	85·
48	461, 462 .	Breaking closed receptacle ...	32	25	...	...	6	5	15·
		Total ...	14,508	5,194	175	127	6,282	4,972	60·
	CLASS VI.—	*Other offences not specified above.*							
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	6	..	...	...	5	4	100
50	Chapter VIII. (B), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874 ..	Vagrancy and bad character ...	220	..	...	13	174	122	99·
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ..	Offences against Gambling Act ...	47	1	...	2	48	36	98·
52		" Excise Laws ...	585	45	2	2	519	456	82·
53		" Opium Act ...	489	3	1	7	472	405	96·
54		" Railway Laws ..	34	...	...	...	30	25	47·
55		" Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		" Arms Act ..	40	...	2	...	40	33	93·
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...	1,715	8	4	12	1,709	1,548	[illegible]
		Total ...	3,136	57	9	36	2,992	2,[illegible]	95·
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	Forest Act ...	127	..	...	...	125	87	19·
		Section 54 Act X of 1882 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100·
		Cantonment Act ...	11	...	...	...	11	10	100·
	Detail.	Total ...	139	...	...	...	136	97	[illegible]
		GRAND TOTAL ...	25,849	7,201	301	245	12,753	10,250	67·

lice 1.—(Continued.)

for the year 1889—(Continued.)

ses.													Persons.								
Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in cols. 12 to 14, and of those investigated by the Police in Col. 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247 C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.
	Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	a Ending in conviction.	b Ending in acquittal or discharge.	c Issuing at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				a When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	b When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.					
11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18A		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
42·	48	7	...	20	23	1	36·	46·	2	...	...	2	...	84	117	203	...	3	3·57	199
66·	21	...	...	10	5	...	47·	66·	2	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	3	1·71	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
46·	69	7	...	30	28	1	39·	51·	4	...	...	2	...	112	118	232	...	6	·5	225
74·	119	1	...	76	25	...	63·	75	2	...	...	1	...	117	12	130	...	3	2·56	127
86·	1,111	...	...	784	124	19	70·	86·	16	1	...	26	7	1,589	10	1,632	78	43	2·70	1,502
82·	6,955	...	2	3,467	718	74	50·	83	76	3	8	119	5	6,039	274	6,437	26	170	2·81	6,230
63·	168	1	...	93	34	4	55	73·	6	...	...	4	...	146	49	199	5	4	2·74	190
64·	234	1	...	147	80	8	62	64	4	...	...	19	...	299	10	328	6	5	1·67	315
57	224	7	3	153	43	2	65·	78·	4	...	..	8	...	364	714	1,086	...	11	3·	1,075
83·	5	...	...	4	...	...	80	100·	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14	...	..	...	14
79·	8,816	10	5	4,724	1,024	107	53	82	108	4	8	177	12	8,560	1,077	9,826	115	236	2·75	9,453
80·	6	...	...	4	1	...	65·	80·	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	12
70·	218	...	...	119	54	16	54·	69·	6	...	...	13	...	222	...	235	1	41	18·	187
88·	44	...	...	35	7	1	79·	83	...	...	...	16	...	217	13	246	...	7	3·	239
87·	478	6	...	407	55	7	83·	88	2	...	...	4	...	583	79	666	2	14	2·40	647
85·	473	1	...	395	65	1	83	86	4	...	...	8	...	554	20	582	1	10	1·80	571
83·	16	...	...	10	2	...	62·	83	...	...	...	...	...	19	31	50	...	1	5·	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82·	39	...	...	32	5	...	82·	86·	1	...	...	..	...	45	3	48	...	2	4·	46
90·	1,706	...	...	1,543	161	7	90·	90	11	...	...	26	...	1,946	6	1,978	2	7	0·36	1,966
88·	2,980	7	...	2,543	350	32	85·	88·	25	...	...	67	...	3,598	152	3,817	6	82	2·	3,718
69·	14	10	...	20	4	...	83·	83·	1	...	...	...	...	31	202	233	1	...	...	232
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100·	...
91·	11	...	...	10	1	...	91	91·	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	11
71·	26	10	...	30	5	...	83·	85·	1	...	...	...	...	44	202	246	1	2	4·	242
80·	17,668	43	8	9,721	2,070	253	55·	82	237	8	8	389	14	17,601	2,139	20,143	185	509	3·	19,378

PART I—Return of Cognizable crime

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct. By Magistrate.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct. By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31
	CLASS IV.—	*Minor offences against the Person.*				
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	138	...	60	...
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	13	...	12	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	151	...	73	...
	CLASS V.—	*Minor offences against property.*				
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	37	1	89	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	306	...	1,165	3
		Theft ... ordinary ...	1,346	6	4,764	3
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	71	...	114	...
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	121	4	182	...
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	483	...	590	...
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	6	...	8	...
		Total ...	2,370	11	6,912	4
	CLASS VI.—	*Other offences not specified above.*				
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	...	11	...
50	Chapter VIII, (B.), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874 ...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	49	...	122	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	Offences against Gambling Act ...	42	...	195	...
52		" Excise Laws ...	84	...	556	...
53		" Opium Act ...	115	1	452	...
54		" Railway Laws ...	11	...	38	...
55		" Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...
56		" Arms Act ...	9	...	87	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws ...	Public and local nuisances ...	249	...	1,704	...
		Total ...	560	1	3,115	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police ...	Forest Act ...	80	...	151	...
		Section 54 Act X of 1882 ...	...	...	...	...
		Cantonment Act ...	1	...	10	...
		Total ...	81	...	161	...
	Detail ...	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,793	107	13,920	137

lice 1.—(Continued.)

for the year 1889—(Concluded.)

sons.—(Concld.)											Property.			
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of *e. g.* died, transferred, admitted, as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. Before appearance before a Magistrate. In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Remarks.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
34	40·	41·	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	43·	48·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	41·	43·	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82	70·	71·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,160	77·	78·	...	8	1	29	...	1,067	1,041	97·	25,397	27,295	107·	
4,647	77·	78·	3	11	...	109	...	10,705	5,184	48·	1,83,768	82,157	45·	
99	70·	70·	...	...	...	5	...	168	115	68·	14,957	5,260	35·	
178	60·	58·	...	2	...	8	...	3	16	533·	37	457	1,235·	
260	71·	72·	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	100	8	6	75·	
6	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
6,432	76·	77·	3	21	1	153	...	11,944	6,357	53·	2,24,167	1,15,175	51·	
11	91·	91·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
122	55·	65·	...	6	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
185	85·	82·	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
494	85·	87·	...	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
438	79·	79·	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	57·	61·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	80·	83·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,699	87·	86·	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,998	83·	84·	1	8	3	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	100·	100·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	91·	91·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	93·	97·	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,035	74·	75·	22	63	8	356	23	16,238	8,480	52·	5,32,827	1,88,304	35·	

II-D.—Police 1.—(Continued.)

Part II.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1889.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.									Persons.					Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted. By Magistrate.	Acquitted. By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted. By Magistrate.	Convicted. By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity.*															
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	214	211	13	224	22	210	344	334	19	95	...	197	2	21	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	34	37	6	43	12	42	56	53	4	13	...	36	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and dispossession of property	71	72	7	79	4	76	98	92	20	25	...	46	...	1	
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	12	21	...	21	4	21	33	28	6	2	...	16	3	1	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	32	25	2	27	5	25	41	42	2	13	...	27	...	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	4	2	6	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	23	22	1	23	5	23	90	79	5	19	...	55	...	...	
		Total	388	392	31	423	52	400	665	631	56	167	...	379	5	24	
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*															
13	384 to 389	Extortion	37	51	3	54	6	49	117	101	38	16	1	44	...	2	
		Total	37	51	3	54	6	49	117	101	38	16	1	44	...	2	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	3,866	3,705	373	4,078	39	3,714	7,031	6,787	1,263	3,145	...	2,234	1	154	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	5	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,336	1,848	71	1,919	73	1,805	3,566	3,607	1,211	1,019	...	1,288	2	87	
		Total	5,208	5,555	444	5,999	112	5,521	10,603	10,400	2,479	4,164	...	3,513	3	241	

		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
18	417 to 420	... Cheating	...	119	77	6	83	4	69	108	104	45	14	...	43	...	2	
19	403, 404	... Criminal misappropriation of property	...	89	80	4	84	52	59	90	101	16	17	...	67	...	1	
20	409	... Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	45	44	1	45	8	42	48	47	5	10	...	32	...	...	
21	426 427, 443	... Mischief (simple)	...	133	178	18	196	4	173	360	352	97	129	...	114	...	12	
		Total	...	389	379	29	408	68	343	606	604	163	170	...	256	...	15	
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
22	298	... Offences against religion	...	2	7	...	7	...	6	19	18	9	...	...	9	...	...	
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service	...	17	29	...	29	...	27	27	27	11	9	...	7	...	...	
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage	...	267	216	5	221	...	208	235	230	87	85	...	57	...	1	
25	500 to 502	... Defamation	...	271	247	10	257	...	214	387	379	126	155	...	81	...	17	
26	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation and insult	...	277	274	10	284	2	256	492	473	106	203	...	144	...	19	1 Person died.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	... Public local nuisances	...	47	49	1	41	1	39	61	64	8	7	...	47	...	2	
28	291A	... Keeping a lottery office	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII A., C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	24	15	...	15	...	14	41	41	...	2	...	39	..	...	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C. ..	Public nuisances	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immovable property	...	38	21	...	21	...	21	50	50	9	18	...	22	...	..	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children	...	94	138	...	138	...	133	138	138	71	...	...	64	...	3	
		Total	...	1,045	988	26	1,014	3	924	1,451	1,431	427	479	...	472	...	42	1—Do.
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
		(Detail)																
	Municipal Act, XI of 1873	...	...	1,160	1,613	142	1,755	68	1,540	1,704	1,678	18	223	...	1,424	...	13	
	Stamp Act, I of 1879	...	...	26	41	...	41	...	43	56	52	1	16	...	35	...	...	
	Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871	...	..	118	197	5	202	10	180	468	471	81	167	...	222	...	1	
	Police Act, V of 1861	.	...	4	4	1	5	5	...	2	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	
	Prisons Act, XXVI of 1870	...	...	15	25	...	25	...	25	27	27	...	4	...	23	...	...	
	Railway Act, IV of 1879	...	...	5	14	...	14	...	14	18	18	...	2	...	16	...	..	
	Forest Act, VII of 1878	...	...	257	184	...	184	1	183	580	534	76	158	...	289	...	16	
	Arms Act, XI of 1878	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Excise Act, XXII of 1881	...	..	1	18	...	18	1	17	28	28	...	11	...	17	...	...	
	Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Tenancy Act, IX of 1883	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	Northern Indian Ferries Act, XVII of 1878	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	5	5	1	1	...	3	...	...	
	Soldiers Necessaries Act, VII of 1867	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
	Cantonments Act, III of 1880	...	.	21	12	...	12	...	12	12	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	
		Total	...	1,605	2,118	148	2,266	86	2,023	2,911	2,842	177	588	...	2,058	...	30	
		Grand Total	...	8,675	9,483	681	10,164	327	9,260	16,353	16,000	3,340	5,579	1	6,717	8	354	1—Do.

Thuggee and Dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for

Description of crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee — By strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee — By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land ...	17	8	7	18	171	34	33	15	12	6	137
Dacoity on water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs —											
(a) with murder	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) without murder	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other professional crimes, viz:—											
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft	5	2	7	...	25	3	23	21	2	...	2

lice 2.

Criminal purposes and other professional Crimes for the year 1889.

Comparative Return.															
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.
1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888	1889.	
13			14			15			16			17			18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	11	34	6	9	83	2	5	15	7,014	6,517	12,501	27	384	639	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	10	23	7	10	23	7	8	21	157	331	307	167	322	307	

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II.) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III.)
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.			
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Office of Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	41,032	...
Saugor	...	3	2	91	6	572	...	674	5	35	...	20,400
Damoh	...	1	2	65	4	317	...	389	...	...	...	6,000
Jubbulpore	...	3	3	113	6	593	...	718	...	...	...	16,200
Mandla	...	1	2	54	3	249	...	309	...	...	...	6,000
Seoni	...	1	2	47	4	259	..	313	...	...	...	7,200
Nimar	...	2	3	71	6	340	6	428	...	...	...	9,000
Narsinghpur	...	1	2	57	3	292	..	355	...	...	...	9,600
Hoshangabad	...	2	2	90	6	486	..	586	...	...	...	9,600
Betul	...	1	2	56	3	281	...	343	...	...	...	7,200
Chhindwara	...	1	2	50	3	303	...	359	...	...	...	8,400
Nagpur	...	3	2	123	25	683	..	836	16	87	...	14,400
Wardha	...	1	2	71	4	356	...	434	...	...	...	12,000
Chanda	...	1	2	88	6	510	...	607	...	...	...	6,000
Bhandara	...	1	2	64	4	362	...	433	...	...	...	7,200
Balaghat	...	1	2	40	3	187	...	233	...	...	...	7,200
Raipur	...	3	2	87	6	478	...	576	...	...	...	13,200
Bilaspur	...	1	2	55	4	291	...	353	...	...	...	6,000
Sambalpur	...	1	2	61	6	320	...	390	...	...	...	8,400
Travelling allowances of Subordinate Police Officers	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of Arms and accoutrements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	29	38	1,283	102	6,879	6	8,338	21	122	41,032	1,74,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ...	...	...	3	15	...	142	...	160	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police ...	...	...	1	14	...	112	...	127	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	13	...	...	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	17	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1	29	42	1,318	102	7,157	6	8,655	21	122	41,032	1,74,000

Employment of Police for the year 1889.—(Contd.)

Cost of Police.											Distribution of force	
Other expenses of Column III.					Average pay of						In District.	
											Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.	
Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. IV. and V.)	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI, VII and VIII.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XII, XIV and XV.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. XII to XVIII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
					Rs. a. p.							
...	...	..	..	..			5,222	46,254	46,254	.	...	..
1,500	...	23,187	44,574	2,976			12,114	1,05,051	1,01,283	3,768	1	8
900	...	16,512	23,487	1,968			5,810	54,677	54,677	...	...	...
1,500	...	28,032	43,296	3,210			12,251	1,04,522	1,04,522	...	...	...
900	...	12,624	18,426	1,512			6,412	45,874	45,874	...	1	6
900	...	13,620	19,233	1,776			6,599	49,328	49,328	...	1	6
1,600	...	19,290	26,484	2,664	21 12 0	6 0 4	9,702	68,740	68,740	...	1	6
1,000	...	15,201	21,501	1,701			6,890	55,896	55,896	...	1	6
1,600	...	21,315	35,886	2,784			11,266	82,451	82,451	...	1	8
1,200	...	13,506	20,742	1,608			6,113	50,369	50,369	..	1	6
990	...	13,161	22,344	1,704			6,358	52,867	52,867	...	1	6
1,200	.	30,405	58,512	6,432			17,036	1,27,985	1,16,489	11,496	..	...
900	...	16,398	26,178	2,064			7,277	64,817	64,817	...	1	6
1,100	...	19,869	37,881	2,784			9,373	77,007	77,007	...	2	10
900	...	17,400	26,796	1,872			9,313	63,481	63,481	.	1	6
900	...	11,280	13,929	1,416			6,172	40,897	40,897	.	1	6
1,200	...	23,064	35,385	2,976			10,592	86,417	86,417	...	...	
900	...	14,028	21,633	2,064			7,109	51,734	51,734	...	1	6
900	...	14,421	23,916	2,208			7,088	56,933	56,933	...	1	6
		3,23,313	5,20,203				1,63,000					
...	...	7,900	7,400	...			...	14,400	14,400	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...			9,000	9,000	9,000	...	...	...
20,000	...	3,30,313	5,27,603	43,752	...	...	1,72,000	13,08,700	12,93,436	15,264	15	92
...	...	10,446	18,266	...			5,984	29,696	8,909	20,787	..	...
...	...	4,944	10,416	...		7 12 0	2,178	17,838	5,351	12,487	...	...
...	...	996	930	...			72	1,998	1,998	...	...	...
...	..	996	1,302	...			556	2,854	2,854	...	...	...
20,000	...	3,47,695	5,53,517	43,752			1,81,090	13,61,086	13,12,548	48,538	15	92

District.	Distribution of force.—(Contd.) In District. On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Office of Inspector General of Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	78	362	8	86	87	456	107	40	4,005	5,64,930
Damoh	50	231	13	77	63	308	16	...	2,799	3,12,957
Jubbulpore	70	289	24	182	94	471	117	29	3,918	6,87,233
Mandla	47	171	8	67	56	244	7	...	4,719	3,01,760
Seoni	30	145	18	106	49	257	...	...	3,247	3,34,738
Nimar	51	240	22	96	74	342	...	...	3,340	2,31,341
Narsinghpur	40	151	21	107	62	264	28	...	1,916	3,65,173
Hoshangabad	76	402	14	54	91	464	...	...	4,437	4,88,787
Betul	45	206	9	72	55	284	3	...	3,905	3,04,905
Chhindwara	37	191	12	107	50	304	...	...	3,915	3,72,899
Nagpur	72	343	13	162	85	505	247	99	3,756	6,97,356
Wardha	54	255	15	102	70	363	...	...	2,401	3,87,221
Chanda	67	378	22	101	91	489	26	...	10,785	6,49,146
Bhandara	46	246	20	113	67	365	...	...	3,922	6,83,779
Balaghat	28	129	13	49	42	184	...	...	3,146	3,40,554
Raipur	67	355	15	94	82	449	42	...	11,885	14,05,171
Bilaspur	50	230	8	57	59	293	...	...	7,798	10,17,327
Sambalpur	43	193	19	110	68	309	...	...	4,521	6,93,499
Travelling allowances of Subordinate Police Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of Arms and accoutrements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	951	4,517	274	1,742	1,240	6,351	593	168	84,445	98,38,791
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal State Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	951	4,517	274	1,742	1,240	6,351	593	168	84,445	98,38,791

lice 4.

Proportion of the whole force (officers and men.)						Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men.)						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (Cols. 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I.)	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (Cols. 27 and 28.)
To area.			To population.			To area.			To population.				
Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5·61	...	...	791	673	111	9·10	...	...	1,284	1,116	167	2,079	4·72
7·19	7·50	1·60	804	798	936	9·96	10·52	1·60	1,113	1,124	936	801	2·86
5·45	...	...	957	831	125	10·91	..	...	1,911	1,547	233	3,[illegible]18	8·75
15·27	...	...	976	966	16	21·64	...	...	1,381	1,361	22	597	2·73
10·37	10·20	...	1,069	1,063	...	18·55	18·55	...	1,912	1,913	...	796	4·54
7·80	...	...	510	...	...	11·47	..	...	795	...	...	778	2·67
5·39	5·25	4·00	1,028	957	572	10·0[illegible]	9·59	0·25	1,9[illegible]2	1,709	572	2,[illegible]	11·72
7·57	...	...	834	...	...	9·28	...	...	1,022	...	...	1,574	3·29
11·38	10·08	...	889	849	...	15·55	15·03	...	1,211	1,195	...	1,078	4·29
10·90	...	...	1,038	819	736	17·17	...	...	1,635	1,297	116	667	2·92
4·03	5·10	10·00	742	699	512	9·12	...	...	1,680	...	...	1,777	4·28
5·53	...	...	892	805	105	7·77	..	...	1,250	1,119	146	897	2·90
17·76	18·00	77·00	1,069	1,066	26	24·23	25·00	2·00	1,45[illegible]	1,400	947	630	1·41
9·05	9·10	3·00	1,579	1,561	560	13·43	...	...	2,311	2,032	560	1,002	3·43
13·50	...	...	1,461	...	...	20·03	..	...	2,169	...	...	722	4·60
20·63	20·04	24·51	2,439	2,363	81	28·16	27·25	20·0	3,329	3,212	983	1,798	4·26
22·09	19·98	3·00	2,882	1,871	669	27·85	22·26	3·0	3,633	2,572	669	2,[illegible]81	8·14
11·59	12·00	...	1,778	1,793	37	19·15	15·0	...	2,938	2,624	54	3,283	13·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9·95	...	...	1,160	...	...	1,544	...	...	1,799	...	...	26,150	4·78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9·95	...	...	1,160	...	...	1,544	...	...	1,799	...	...	26,150	4·78

Return showing equipment, discipline and general management of the

District	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Forces.			Punishment by their own					
			Number provided with fire arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed		Fined.		Degraded.	
	Officers	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saugor	100	623	373	30	297	...	3	9	...	2	3
Damoh	67	319	162	30	192	...	2	2	...	2	...
Jubbulpore	121	621	189	32	521	...	2	...	...	3	...
Mandla	56	250	132	3	171	1	8	16	5	8	2
Seoni	49	261	80	16	214	..	3	7	5	4	8
Nimar	80	387	132	22	292	...	...	4	3	3	...
Narsinghpur ...	61	310	157	18	196	...	4	5	...	2	...
Hoshangabad	100	558	487	27	143	3	3	29	23	9	
Betul	58	282	270	16	54	...	15	..	1	7	2
Chhindwara	52	304	132	15	199	...	6	...	...	3	2
Nagpur	154	871	316	70	639	...	3	15	...	13	5
Wardha	76	373	149	18	279	...	16	13	...	5	1
Chanda	92	518	320	27	263	..	3	11	8	4	2
Bhandara	69	387	184	18	254	1	1	13	...	3	...
Balaghat	42	189	100	3	128	...	1	14	2	7	5
Raipur	97	528	283	26	315	...	6	...	2	1	1
Bilaspur	72	362	179	20	235	1	5	1	...	8	1
Sambalpur	73	366	239	21	179	...	6	5	2	5	...
Total ...	1,419	7,509	3,884	412	4,571	6	87	144	51	84	32

District Executive Foot Police ...
Do. Mounted Police ...
Excise Police ...
Railway Police ...
Cantonment Police ...
Ferry Police ...
Special Police for prevention of opium smuggling ...
Extra Police ...

Total ...

lice 5.

Force in each district of the Central Provinces for the year 1889.

Punishment.										
Departmental Officers.					Punished judicially by a Magistrate.					
Suspended.		Total.		Amount of Fines.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Rs. a. p.						
...	5	11	11	17 0 0	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	2	15 0 0	.	...	...	...	...	..
...	3	3	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	2	25	17	27 8 0	...	2	...	2	...	...
...	18	11	34	34 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	7	7	63 10 0	...		...	...	...	...
...	4	7	8	18 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...
..	8	41	34	163 0 6	...	1	..	...	...	..
...	3	7	21	1 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	
...	1	3	9	... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	2	28	10	67 0 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	4	18	21	125 0 0	...	..	...	...	1	2
1	22	16	35	55 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	11	17	12	23 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	21	8	51 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	..
..	3	1	12	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	5	11	3 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	4	10	12	19 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	99	235	269	690 7 8	...	9	...	2	1	2

Officers	*Men.*
1,320	6,747
2	100
1	89
39	278
19	120
2	2
...	6
36	167
1,419	7,509

District	Other offences.		Rewards: Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Education: Number of Police who can read and write.		Education: Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards
	Officers	Men.	By promotion.	By money reward.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Saugor	...	7	34	173	95	424	...	19	63	328	309
Damoh	1	3	28	48	65	71	...	6	36	178	159
Jubbulpore	1	8	22	85	123	338	1	84	36	425	267
Mandla	1	5	30	4	53	66	3	171	43	113	81
Seoni	..	1	45	17	39	130	...	15	59	150	101
Nimar	1	4	46	28	74	143	15	190	85	192	132
Narsinghpur	1	3	35	37	61	142	4	56	33	139	199
Hoshangabad ...	1	9	43	1	93	143	3	89	71	280	289
Betul	1	9	27	29	56	74	...	46	32	186	122
Chhindwara ..		7	30	10	50	66	.	58	37	159	151
Nagpur	1	7	60	60	151	498	6	55	107	484	401
Wardha	1	6	34	8	65	77	2	15	55	198	180
Chanda	..	5	21	3	92	80	...	114	25	379	266
Bhandara .	...	.	16	...	66	137	5	54	33	248	167
Balaghat	...	...	...	11	37	98	4	34	12	154	64
Raipur	1	4	100	31	96	297	...	219	123	222	280
Bilaspur	1	1	82	2	61	67	11	285	68	156	210
Sambalpur	...	5	34	22	68	154	16	152	28	263	148
Total ...	11	84	687	560	1,344	3,005	70	1,612	946	4,254	3,466

lice 5.—(Continued).

Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally to the strength in each District.	Remarks.
On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.				
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
19	...	10	8	26	1	26	34·	3·59	3·04	
9	...	6	2	...	2	13	42·	3·36	1·55	
5	...	15	2	5	5	14	60·0	1·88	1 07	
5	...	7	9	35	3	13	74·	4·24	13·	
6	1	21	8	20	4	7	70·	2·25	14·51	
20	1	60	...	5	6	6	75 7	1·28	3·00	
11	...	3	4	4	3	8	90	2 15	4·04	
10	1	17	6	9	8	19	73·4	2 88	11·39	
10	...	21	15	...	3	6	38·06	1 76	8·23	
5	...	4	6	1	2	7	58·	1·96	3·37	
14	...	64	3	7	32	11	53·	1 07	3·70	
13	...	12	16	5	...	3	23·9	0·66	8·68	
14	1	9	3	2	3	17	195	2 78	8·36	
5	...	11	2	9	...	8	30·	1·75	6 36	
2	...	8	1	1	1	2	56·	0·86	12·55	
1	...	19	6	40	1	15	14·5	2·40	2·08	
5	1	7	6	1	5	10	62·4	2 30	3·68	
4	...	5	6	...	2	12	54·	2 73	5·00	
158	5	299	93	170	81	197	61·18	2·20	5 64	

II-D.—Police 6.

Showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1889.

Districts.	RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.									
											OFFICERS.									
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.			Hindus.									
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.																			
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Kaiths.	Mahrattas.	Ahirs.	Hindus of all other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saugor ...	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	95	590	5	41	26	8	...	1	11	2	...	7
Damoh ...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	61	308	2	24	16	5	...	...	11	1	1	6
Jubbulpore ...	...	2	...	.	.	1	2	1	117	995	5	45	37	10	.	...	14	...	5	7
Mandla ...	...	1	1	...	..	..	...	..	35	237	2	23	11	5	..	..	5	...	3	8
Seoni ...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	45	245	1	13	13	6	...	4	2	..	1	6
Nimar ...	...	1	1	1	.	1	1	...	77	419	5	27	27	11	...	1	2	2	1	6
Narsinghpur ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...		59	401	3	24	13	7	...	...	5	...	3	7
Hoshangabad ..	...	2	2	..	..	2	...	.	96	792	6	31	28	18	...	...	...	5	6	10
Betul ...	...	1	...	..		1	.	...	56	282	2	18	15	11	...	...	3	1	...	8
Chhindwara ...	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	.	50	292	3	20	17	1	...	...	4	3	...	5
Nagpur ...	...	1	1	3	2	1	..		142	810		62	46	16	...	...	..	6	3	16
Wardha ...	...	1	...	...	..	1	1	...	71	358	3	20	32	5	...	1		8	...	8
Chanda ...	...	1	1	...	..	2	..	.	89	524	5	29	20	10	..	1	2	6	1	19
Bhandara ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	67	271	2	33	17	10	...	2	1	2	...	2
Balaghat ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	40	188	2	12	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	8
Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	94	522	3	45	16	13	...	1	3	11	...	6
Bilaspur ...	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	73	355	3	17	27	9	...	1	14	...	...	5
Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	.	...	71	358	2	3	6	8	..	...	...	...	...	54
Total ...	1	18	10	7	4	17	4	3	1,364	7,390	54	487	376	159	1	13	78	46	25	188

II-D.—Police 6.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	BELIGION OR CASTE.														
	Other Religions.		MEN.												Grand Total of officers and men.
					Hindus.								Other Religions.		
	Parsee.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Ahirs	Gonds.	Mahrattas.	Hindus of all other Castes.			
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Saugor	...	...	..	196	181	61	...	3	17		5	127		.	691
Damoh	..	..	...	124	82	24	..	..	20	3	5	50	..	..	374
Jubbulpore		...	...	217	166	53	...	.	25	1	6	107	..	..	728
Mandla	...	.	.	59	68	27	...	...	5	25	1	72	.	...	294
Seoni	.	..	...	60	82	17	...	2	15	7	1	58	..	...	291
Nimar	...	...	...	102	155	10	..	1	31	.	1	26	...	..	501
Narsinghpur	...	.	...	70	95	32	..	...	11	3	4	85	..	...	363
Hoshangabad	.		..	153	23	64	.	...	32	...	1	112		...	694
Betul	...	...	...	74	41	32	..	1	5	38	15	48	..	..	340
Chhindwara	...	...	...	97	87	28		.	10	11	17	12	..	...	345
Nagpur	1	.		220	29	90	...	.	45	9	60	111	.	...	990
Wardha	.	..	..	109	10	38	...	...	27	2	25	67	.	..	435
Chanda	...	.	...	221	49	32	..	2	10	20	24	166	...	.	617
Bhandara	...	...	..	151	71	18	..	.	7	3	21	73	...	.	443
Balaghat	...	.	1	43	35	29	...	3	9	1	6	58	.	...	230
Raipur	..	..	...	188	80	65	...	3	27	7	61	91	.	...	620
Bilaspur	...	...	2	83	140	33	...	...	11	1	10	72	...	...	431
Sambalpur	...	...	...	15	21	23	...	...	23	26	..	250	.	...	431
Total .	1	...	3	2,215	1,989	805	.	15	333	160	275	1,595	...	...	8,818

II-E.—Registration.

Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90

Districts.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book No. I. — Compulsory.										Optional.								
	Number of Registration offices.	Instruments of gifts, Section 17, clause a	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (Sections 54 and 119 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instrument of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, clauses b and c or Section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act 1882	Instruments of perpetual lease, Section 17, clause [illegible]	All instruments of leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause [illegible]	Total compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of mortgage of value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses a and b.	Instruments of leases for one year or less (Section 18, clause [illegible]), and instruments of lease exempted under the provisions of Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, clause 1).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
1	2	3	4 a	4 b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17.	18	19
										Rs. a. p.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector-General's office ...										[illegible]									
Nagpur ...	7	125	1,034	868	1,634	93	35	278	4,098	[illegible]	645	37	45	...	...	5	730	712 14 0	13,84,993 8 6
Bhandara ...	5	14	138	79	428	14	13	45	731	1,030 4 [illegible]	131	1	2	...	...	1	136	136 0 0	2,73,267 0 10
Wardha ...	6	71	499	235	1,092	70	86	738	2,791	5,0[illegible] 7 0	408	29	51	1	41	6	546	546 4 0	9,59,234 11 5
Chanda ...	7	29	79	72	303	10	7	65	565	1,162 8 0	92	3	..	...	...	..	95	95 0 0	1,48,935 4 5
Balaghat ...	3	6	28	12	66	2	...	13	127	424 8 0	12	1	..	...	...	...	13	12 8 0	90,876 1 3
Jubbulpore ...	4	76	322	178	688	148	37	206	1,656	4,832 0 0	117	36	4	1	16	...	168	178 8 0	10,91,503 8 0
Saugor ..	7	38	186	190	405	20	5	141	978	2,017 4 2	254	6	13	...	3	...	270	269 8 0	8,24,554 13 0
Narsinghpur ...	4	24	145	115	734	99	7	490	1,519	3,669 13 0	158	12	22	3	5	1	201	190 0 0	8,62,863 13 7
Hoshangabad ...	5	32	320	77	992	98	36	215	1,770	6,348 0 0	88	22	26	2	82	6	226	222 12 0	13,16,742 10 2
Seoni ..	3	24	50	25	215	40	2	201	557	1,223 0 0	28	26	17	...	...	...	71	62 8 0	2,03,339 14 6
Betul ...	4	20	129	62	279	6	44	48	588	1,337 4 0	66	4	74	...	...	..	146	110 8 0	2,36,274 5 8
Damoh ...	3	35	75	81	176	17	11	50	445	1,126 0 0	60	18	2	...	...	...	80	81 8 0	2,23,949 7 6
Mandla ...	3	4	15	5	67	2	...	2	95	355 0 0	7	.	...	...	...	...	7	7 0 0	57,921 4 0
Chhindwara ...	3	23	269	161	472	41	132	156	1,254	2,676 4 0	127	29	90	...	...	...	246	202 10 0	4,30,995 11 6
Pimar ...	4	27	538	203	793	15	6	489	2,071	3,676 3 0	130	2	42	1	7	...	182	161 0 0	5,42,203 9 3
Raipur ...	5	20	232	128	385	20	2	25	816	3,135 12 0	136	11	18	4	..	...	169	160 8 0	6,46,149 0 0
Bilaspur ...	4	15	118	67	135	10	2	298	635	1,263 4 0	34	3	2	...	...	3	42	43 8 0	1,96,387 9 3
Sambalpur ...	5	8	31	20	62	5	...	17	143	410 8 0	8	10	..	...	...	...	18	18 0 0	68,890 5 6
Total ...	82	591	4,209	2,568	8,926	705	426	3,414	20,839	50,219 0 2	2,508	254	407	12	154	22	3,352	3,310 8 0	95,59,082 10 4

II-E.—Registration.—(Concluded.)

Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV. Compulsory. Instruments of gifts of moveable property (Section 123, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act).	Optional. Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, (Section 18, clause d).	Obligation for the payment of money (Section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause f.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III, Section 18, clause e.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney.	Number of searches and applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 18 and 25 and the total fees paid for registration, under Columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
						Rs. a. p.									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector General's office	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	... ..	12,389 11 0
Nagpur	6	210	16	498	739	1,100 4 0	1	55	2	14	15	58	290	483	10,623 4 0	8,149 12 0	5,707 13 5
Bhandara	3	31	9	132	175	300 4 0	...	12	..	2	3	7	125	96	2,150 8 0	1,945 6 0	1,092 7 0
Wardha	8	103	9	245	365	526 0 0	...	23	1	18	28	27	112	357	6,827 11 0	4,612 15 6	2,925 2 1
Chanda	5	35	13	112	165	279 8 0	...	4	.	2	5	9	79	78	1,456 0 0	1,357 12 0	942 0 6
Balaghat	...	1	4	88	93	175 0 0	...	..	...	...	.	..	120	21	592 0 0	621 14 6	364 15 9
Jubbulpore	1	19	15	248	283	513 12 0	1	20	2	1	5	14	122	177	5,568 4 0	2,824 0 6	1,877 3 3
Saugor	3	20	20	133	176	358 4 0	...	28	...	4	15	14	74	88	3,391 0 2	2,019 4 10	1,573 11 5
Narsinghpur	...	41	27	174	242	444 0 0	...	5		7	11	81	84	227	4,313 12 0	2,840 13 0	1,767 1 10
Hoshangabad	1	116	44	424	585	858 0 0	1	12	...	3	4	26	116	400	7,452 12 0	3,508 6 6	2,185 10 6
Seoni	...	2	8	130	140	271 0 0	1	10	...	2	1	5	62	52	1,556 8 0	987 14 6	811 1 0
Betul	...	38	2	128	168	265 8 0	...	4	..	1	..	3	97	112	1,721 4 0	1,208 7 6	1,182 3 0
Damoh	1	1	14	62	78	113 0 0	...	..		4	11	20	52	93	1,350 8 0	1,053 6 6	700 9 0
Mandla	2	2	..	40	44	105 8 0	2	1	..	..	...	2	77	15	449 8 0	356 14 6	385 14 0
Chhindwara	1	25	7	164	197	347 0 0	1	3	...	2	8	10	88	163	3,241 14 0	1,642 8 0	1,478 9 1
Nimar	4	80	15	195	294	473 4 0	...	12	...	6	16	28	91	150	4,334 7 0	2,498 9 9	1,722 1 0
Raipur	3	7	17	293	320	617 4 0	...	11	2	3	10	23	136	87	3,939 8 0	2,571 9 0	1,708 0 0
Bilaspur	..	1	14	150	165	311 12 0	1	7	..	3	..	6	76	71	1,652 8 0	1,580 5 6	959 10 6
Sambalpur	1	2	1	29	33	62 12 0	...	3	...	3	1	4	31	33	497 4 0	430 2 9	564 12 0
Total ...	39	743	235	3,245	4,262	7,123 0 0	8	216	7	80	133	337	1,882	2,703	60,998 8 2	39,693 2 10	40,298 8 4

II. F.—Military 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1889.

Arm of Service.		Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each					Total cost including Contingencies.
		Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Native Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Fighting men.	Paid Camp followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	Rs.
European.	Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Artillery ...	402	112	...	16	16	15	102	471	3 Batteries ..	18	15	..	82	374	432	5,113	...	622	322	80	3,43,698
	Infantry ..	2,032	329	...	30	30	49	366	1,910	2 Regiments ...	...	53	...	212	1,651	58	4,772	...	549	286	58	8,37,652
	Total ...	2,524	441	...	46	46	64	468	2,387	3 Batteries and 2 Regiments ...	18	68	...	294	2,025	490	4,848	...	569	292	78	11,81,350
Native.	Cavalry ...	1,068	86	...	6	6	11	53	1,084	2 Regiments ...	...	18	25	170	865	560	7,486	1,425	364	259	57	5,56,314
	Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infantry ...	3,462	418	...	27	27	86	256	3,511	4 Regiments and 1 Detachment ...	...	40	64	286	3,121	184	6,488	855	176	112	82	7,43,301
	Total ...	4,530	504	...	33	33	97	309	4,595	6 Regiments and 1 Detachment ...	...	58	89	462	3,986	753	6,798	1,015	248	140	63	12,99,615
Grand Total ...		7,054	945	...	79	79	161	777	6,982	3 Batteries, 8 Regiments, 1 Detachment	18	126	89	756	6,011	1,243	5,745	1,015	373	191	69	24,80,965

II. F.—Military 2.

***STATEMENT** showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year* 1889.

Arm of Service.		Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
European.	Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sappers ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery ...	...	3	...	34	115	...	...	...	34	328	5	50	755	9
	Infantry ...	...	2	3	26	725	11	178	...	25	306	1	93	582	123
Native.	Cavalry ...	...	1	2	27	434	...	...	...	45	299	22	22	481	66
	Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infantry ...	...	2	...	49	726	9	157	...	36	348	28	50	795	60

II. F.—Military 3.

STATEMENT showing religion, races and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1889.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average. Age. Yrs.	Age. ms.	Height. Ft.	Height. ins.	Weight. lbs.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
According to religion.	Mahomedans	27	9	5	7½	128	
	Hindus	28	8	5	7⅓	133	
	Sikhs	24	10	5	8¾	142	
	Christians	29	5	5	7	118½	
	Parsis	.....		.....		.....	
	Others	32	8	5	6½	128¼	
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis	27	2	5	7⅔	131⅓	
	Punjabis	25	11	5	8	141	
	Afghans	31	0	5	6½	132	
	Biluchis	29	0	5	4¼	not known.	
	From Western Himalayas	.....		.....		.....	
	„ Eastern „	.....		.....		.....	
	Bengalis	30	0	5	8	not known.	
	From Maratha countries	34	3	5	8	129	
	Telingas	.....		.....		.....	
	Canarese	.....		.....		.....	
	Tamils	.....		.....		.....	
	Malabars	.....		.....		.....	
	Others	31	5	5	6⅓	131⅓	
Hindus according to caste.	Brahmins	29	0	5	7⅔	124½	
	Rajputs	24	1	5	8⅓	134	
	Other castes	27	10	5	7⅓	131½	

II-G.—Marine 1.

Nil.

II-G.—Marine 2.

Nil.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

III-A.—Finance 1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90.

Head of Revenues.	Gross Receipts	Charges against income.				Total charges.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
		Refunds and drawbacks	Charges for collecting, including cost of opium and maintaining productive works	Assignments and compensations, including Territorial and Political Pensions payable under Treaties and engagements	Allowances to District and Village officers and charitable grants.			
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue (Imperial share) ...	27,30,278	...	..	3,33,902	..	3,33,902	23,96,376	
Forest (do.) ...	5,78,091	486	3,47,728	..	...	3,48,214	2,29,877	
Tributes from Native States ...	2,60,863	...	...	...	...	...	2,60,863	
TOTAL TERRITORIAL ...	35,69,232	486	3,47,728	3,33,902	..	6,82,116	28,87,116	
Opium ...	2,27,416		..	...	.		2,27,416	
Salt ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Stamps ...	4,01,693	3,521	9,875	...	...	13,396	3,88,297	
Excise ...	19,14,645	160	42,900	...	...	43,060	18,71,585	
Assessed Taxes ...	2,28,492	1,100	95	...	...	1,195	2,27,297	
Registration ...	50,887	51	...	...		51	50,836	
Interest ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c. ...	49,051	..	...	...	...	...	49,051	
Stationery and Printing ...	325	.		...	...	..	325	
Miscellaneous ...	2,120	...	.	.	...	...	2,120	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	64,43,861	5,318	4,00,598	3,33,902	...	7,39,818	57,04,043	
PROVINCIAL.								
Land Revenue ...	39,23,116	1,396	7,33,592	3,269	...	7,38,257	31,84,859	
Stamps ...	12,05,080	10,564	29,625	...	...	40,189	11,64,891	
Excise ...	6,38,215	53	14,300	...	...	14,353	6,23,862	

Provincial Rates	2,12,173	1	...	...	...	1	2,12,172
Assessed Taxes	2,28,493	1,099	95	...	...	1,194	2,27,299
Forest	5,78,090	487	3,47,727	...	...	3,48,214	2,29,876
Registration	50,888	51	...	..	...	51	50,837
Interest	16,035	...	...	..	...	..	16,035
Post Office	7,857	...	..	..	..	...	7,857
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,40,424	...	.	..	...	...	1,40,424
Law and Justice—Jails	3,48,189	...	..	...	...	..	3,48,189
Police	39,392	.	.	...	...	...	39,392
Education	1,36,834	...	...	..	.	...	1,36,834
Medical	4,058	...	...	..	.	...	4,058
Scientific and other Minor Departments	10,303	.	...	..	...	...	10,303
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	12,112		...	...	..	...	12,112
Stationery and Printing	19,110	..	...	...	..	...	19,110
Miscellaneous	60,305	...	...	...	..	...	60,305
Civil Works	14,966	.	...	...	...	...	14,966
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	76,45,640	13,651	11,25,339	3,269	...	11,42,259	65,03,381
LOCAL.							
Provincial Rates	6,45,351	121	...	..	3,47,269	3,47,390	2,97,961
Interest	284	...	..	...	...	...	284
Police	1,52,131	...	...	...	...	..	1,52,131
Education	8,272	...	...	...	..	...	8,272
Medical	9,270	...	...	...	...	...	9,270
Scientific and other Minor Departments	6,047	..	...	..	...	.	6,047
Miscellaneous	43,599	...	..	...	..	...	43,599
Civil Works	68,552	...	...	...	...	...	68,552
TOTAL LOCAL	9,33,506	121	..	..	3,47,269	3,47,390	5,86,116
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.							
Cantonment Funds	1,66,958	...	...	...	...	...	1,66,958
Town and Bazar Funds	1,293	...	...	..	...	...	1,293
Police Remount Fund	3,106	..	...	..	...	...	3,106
Police Butchut Fund	167	...	..	..	...	...	167
Education Fund	248	...	...	.	...	.	248
Museum Fund	1,460	...	...	..	...	.	1,460
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS	1,73,232	...	...	...	...	...	1,73,232
GROSS RECEIPTS	1,51,96,239	19,090	15,25,937	3,37,171	3,47,269	22,29,467	1,29,66,772

III-A.—Finance 2.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90.

Head of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of Increase or Decrease.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and Political Establishment ...	99,992	1,03,444	
Civil Contingencies	9,122	8,757	
Registration	21,604	20,274	
Interest on ordinary debt	2,136	350	
Interest on other obligations	2,829	2,953	
Police	5,110	4,966	
Miscellaneous	3,181	4,357	
TOTAL IMPERIAL ...	1,43,974	1,45,101	
PROVINCIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishment ...	7,03,249	7,23,472	
Civil Contingencies	1,49,204	1,71,408	
Judicial charges—Cantonments, &c. ...	7,28,945	7,17,320	
Registration	21,605	20,274	
Interest on ordinary debt ...	8,866	14,207	
Post Office	57,897	58,100	
Law and Justice—Jails	5,55,050	6,24,902	
Police	12,90,331	13,03,388	
Education	4,53,923	4,51,831	
Medical	2,57,875	2,63,215	
Superannuation, &c.	2,00,758	2,36,240	
Stationery and Printing	1,30,063	1,69,175	
Miscellaneous	45,081	39,458	
Civil Works	2,756	955	
TOTAL PROVINCIAL ...	46,05,603	47,93,945	
LOCAL.			
Administration	33,419	28,761	
Police	51,543	51,491	
Education	1,76,598	1,73,455	
Medical	48,881	50,824	
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	9,364	7,186	
Superannuation, &c.	1,289	1,540	
Stationery and Printing	650	1,140	
Miscellaneous	6,590	7,478	
Famine Relief	...	...	
Civil Works	2,19,416	1,59,070	
TOTAL LOCAL ...	5,47,750	4,80,945	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.			
Cantonment Funds	1,47,967	1,67,869	
Town and Bazar Funds	699	910	
Police Remount Fund	3,010	1,737	
Police Butchut Fund	348	183	
Education Fund	621	625	
Museum Fund	910	710	
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS ...	1,53,555	1,72,034	
GRAND TOTAL ...	54,50,882	55,92,025	
SURPLUS ...	...	73,74,747	
DEFICIT ...	...	...	

III.-A.—Finance 3.

Amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries in the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash Balance of last year ...	52,95,384		
IMPERIAL.		IMPERIAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I.	57,04,043	Expenditure as per Statement No. II.	1,45,101
PROVINCIAL.		PROVINCIAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I.	65,03,381	Expenditure as per Statement No. II.	47,93,945
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Net Revenues as per Statement No. I.	5,86,116	Expenditure as per Statement No. II.	4,80,945
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.		EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	
Revenues as per Statement No. I.	1,73,232	Expenditure as per Statement No II.	1,72,034
Civil Deposits	41,07,061	Civil Deposits	39,43,129
Municipal Funds	11,78,949	Municipal Funds	11,70,247
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	37,43,397	Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	37,19,478
Account with Native States...	1,827	Account with Native States	375
Departmental Accounts	2,656	Departmental Accounts	2,140
PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT.		PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT.	
Loan to Mofussil Municipalities	18,126	Loan to Mofussil Municipalities	2,00,000
Loan to Land-holders and other Notabilities	11,755	Loan to Land-holders and other Notabilities	15,000
Advances to Cultivators	56,153	Advances to Cultivators	1,45,896
Cash Remittances and Adjustments, &c.	78,93,203	Cash Remittances and Adjustments &c.	78,94,032
Remittances by Bills ... Local	11,23,520	Remittances by Bills ... Local	11,55,643
Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	8,85,713	Remittances by Bills ... Foreign	8,92,207
Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments ...	16,43,549	Remittances by Bills ... Other Governments ..	8,96,375
Civil ... Service Funds	39,523		
Civil ... Miscellaneous	15,11,361	Civil—Miscellaneous	28,44,941
Foreign Remittances	23,31,500	Foreign Remittances	31,83,141
Post Office Department	46,83,604	Post Office Department	4,63,560
Telegraph Department	23,550	Telegraph Department	1,40,715
Account between Central Provinces and Marine ...	...	Account between Central Provinces and Marine... ...	409
Military Department	88,404	Military Department	34,87,566
Public Works Department. Ordinary Branches ...	3,92,550	Public Works Department... Ordinary Branches ...	24,43,144
Public Works Department. Railway Branches ...	45,03,219	Public Works Department... Railway Branches ...	86,62,442
Remittance Account between England and India ..	756	Remittance Account between England and India ..	194
GRAND TOTAL ..	5,25,02,532		
Disbursements ..	4,68,52,659		
Cash at end of year ..	56,49,873	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,68,52,659

III.-B—PUBLIC WORKS 1.

Statement showing the Expenditure in the Public Works Department, during the year 1889-90.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure including Establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works including Barrack Department ..	...	...	51,548	57,998	1,09,546	31,078
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings ...	...	...	3,556	1,373	4,929	1,134
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	549	...	549	
Total ...	...	...	4,105	1,373	5,478	1,134
Total Imperial ...	...	...	55,653	59,371	1,15,024	32,212
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings ...	...	...	4,27,504	50,306	4,77,810	98,412
Communications ...	...	...	6,40,920	3,80,770	10,21,690	2,10,431
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	3,339	172	3,511	723
Total Provincial ...	...	...	10,71,763	4,31,248	15,03,011	3,09,566
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
Civil Buildings Roads and Services.						
Communications ...	...	...	1,67,732	18,780	1,86,512	...
Excluded Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	1,67,732	18,780	1,86,512	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	12,95,148	5,09,399	18,04,547	3,41,778

III.-B.—Public Works 2—(State Railways.)

Showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90.

Name of Railway, &c.	Total outlay on Construction to end of 1889-90.	Total income realized during 1889-90.	Deduct charges, 1889-90.			Net surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
			Working expenses including establishment.	Interest on Capital at 4 per cent.	Total charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Umaria Colliery	8,73,857	2,64,082	2,06,529	34,064	2,40,593	23,489	
Wardha Coal State Railway ..	70,52,005	8,21,866	5,73,432	2,82,705	8,56,137	—34,271	

III.-C—RAILWAY.

Statement showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works in the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total Capital Expenditure.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class	Cooli Class.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Umaria Colliery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,61,398	2,684	2,64,082	2,06,529	57,553	8	1,022	8,73,857
Wardha Coal State Railway ..	...	45	281	493	1,943	1,48,321	1,51,038	44,000	1,77,162	6,00,704	8,21,866	5,73,432	2,48,434	28	1,412	70,52,005

STATEMENT III. E. 1. Agriculture—Crops cultivated in acres.

District.	Cereals and pulses.				Oilseeds.	Sugar-cane.	Fibres.				Indigo	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco	Cinchona	Miscellaneous.		Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.
	Rice.	Wheat.		Other food grains including pulses.			Cotton.		Jute.	Other sorts.						Food crops	Non-food crops.			
		Grown alone	Grown mixed with other crops.				Grown alone.	Grown mixed with other crops.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor ..	45,600	4,46,000	30,127	2,00,000	90,600	5,500	18,100	15,285	...	4,300	...	...	...	4,100	...	8,800	4,600	9,72,012	12,100	9,59,912
Damoh ...	50,400	2,27,000	30,214	1,22,000	48,800	1,100	8,357	5,400	...	1,700	20	...	...	1,000	..	2,500	620	4,99,111	6,500	4,92,611
Jabalpur ...	1,21,685	2,96,549	1,30,788	3,35,181	83,858	2,332	17,277	4,932	...	896	...	...	...	306	...	15,360	5,068	10,15,138	67,691	9,47,447
Mandla ..	68,725	98,351	6,515	2,36,459	37,683	21	...	...	...	515	...	...	...	75	...	150	...	4,18,497	29,941	4,18,556
Seoni ...	1,07,972	2,58,370	31,586	1,97,965	53,027	1,242	6,484	2,125	...	1,810	...	...	...	64	...	944	80	6,91,669	8,565	6,53,104
Narsinghpur ...	5,5000	67,000	90,838	2,37,000	30,500	1,600	14,576	19,000	...	1,480	...	...	...	1,450	...	5,450	3,550	5,27,441	8,500	5,18,944
Hoshangabad ...	2,746	5,71,739	89,247	1,83,112	48,935	771	7,119	4,999	...	2,100	..	...	...	1,295	...	7,893	7,514	9,27,539	3,922	9,23,617
Nimar ...	10,260	30,000	320	2,38,000	31,200	100	68,200	3,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	100	...	11,000	2,800	3,97,046	13,335	3,83,711
Betul ...	12,611	1,13,902	17,398	2,57,346	82,802	7,987	1,810	703	...	3,074	...	...	...	360	...	1,18,845	1,583	6,49,021	8,945	6,40,076
Chhindwara ...	6,477	1,42,216	41,602	3,28,475	74,783	5,667	26,499	29,317	...	1,421	...	...	...	600	...	2,857	1,314	6,61,237	3,317	6,57,920
Wardha ..	3,300	2,44,000	2,606	1,86,000	1,48,000	600	5,400	2,59,446	...	2,200	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,07,000	12,100	9,72,652	1,600	9,71,052
Nagpur ..	29,130	5,45,337	5,340	2,36,878	1,38,739	2,308	29,980	85,480	...	1,892	...	...	...	1,590	...	1,36,426	26,360	12,33,460	6,420	12,27,040
Chanda ...	1,86,740	88,613	97	2,05,045	1,04,096	3,112	12,572	11,877	...	374	...	...	...	634	...	6,636	161	7,00,987	44,332	6,65,655
Bhandara ...	5,36,189	1,43,157	392	2,60,619	40,350	5,640	18	6	...	734	...	...	...	234	...	13,873	11,807	10,22,317	1,81,681	8,40,636
Balaghat ...	2,74,272	28,393	385	1,10,798	22,471	2,233	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	1,242	..	1,782	68	4,41,711	85,816	3,55,895
Raipur ...	12,30,000	1,80,000	...	5,68,300	1,86,000	1,800	26,600	...	...	1,720	...	...	...	3,600	...	8,700	...	22,07,020	3,44,000	18,63,020
Bilaspur ...	7,40,000	1,06,300	...	1,78,200	80,500	6,500	8,100	12,100	...	1,900	...	...	...	2,600	...	9,500	600	11,46,300	63,100	10,83,200
Sambalpur ..	4,67,305	3,542	...	80,644	33,075	4,962	24,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,319	...	6,18,015	1,374	6,16,641
Total ...	39,48,712	36,20,469	4,77,455	43,42,022	13,53,419	53,508	2,75,326	4,53,670	...	28,852	20	...	...	21,619	...	4,62,041	73,003	1,51,10,176	8,91,139	1,42,19,037

Statement III. E. 2.—Extent of irrigation.

District.	Total area of crops in column 19, Statement III. E. I.	Area irrigated.						Details.			
		By canal.		Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat grown alone or in a mixture.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
		Government.	Private.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Saugor	9,72,012	...	...	227	5,681	1,614	7,522	1,759	261	5,012	490
Damoh	4,99,111	...	...	38	1,284	102	1,424	211	...	872	341
Jabalpur	10,15,138	...	...	111	3,288	...	3,399	...	...	3,399	...
Mandla	4,48,497	...	...	49	...	1,163	1,212	...	1,185	27	...
Seoni	6,61,669	...	...	...	1,645	535	2,180	...	...	2,180	...
Narsinghpur	5,27,444	...	...	1	1,558	85	1,644	644	...	1,000	...
Hoshangabad	9,27,539	...	...	1,493	2,834	215	4,542	20	483	4,027	12
Nimar	3,97,046	...	...	175	7,670	128	7,973	4,002	565	2,881	525
Betul	6,49,021	...	...	...	8,932	...	8,932	40	80	120	8,692
Chhindwara	6,61,237	...	...	...	7,018	...	7,018	40	25	6,909	44
Wardha	9,72,652	...	...	80	3,835	20	3,935	20	...	3,840	75
Nagpur	12,33,460	...	...	322	9,690	680	10,692	...	...	6,675	4,017
Chanda	7,09,987	...	...	1,43,913	2,395	2,831	1,49,139	246	1,43,269	5,604	20
Bhandara	10,22,317	...	...	2,34,965	5,065	1,284	2,41,314	10	2,20,225	20,997	82
Balaghat	4,41,711	...	...	75,492	3,070	1,030	79,592	21	79,219	344	8
Raipur	22,07,020	...	...	2,628	4,683	...	7,311	...	...	6,203	1,108
Bilaspur	11,46,300	...	...	2,533	1,439	...	3,972	...	3,972	...	...
Sambalpur	6,18,015	...	...	1,06,091	...	...	1,06,091	...	1,01,129	4,962	...
Total ...	1,51,10,176	...	...	5,68,118	70,087	9,687	6,47,892	7,013	5,50,413	75,052	15,414

III F.—Prices of produce.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.									Plough bullocks each.	Sheep each.	Fish per seer.	Iron per maund.
	Rice cleaned (chawal.)	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton uncleaned.	Sugar (gurh)	Salt.	Ghee.	Firewood.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ..	4 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	26 0 0	0 2 0	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0	5 0 0
Damoh ...	3 8 0	2 4 0	3 4 0	...	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	26 0 0	0 3 6	16 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 6	4 0 0
Jabalpur ...	4 3 3	2 8 0	3 14 6	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	27 0 0	0 5 4	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 6	4 0 0
Mandla ...	2 11 5	2 1 8	3 10 2	...	10 0 0	5 0 0	4 1 7	26 10 8	0 3 2	18 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	5 0 0
Seoni ...	3 4 0	2 4 0	3 10 0	...	5 8 0	6 0 0	4 1 0	26 12 0	0 3 0	20 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	7 0 0
Narsinghpur ...	4 0 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	...	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 5 2	28 0 0	0 4 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0
Hoshangabad ...	4 9 4	2 11 0	3 12 8	...	4 15 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	32 0 0	0 4 0	35 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 6	5 8 0
Nimar ...	3 13 0	2 6 6	3 12 3	...	4 13 0	11 4 0	3 12 0	34 13 3	0 5 4	32 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 6	6 6 0
Betul ...	3 11 2	2 5 1	3 12 0	...	6 12 0	4 8 0	4 11 4	32 0 0	0 3 0	40 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	6 0 0
Chhindwara ...	4 0 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	4 4 0	36 0 0	0 4 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	10 0 0
Wardha ...	5 0 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	...	6 4 0	13 5 0	3 13 3	33 5 4	0 4 7	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	5 0 0
Nagpur ...	4 0 0	2 4 9	4 0 0	...	6 5 4	6 10 0	3 13 0	28 0 0	0 5 4	60 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	7 0 0
Chanda ...	3 3 2	2 7 2	4 0 0	...	5 0 0	6 14 9	3 8 0	28 0 0	0 1 10	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	6 7 0
Bhandara ...	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	7 8 0	4 0 0	30 0 0	0 3 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	8 0 0
Balaghat ...	2 14 2	2 3 6	3 9 0	...	...	6 0 0	4 11 3	28 0 0	0 3 4	31 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 9	5 8 0
Raipur ...	2 8 0	1 14 6	3 8 10	...	5 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	32 0 0	0 6 6	15 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	13 0 0
Bilaspur ...	2 5 4	1 13 0	3 1 3	...	5 0 0	10 0 0	4 7 6	35 8 0	0 5 10	12 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	9 0 0
Sambalpur ...	2 2 5	2 1 3	0 0 0	...	4 0 0	6 10 8	5 5 4	36 9 0	0 4 7	11 8 0	1 7 0	0 4 0	7 5 4
AVERAGE ...	3 7 10	2 4 6	3 12 2	...	5 7 1	6 12 8	4 3 2	30 5 0	0 4 0	28 8 11	2 7 1	0 3 1	6 12 7

III. G.—1.

Total External Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1890.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns.)							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Sindh.	Into Bengal.	Into North-West Provinces and Oudh.	Into Panjab.	Into Berar.	Into Rajputana and Central India.	Into Nizam's Territory.	Into Mysore.	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Karachi.	Into Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Coal and Coke	...	5,155	...	27,176	7,639	...	193	8,61,667	...	...	...	66,052	...	...	9,67,882	2,91,162
Cotton raw	...	1,033	...	1	916	36	10,500	1,346	...	...	...	3	...	...	14,735	2,67,975
Cotton, manufactured ... (1)—Twist and yarn, European ...	...	...	...	...	7	5	63	...	...	...	...	23,499	...	1,787	25,361	14,84,233
(2)— Do. Indian	...	8,839	...	...	228	2	9,982	17	...	...	...	1,901	...	70	21,039	7,09,839
(3)—Piece-goods, European	...	22	...	7	985	267	42	480	...	...	354	77,108	...	5,453	84,718	36,46,383
(4)— Do. Indian	214	2,510	...	15	2,663	121	6,665	922	3	...	129	4,872	...	22	18,142	7,42,085
Total Cotton, Manufactured ...	214	11,371	...	22	3,889	395	16,752	1,419	3	...	483	1,07,380	...	7,332	1,19 260	65,82,599
Drugs and Chemicals ... (1)—Intoxicating other than Opium ...	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	4	...	...	...	136	...	364	529	26,250
(2)—Non intoxicating—																
(a) Cinchona Bark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Others	...	384	...	20	2,254	83	248	401	...	...	4	12,090	...	546	16,030	2,56,800
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	...	384	...	21	2,278	83	248	405	...	...	4	12,226	...	910	16,559	2,83,050
Dyes and Tans ... (1)—Indigo	8	23	...	114	1,195	83	56	52	...	...	32	321	...	39	1,926	3,19,613
(2)—Myrabolams	...	2	...	1	86	...	19	5,232	..	...	...	2	...	...	5,342	13,863
(3)—Cutch	...	7	...	767	1,731	...	263	353	...	...	...	134	...	...	3,255	52,263
(4)—Turmeric	...	251	...	26	118	...	416	60	...	...	...	203	...	...	1,110	6,973
(5)—Aniline Dyes	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,705	...	...	1,712	1,41,070
(6)—Others	...	824	...	1,725	625	4	899	484	...	...	...	1,945	...	45	6,557	1,17,262
Total Dyes and Tans ...	8	1,109	...	2,633	3,795	87	1,653	6,187	...	...	32	4,311	...	87	19,902	6,51,043
Grain and Pulse ... (1)—Wheat	...	372	...	...	951	...	36,455	96,149	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,33,920	3,23,274
(2)—Rice in the husk . ..	...	4	...	603	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	1,001
(3)—Rice not in the husk . ..	...	715	...	12,274	3,216	21	747	2,451	...	...	3	111	...	12	19,555	62,791
(4)—Juar and Bajra	...	76	...	12	617	2	11,894	42,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,520	1,24,801
(5)—Gram and Pulse . ..	...	1,102	...	319	23,103	7,918	4,422	7,847	...	...	...	14	...	...	44,755	94,906
(6)—Others	...	1,080	...	23	3,687	1,346	7,076	7,048	...	2	...	50	...	22	20,934	44,180
Total Grain and Pulse ...	...	3,352	...	13,231	31,576	9,317	61,194	1,56,410	...	2	3	177	...	34	2,75,296	6,50,953
Hides and Skins ... (1)—Hides of Cattle—																
(a) Dressed or Tanned	.	41	...	...	22	...	22	487	...	...	3	59	...	3	637	20,784
(b) Raw	...	479	...	60	701	...	316	905	105	8	...	16	...	...	2,586	37,733
(2)—Skins of Sheep, &c.—																
(a) Dressed or Tanned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	6	...	...	45	1,675
(b) Raw	...	80	...	...	520	...	12	852	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,474	22,615
Total Hides and Skins ...	...	600	...	60	1,243	...	350	2,281	113	8	3	81	...	3	4,742	82,807

Horns	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	30	264	...	...	...	9	...	...	473	5,254
Jute ... (1)—Raw ...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	2	205	881
(2)—Gunny Bags and Cloth...	...	86	12,006	...	10,605	3,799	61	6,856	3,426	113	...	...	63,756	...	23,612	1,24,320	11,59,430
Total Jute	...	86	12,006	...	10,605	3,950	61	6,856	3,478	113	...	...	63,756	...	23,614	1,24,525	11,60,311
Lac ... (1)—Stick ...	...	...	134	...	1	885	137	...	385	...	...	...	26	...	...	1,568	23,566
(2)—Shell ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	452
Total Lac	...	...	139	...	1	885	137	7	385	..	...	...	26	...	...	1,580	24,018
Leather, manufactured	...	...	148	...	...	471	40	4	146	...	...	...	797	1	33	1,640	3,21,182
Liquors ... (1)—Beer	...	7,655	570	...	1	12,149	3	141	87	...	...	4	6,597	...	188	27,390	7,40,641
(2)—Spirits	...	...	44	...	1	246	...	1	18	...	...	61	3,947	...	33	4,351	3,69,673
(3)—Wine	...	...	18	...	13	242	3	...	11	...	...	3	1,399	...	620	2,309	1,55,940
Total Liquors	...	7,655	632	...	15	12,637	6	142	116	...	...	68	11,943	...	836	34,050	12,66,254
Metals ... (1)—Copper unwrought ...	...	...	5	...	...	10	...	..	6	...	...	...	1,451	...	5	1,477	41,309
(2)—Brass, do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	12,460	...	...	12,470	3,36,674
(3)—Copper, wrought ...	...	2	1,616	...	1	353	7	694	86	21	...	...	1,169	..	20	3,969	1,31,330
(4)—Brass do. ...	...	9	1,828	...	9	5,253	45	813	805	8	...	14	521	...	14	9,319	3,22,434
(5)—Iron ...	...	5	3,424	...	123	5,498	57	3,186	11,697	57	...	12	1,11,603	...	7,325	1,43,490	7,29,070
(6)—Others ...	...	...	226	...	67	1,637	3	672	168	...	...	1	4,485	...	513	7,784	1,70,599
Total Metals	...	16	7,099	...	200	12,760	112	5,665	12,763	86	...	152	1,31,779	...	7,877	1,78,509	17,31,416
Oils ... (1)—Kerosine ...	...	...	369	...	...	65	...	37	1	...	...	...	1,13,394	...	16,435	1,30,301	5,82,374
(2)—Castor ...	...	...	447	...	...	1,041	...	1	27	...	...	...	1,032	...	12	2,560	33,222
(3)—Cocoanut ...	...	...	14	...	...	6	...	...	10	...	...	...	3,302	...	2	3,334	43,583
(4)—Others ...	...	...	129	...	1	237	1	363	350	...	...	1	487	...	2	1,592	23,183
Total Oils	...	...	959	...	1	1,349	1	401	388	...	...	1	1,18,215	...	16,472	1,37,787	6,82,361
Oilseeds ... (1)—Linseed ...	...	...	232	...	...	22	...	...	722	...	...	...	6	...	...	982	3,930
(2)—Rape and Mustard ...	...	...	1	...	...	1,014	1	52	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,110	8,705
(3)—Til or Jingili ...	...	...	63	...	...	211	...	1,915	1,792	...	...	...	2	...	...	3,983	17,971
(4)—Poppy ...	...	...	7	...	39	113	...	190	1,697	...	...	...	20	...	...	2,066	11,937
(5)—Earth-nuts ...	...	...	986	...	...	...	...	97	22	...	...	...	6	...	3	1,114	6,465
(6)—Castor ...	...	...	..	...	...	76	...	128	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	1,425
(7)—Others ...	...	...	39	...	5	217	...	202	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	2,390
Total Oilseeds	...	...	1,328	...	44	1,653	1	2,582	5,841	-	...	...	31	...	4	11,487	52,823
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	693	2,00,970
Paper and Paste-Board	...	...	1,742	...	91	949	1	36	254	...	...	...	3,343	...	175	6,591	94,760
Provisions ... (1)—Ghi ...	...	1	85	...	64	3,726	163	1,407	2,024	...	..	...	107	...	...	7,577	2,22,734
(2)—Dried fruits and nuts ...	...	68	217	...	14	2,267	1,355	417	408	...	...	2	1,35,744	...	10,051	1,50,543	26,20,941
(3)—Others ...	...	...	13,035	...	175	5,300	104	691	3,898	...	...	15	8,784	...	2,741	34,743	3,32,730
Total Provisions	...	69	13,337	...	253	11,293	1,622	2,515	6,330	...	...	17	1,44,635	..	12,792	1,92,863	31,76,405
Salt	...	...	11,89,430	...	76	7,631	22	286	76,381	227	...	...	5,103	...	...	12,79,156	42,76,073
Saltpetre ... (1)—Saltpetre ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,383	198	6	112	...	...	...	277	...	1	2,977	19,775
(2)—Other Saline substances	...	...	46	...	3,976	4,197	187	164	1,569	...	...	...	1,149	...	300	11,588	55,065
Total Saltpetre	...	...	46	...	3,976	6,580	385	170	1,681	...	...	...	1,426	...	301	14,565	74,840

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns).							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Sindh.	Into Bengal.	Into North West Provinces and Oudh.	Into Panjab.	Into Berar.	Into Rajputana and Central India.	Into Nizam's Territory.	Into Mysore.	Into Madras.	Into Bombay.	Into Karachi.	Into Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Silk, raw ... (1) Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	69	23,745
(2) Indian ...	...	1	...	58	25	...	6	...	12	...	...	16	...	1	119	45,891
Total Silk, raw ...	...	1	...	58	25	...	6	...	12	...	...	85	...	1	188	69,636
Silk Piece-goods (1) Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	4,042
(2) Indian ..	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	..	19	13,424
Total Silk Piece-goods ...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	14	...	...	29	17,466
Spices (1) Betel-nuts ...	160	1,029	...	5	2,771	...	1,156	174	...	..	4	29,559	..	3,626	38,484	4,58,432
(2) Pepper ..	2	8	...	1	67	...	1	[illegible]	...	...	..	1,309	...	31	1,417	41,915
(3) Ginger .	...	25	...	...	624	59	25	82	...	...	...	2,036	...	18	2,863	22,137
(4) Chillies ...	...	1,193	...	278	167	...	714	244	...	...	..	71	...	...	2,667	23,535
(5) Cardamoms ..	...	...	..	13	94	..	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	3	280	40,010
(6) Others ...	...	503	..	48	1,612	23	762	2,103	..	..	1	6,361	...	20	11,463	1,97,668
Total Spices ...	162	2,753	...	345	5,365	73	2,658	2,610	...		7	39,506	...	3,698	57,184	7,83,697
Stone and Lime ..	...	181	...	153	21,120	2	25	10,885	...	...	...	445	...	380	33,194	22,481
Sugar ... (1) Refined or crystallized including sugar-candy .	...	148	...	5,027	19,544	...	1,310	184	...	...	...	57,770	..	197	84,220	8,51,982
(2) Unrefined or molasses and jaggery or goor and other saccharine produce —	...	28,046	...	1,10,367	2,71,368	411	2,241	2,129	.	...	...	53	...	142	4,17,787	19,23,171
Total Sugar ..	..	28,194	..	1,15,401	2,93,912	411	3,551	2,313	...	...	...	57,823	...	339	5,02,007	27,75,153
Tea ... (1) Foreign .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	41	...	...	41	2,391
(2) Indian ..	94	4	..	18	87	173	...	...	...	...	222	240	...	38	836	44,808
Total Tea .	94	4	..	18	87	173	...	...	...	...	222	241	...	38	877	47,199
Tobacco ... (1) Unmanufactured ...	466	12,918	...	71,071	15,062	6	5,630	500	114	...	11	20	...	17	1,05,854	9,33,732
(2) Manufactured																
(a) Cigars ..	462	124	...	2	...	...	4	1	...	1	28	50	...	21	696	25,188
(b) Other sorts ..	...	150	...	591	696	...	84	31	2	...	...	491	...	36	2,081	43,672
Total Tobacco ..	961	13,192	...	71,664	15,758	6	5,727	532	116	1	39	561	...	74	1,08,631	10,02,592
Wool, raw ..	...	642	...	...	113	23	155	96	...	...	...	94	...	...	1,123	21,887
Wool, manufactured (1) Piece-goods, European ..	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	2	336	80,000
(2) Do. Indian ..	156	100	...	20	374	238	132	281	...	...	19	180	...	...	1,500	76,460
(3) Shawls ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Wool, manufactured ..	156	100	...	20	398	238	132	281	...	...	19	490	...	2	1,836	1,06,460
All other Articles of merchandise	103	14,295	...	891	24,528	1,121	15,145	23,245	163	86	427	53,931	1	5,538	1,39,474	4,83,154
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,524	13,10,135	...	2,46,966	4,73,671	14,389	1,37,010	11,77,710	833	97	1,475	8,24,486	2	80,540	42,76,838	2,72,10,981

Total External Railway-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1890.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns).							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Sindh	To Bengal.	To North-West Provinces and Oudh	To Punjab	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India.	To Nizam's Territory.	To Mysore.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	To Calcutta.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Coal and Coke ...	...	8,98,963	...	...	...	..	7,97,215	7,351	...	...	...	436	...	...	17,03,965	**4,25,991**
Cotton, raw ...	...	1,05,976	...	1,589	22,828	645	10,879	4,200	...	...	...	1,36,698	...	1	2,82,806	**44,71,870**
Cotton, manufactured ... 1 Twist and yarn, European	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	24	...	...	...	90	...	...	207	**12,420**
2 Do. Indian	...	515	...	26	2,496	8	4,454	557	...	...	...	675	...	...	8,731	**2,6[illegible],930**
3 Piece-goods European	...	21	...	...	17	4	13	190	...	..	...	5	...	1	251	**12,670**
4 Do. Indian	6	3,159	...	26	6,485	3,606	20,429	1,362	27	1	...	487	...	12	35,600	**14,23,480**
Total Cotton, manufactured	6	3,695	...	52	9,091	3,618	24,896	2,133	27	1	...	1,257	...	13	44,789	**17,10,500**
Drugs and Chemicals ... 1 Intoxicating other than Opium	.	679	...	5	3,116	...	568	2,345	...	...	...	120	...	..	6,773	**9,88,858**
2 Non-intoxicating—																
(a) Cinchona bark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	**200**
(b) Others	...	381	21	5	1,014	120	1,752	1,994	...	5	...	613	...	13	5,918	**29,590**
Total Drugs and Chemicals	...	1,060	21	10	4,130	120	2,260	4,341	...	5	...	733	...	13	12,693	**10,18,648**
Dyes and Tans ... 1 Indigo	...	22	...	..	[illegible]	...	30	224	...	...	...	14	...	...	297	**47,520**
2 Myrabolams	...	127	...	4	4,139	...	3,308	1,098	...	...	...	3,33,232	...	...	3,42,208	**8,76,908**
3 Cutch	...	741	...	...	682	...	701	591	6	...	...	98	...	...	2,819	**45,104**
4 Turmeric	...	402	...	...	584	61	1,319	3,971	...	..	...	11	...	...	6,348	**49,197**
5 Aniline dyes	...	3	...	...	2	...	10	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	20	**2,600**
6 Others	...	228	28	...	1,177	75	137	3,768	5	...	...	5,315	..	378	11,411	**1,14,110**
Total Dyes and Tans	.	1,523	28	4	7,191	136	5,505	9,653	11	...	...	3,38,674	...	378	3,63,103	**11,35,439**
Grain and Pulse ... 1 Wheat	1	16,706	...	21	68,809	...	3,772	5,274	...	...	1	44,30,927	...	87,421	46,12,992	**1,09,55,458**
2 Rice in the husk	...	65	...	...	...	..	4	656	...	..	...	...	...	...	725	**1,540**
3 Rice not in the husk	...	2,57,382	...	...	641	174	3,96,952	50,368	40	14	3	6,850	...	...	7,18,424	**24,09,582**
4 Juar and Bajra	...	1,79,783	...	...	...	...	2,225	3,113	...	...	...	42,692	...	...	2,27,813	**5,26,887**
5 Gram and Pulse	56	1,50,277	...	...	5,698	41	29,687	10,252	...	3	...	4,97,062	...	12,879	7,05,955	**15,88,899**
6 Others	...	27,896	...	...	4,772	...	19,089	24,058	19	...	...	1,36,751	...	...	2,12,185	**3,18,727**
Total Grain and Pulse	57	6,32,109	...	21	79,920	215	4,52,629	98,751	59	17	4	51,14,282	...	1,00,300	64,78,424	**1,58,60,991**
Hides and Skins ... 1 Hides of Cattle—																
(a) Dressed or tanned	200	299	...	352	194	596	170	30	...	...	17,370	5,100	...	4,617	29,228	**8,76,840**
(b) Raw	18	13,007	...	207	8,143	567	399	868	...	...	3,618	2,106	...	192	24,185	**3,08,359**
2 Skins of Sheep, &c—																
(a) Dressed or tanned	...	14	...	1	16	1	...	187	...	...	85	7	...	...	29	**9,457**
(b) Raw	...	832	...	40	403	15	653	74	...	...	9,305	36	...	...	11,364	**1,53,414**
Total Hides and Skins	218	14,152	...	600	3,756	1,177	1,228	1,139	...	...	30,378	7,211	...	4,809	65,068	**13,48,070**

Articles.	British Provinces (excluding Chief Seaport Towns).							Native States.			Chief Seaport Towns.				Total.	
	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Sindh.	To Bengal.	To North-West Provinces and Oudh.	To Panjab.	To Berar.	To Rajputana and Central India	To Nizam's Territory	To Mysore.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	To Calcutta	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Horns ...	...	94	...	8	251	...	243	21	...	3	55	10,644	...	57	11,370	1,41,489
Jute ... (1) Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.
(2) Gunny Bags and Cloth	...	2,475	...	260	1,567	581	2,523	6,754	12	...	...	2,077	..	18	16,267	1,62,670
Total Jute	...	2,475	...	260	1,567	581	2,523	6,754	12	...	...	2,077	...	18	16,267	1,62,670
Lac ... (1) Stick	...	362	...	..	50,283	...	255	131	16	..	...	210	.	.	51,257	6,40,712
(2) Shell	...	38	..	...	265	...	102	5	121	...	...	222	..	.	756	30,240
Total Lac	...	400	...	...	50,548	...	357	136	14	...	...	432	...		52,013	6,70,952
Leather, manufactured ...	...	32	...	5	144	2	178	151	...	...	...	33	.	3	548	43,840
Liquors ... (1) Beer	...	...	...	...	6	8	32	58	...	...	...	3	.	..	94	2,820
(2) Spirits	...	4	...	...	...	...	7	13	...	...	...	...	..	2	26	1,170
(3) Wine	1	...	...	...	32	1	10	11	...	...	...	6	...	1	62	3,720
Total Liquors	1	4	.	...	38	9	56	62	...		...	9	..	3	182	7,710
Metals ... (1) Copper, unwrought	...	...	...	..	38	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	..	46	1,564
(2) Brass, do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	20	..	...	...	6	.	..	35	1,085
(3) Copper, wrought	7	475	...	3	45	2	111	66	8	1	2	225		.	948	88,868
(4) Brass, do.	24	173	...	5	210	13	924	601	17	1	...	172	.	22	2,165	77,327
(5) Iron	8	54,447	...	300	3,207	146	1,094	5,382	57	...	...	3,188		490	68,209	4,43,553
(6) Others	...	570	...	9	853	..	313	384	...	.	...	31		5	2,195	26,340
Total Metals	39	55,665	...	317	4,386	161	2,456	6,461	82	2	2	3,618		437	73,626	5,88,737
Oils ... (1) Kerosine	...	5	..	...	66	...	..	242	...	...	...	1	.	...	314	2,080
(2) Castor	...	..	..	...	29	...	730	137	...		...	...		.	896	13,216
(3) Cocoanuts	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	9	.	..	10	147
(4) Others	...	603	...	...	81	..	2,069	241	1	...	...	46	.	1	3,042	36,504
Total Oils	...	608	..	...	176	...	2,799	621	1	..	...	56	.	1	4,262	51,947
Oilseeds ... (1) Linseed	...	12	...	...	5	...	500	7	...	...	...	6,76,223	...	23,047	6,99,794	27,11,701
(2) Rape and Mustard	..	61	...	...	43	...	1,038	63	.	.	...	1,28,896	.	99	1,30,200	5,20,800
(3) Til or Jingili	...	8,992	...	...	379	...	2,217	365	..	..	...	7,55,788	..	12,214	7,79,895	34,12,040
(4) Poppy	...	88	...	...	...	...	110	..	...	..	...	190	..		388	2,328
(5) Earth-nuts	...	19	...	...	389	21	73	240	...	...	...	70	.	.	813	3,658
(6) Castor	...	...	...	...	243	...	69	225	...	...	...	13,419	.		14,036	50,880
(7) Others	...	300	...	...	571	...	816	59	12	...	2	1,714	.	1,355	4,819	14,457
Total Oilseeds	...	9,382	...	...	1,630	21	4,811	959	12	...	2	15,76,359	.	36,745	16,29,945	67,15,864
Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Paper and Paste-Board ...	...	6	...	...	8	...	10	101	...	...	...	8	...	...	133	2,660
Provisions ... (1) Ghi	...	10,521	...	336	186	5	62	886	...	...	...	10,048	.	145	22,189	6,96,179
(2) Dried fruits and nuts	...	944	...	2	763	38	1,787	2,413	97	...	...	2,839	.	165	9,048	62,205
(3) Others	...	2,074	...	...	1,339	1	10,708	9,665	32	...	12	451	...	402	24,684	2,96,208
Total Provisions	...	13,539	...	338	2,288	44	12,557	12,964	129	...	12	13,338	.	712	55,921	10,54,592
Salt ...	...	128	...	...	292	...	...	2,076	...	...	...	2	...	...	2,498	9,523

Saltpetre	(1) Saltpetre	...	...	28	...	...	10	...	32	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	666
	(2) Other saline substances	...	...	3	...	9	6	14	17	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	2,295
	Total Saltpetre	..	...	31	...	9	16	14	39	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	2,961
Silk Raw	(1) Foreign	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Indian	...	...	1	...	22	20	...	55	...	...	...	...	2	...	141	241	72,300
	Total Silk Raw	..	...	1	...	22	20	..	55	.	...	...	...	2	...	141	241	72,300
Silk piece-goods	(1) Foreign	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Indian	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	4,550
	Total Silk piece goods	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	4,550
Spices	(1) Betel-nuts	..	...	...	..	...	59	...	185	202	...	...	...	6	...	...	455	8,531
	(2) Pepper	..	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	340
	(3) Ginger	..	...	212	...	...	19	...	150	8	...	..	..	2	...	...	463	5,093
	(4) Chillies	..	...	257	...	...	176	...	413	3,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,367	53,954
	(5) Cardamoms	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	432
	(6) Others	...	..	588	..	...	454	...	1,252	288	...	...	...	2,478	...	...	5,060	1,01,200
	Total Spices	..	—	1,057	...	..	714	2	2,023	4,062	...	.	...	2,487	...	...	10,355	1,74,550
Stone and Lime	...	.	...	3,554	...	70,024	1,27,729	275	2,590	1,202	...	...	...	282	...	99,481	3,05,187	19,071
Sugar	(1) Refined or crystallized including sugar-candy	...	...	121	...	1	50	...	200	1,861	...	...	...	49	...	...	2,282	26,243
	(2) Unrefined or molasses and jaggery and other saccharine produce	...	...	1,086	...	...	189	2	188	5,283	...	...	...	29	...	...	6,777	36,002
	Total Sugar	..	...	1,207	...	1	239	2	388	7,144	...	...	...	78	...	...	9,059	62,245
Tea	(1) Foreign	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Indian	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	6	12	720
	Total Tea	..	..	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	720
Tobacco	(1) Unmanufactured	..	...	630	...	...	5	...	772	1,402	...	...	...	408	...	...	3,217	43,027
	(2) Manufactured																	
	(a) Cigars	..	1	1	.	1	10	1	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	25	875
	(b) Other sorts	..		2		1	...	9	10	56	...	...	...	10	...	..	88	1,056
	Total Tobacco	...	1	633	..	2	15	10	787	1,463	...	...	...	419	...	...	3,330	44,958
Wool raw	...	..	..	2	..	18	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	540
Wool manufactured	(1) Piece goods European	..	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	600
	(2) Do. Indian	...	...	16	.	2	5	6	505	26	1	...	...	8	...	...	569	28,450
	(3) Shawls	...	.	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Wool manufactured	...	...	18	...	2	5	6	505	26	4	1	...	8	...	...	575	29,050
All other articles of merchandise		..	375	4,66,069	46	1,783	20,932	2,381	3,82,614	1,50,402	16,033	1,768	161	1,28,115	161	11,270	11,82,108	41,37,378
	GRAND TOTAL	.	697	22,12,413	95	75,065	8,37,917	9,129	17,09,623	3,22,593	16,510	1,792	30,614	73,37,669	161	2,54,389	1,23,08,997	3,99,69,816

III.-H.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—*Coinage.*

Nil.

III.-H.—Coinage and Currency.

2.—*Paper Currency.*

Nil.

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of D[illegible]

1	2														
		INCOME.													
		A.	B.							C.	C1.	D.	D1.	E.	
			From Government.												
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1889.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicine.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits.	[illegible]	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Saugor Main ...	.....	1,900 0 0	...	...	8 3 3	...	...	1,908 3 3	12 6 11	2,078 12 9	40 0 0	...	[illegible]	
2	Do. City Branch.	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	.....	310 4 1	.....	...	[illegible]	
3	Garhakota ...	.....	540 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	540 0 0	.....	600 4 2	32 0 0	...	[illegible]	
4	Khurai ...	.....	440 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	440 0 0	.....	495 1 4	24 0 0	...	[illegible]	
5	Sadar Bazar ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	375 1 7	.....	.....	...	[illegible]	
6	Rehli ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	.....	282 10 5	32 0 0	...	[illegible]	
7	Deori ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	313 15 5	32 0 0	...	[illegible]	
8	Shahgarh ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	322 6 8	.....	40 0 0	...	[illegible]	
9	Banda ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	328 6 7	.....	40 0 0	...	[illegible]	
	Total ...	.....	6,000 0 0	...	...	8 3 3	...	...	6,008 3 3	1,038 5 9	4,081 0 2	240 0 0	...	[illegible]	
10	Damoh Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	234 0 6	40 0 0	...	87	
11	Hatta ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...	[illegible]	
12	Jabera ...	.....	360 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	360 0 0	211 2 10	.....	.....	...	[illegible]	
13	Pathuria ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	231 7 10	.....	.....	...	[illegible]	
	Total ...	.....	2,340 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,340 0 0	442 10 8	234 0 6	40 0 0	...	87	
14	Victoria Hospital.	.....	1,200 0 0	...	...	41 4 0	...	...	1,241 4 0	.....	4,056 8 9	.....	...	906	
15	City Branch ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	.....	356 10 3	.....	...	[illegible]	
16	Civil Station ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	125 7 6	.....	...	[illegible]	
17	Sehora ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	.....	96 13 3	.....	...	[illegible]	
18	Murwara ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	.....	589 15 2	.....	...	[illegible]	
19	Bijeragogarh ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	188 4 2	.....	.....	...	[illegible]	
	Total ..	.....	3,000 0 0	...	...	41 4 0	...	...	3,041 4 0	188 4 2	5,225 6 11	.....	...	906	
20	Mandla Main ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	100 0 0	201 6 7	.....	...	50	
21	Ramgarh (Dindori)	.....	550 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	550 6 5	.....	.....	.....	...	[illegible]	
	Total ...	.....	970 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	970 6 5	100 0 0	201 6 7	.....	...	50	
22	Seoni Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	600 0 0	695 9 6	.....	...	115	
23	Lakhnadon ...	.....	420 0 0	...	92 2 0	...	...	46 14 7	559 0 7	.....	.....	.....	...	[illegible]	
	Total ...	.....	1,080 0 0	...	92 2 0	...	...	46 14 7	1,219 0 7	600 0 0	695 9 6	.....	...	115	
24	Narsinghpur Main	.....	380 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	380 0 0	23 0 0	762 5 1	.....	...	230	
25	Chhindwara ...	.....	277 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	277 8 0	3 12 9	323 3 3	.....	...	[illegible]	
26	Gadarwara ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	.....	239 7 4	.....	...	[illegible]	
	Total ...	.....	1,077 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,077 8 0	26 12 9	1,324 15 8	.....	...	[illegible]	
27	Hoshangabad Main	.....	520 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	520 0 0	4 8 0	276 14 2	111 7 4	...	150	
28	Seoni ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	.....	111 2 0	90 0 0	...	[illegible]	
29	Sohagpur ...	.....	412 11 4	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	417 15 4	13 9 6	424 1 2	.....	...	[illegible]	
30	Harda ..	.....	780 0 0	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	787 8 0	6 6 9	427 8 11	20 0 0	...	[illegible]	
31	Pachmarhi ...	.....	660 0 0	...	315 14 0	...	0 6 0	408 11 4	1,384 15 4	.....	.....	.....	...	[illegible]	
32	Kothi Bazar ...	.....	240 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	3 14 6	191 10 5	.....	...	[illegible]	
	Total ...	.....	2,912 11 4	...	315 14 0	...	0 6 0	421 7 4	3,650 6 8	28 0 9	1,431 4 8	221 7 4	...	[illegible]	
33	Khandwa Main ...	.....	770 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	770 0 0	592 9 5	1,153 10 8	.....	...	[illegible]	
34	Burhanpur ...	.....	482 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	482 9 3	.....	.....	649 9 2	591 15 11	[illegible]	
35	Mandhatta ...	219 1 2	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	.....	659 12 6	.....	...	[illegible]	
36	Pandhana ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	243 1 8	.....	.....	...	[illegible]	
37	Asirgarh ...	.....	438 0 0	...	102 14 0	...	...	58 12 5	599 10 5	.....	.....	.....	...	[illegible]	
	Total ...	219 1 2	2,290 9 3	...	102 14 0	...	...	58 12 5	2,452 3 8	835 11 1	1,813 7 2	649 9 2	591 15 11	[illegible]	
38	Badnur ..	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0	287 2 0	53 0 0	.....	...	[illegible]	
39	Multai ...	55 14 10	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	100 0 0	378 13 3	.....	...	[illegible]	
	Total ...	55 14 10	1,080 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,080 0 0	387 2 0	431 13 3	.....	...	[illegible]	
40	Chhindwara Main.	.....	790 14 0	...	...	...	...	30 2 0	821 0 0	106 11 8	.....	269 11 [illegible]	[illegible] 1 [illegible]	[illegible]	
41	Lodhikhera ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	14 2 0	434 2 0	8 4 6	278 3 3	59 13 0	...	[illegible]	
	Total ...	.....	1,210 14 0	...	...	...	...	44 4 0	1,255 2 0	115 0 2	278 3 3	329 8 [illegible]	[illegible] 1 [illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]tutions.

[illegible] in the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

[illegible]	F.	Expenditure. A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	5	6	7	8
[illegible]	Total income.	On establishment.	On bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1889.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number
[illegible] Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
[illegible] 8 9	4,170 15 8	2,068 5 1	84 12 2	528 3 6	343 4 0	117 7 5	428 15 6	...	4,170 15 8	...	0 1 5	45·74	1
[illegible]	610 4 1	480 0 0	32 11 1	85 5 1	...	12 3 11	...	...	610 4 1	...	...	40·18	2
[illegible] 0 0	1,207 4 2	840 0 0	37 1 4	124 3 6	53 4 9	52 10 8	100 0 0	...	1,207 4 2	...	0 0 8	44·74	3
[illegible] 0 0	1,042 1 4	716 0 0	27 0 6	82 2 0	72 12 7	53 10 3	90 8 0	...	1,042 1 4	..	0 0 7	42·23	4
...	1,035 1 7	840 0 0	29 4 4	138 12 6	4 12 2	22 4 7	...	..	1,035 1 7	...	0 0 8	63·77	5
64 2 8	798 13 1	636 0 0	17 5 4	82 14 4	...	12 9 9	49 15 8	.	798 13 1	..	...	52·57	6
[illegible] 0 0	1,037 15 5	840 0 0	14 9 0	92 8 6	...	13 1 6	77 12 5	...	1,037 15 5	.	...	63·58	7
...	1,022 6 8	852 0 0	28 13 10	76 8 7	...	16 0 3	49 0 0	..	1,022 6 8	...	...	64·58	8
3 0 0	791 6 7	612 0 0	20 1 11	63 4 10	...	15 15 10	80 0 0	...	791 6 7	...	...	53·10	9
[illegible] 11 5	11,716 4 7	8,484 5 1	291 11 6	1,273 14 9	474 1 6	316 0 2	876 3 7	...	11,716 4 7	..	0 1 0	51·28	
[illegible] 4 3	1,787 12 9	1,057 8 4	61 1 11	381 5 10	121 0 10	67 15 10	98 12 0	...	1,787 12 9	..	0 1 1	36·91	10
[illegible] 14 2	1,018 14 2	822 0 0	19 10 10	55 12 4	24 0 11	19 11 6	71 12 4	...	1,012 15 11	0 14 3	0 0 6	65·15	11
[illegible] 0 0	671 2 10	456 0 0	6 3 10	100 6 0	...	3 12 6	104 12 6	..	671 2 10	.	...	53·65	12
[illegible] 0 0	1,021 7 10	816 0 0	11 8 3	125 0 6	20 8 11	13 8 8	34 13 6	...	1,021 7 10	...	0 1 1	64·64	13
1,380 2 5	4,494 5 7	3,151 8 4	98 8 10	662 8 8	165 10 8	105 0 6	310 2 4	...	4,493 7 4	0 14 3	0 0 11	52·09	
470 12 0	6,674 8 9	2,472 14 2	141 11 1	2,032 11 5	1,066 12 10	621 15 4	338 7 11	...	6,674 8 9	..	0 1 6	18·59	14
...	776 10 3	600 0 0	52 15 7	...	...	123 10 8	...	...	776 10 3	...	...	54·05	15
...	125 7 6	60 0 0	25 14 3	...	..	39 9 3	...	...	125 7 6	...	...	..	16
[illegible] 14 0	631 11 3	384 0 0	17 14 7	111 8 4	30 8 0	33 7 4	54 5 0	...	631 11 3	...	0 1 1	47·47	17
114 10 9	1,364 9 11	852 0 0	55 4 7	187 2 0	78 15 4	108 15 3	82 4 9	...	1,364 9 11	..	0 1 7	48·85	18
52 12 0	661 0 2	462 0 0	34 6 8	122 11 2	5 15 3	21 15 1	14 0 0	...	661 0 2	..	0 1 1	63·54	19
[illegible] 0 9	10,233 15 10	4,830 14 2	328 2 9	2,454 0 11	1,182 3 5	949 8 11	489 1 8	...	10,233 15 10	...	0 1 6	29·71	
[illegible] 9 6	1,211 8 1	696 0 0	35 15 3	284 13 0	115 0 11	42 6 5	37 4 6	...	1,211 8 1	...	0 1 9	34·68	20
[illegible] 5 1	673 11 6	552 0 0	7 15 6	80 0 0	...	9 12 0	24 0 0	...	673 11 6	...	...	81·60	21
[illegible] 14 7	1,885 3 7	1,248 0 0	43 14 9	364 13 0	115 0 11	52 2 5	61 4 6	...	1,885 3 7	...	0 1 9	51·46	
100 1 6	2,170 11 0	996 0 0	62 0 10	517 9 0	203 5 11	140 1 8	161 9 7	...	2,170 11 0	...	0 1 2	30·40	22
[illegible] 15 0	847 15 7	552 0 0	19 2 11	92 2 0	100 4 6	41 5 8	43 0 6	...	847 15 7	...	0 1 3	65·92	23
[illegible] 0 6	3,018 10 7	1,548 0 0	81 3 9	609 11 0	393 10 5	181 7 4	204 10 1	...	3,018 10 7	...	0 1 2	40·38	
[illegible] 5 0	1,777 10 1	755 4 7	60 6 7	438 13 0	262 7 0	195 0 5	65 10 6	...	1,777 10 1	...	0 1 7	21·37	24
194 11 3	799 3 3	488 15 7	16 0 3	201 9 0	25 15 5	66 9 0	0 2 0	...	799 3 3	...	0 1 3	34·67	25
[illegible] 2 10	1,246 10 2	720 0 0	36 7 11	268 15 0	94 4 4	77 13 1	49 1 10	...	1,246 10 2	..	0 1 2	33·68	26
[illegible] 3 1	3,823 7 6	1,964 4 2	112 14 9	909 5 0	382 10 9	339 6 6	114 14 4	...	3,823 7 6	...	0 1 5	28·17	
[illegible] 14 6	1,929 12 0	1,012 0 0	56 3 2	384 1 4	213 1 6	114 6 0	150 0 0	...	1,929 12 0	...	0 1 6	26·94	27
[illegible] 6 5	1,001 8 5	656 11 0	34 5 10	153 0 3	39 15 1	67 0 3	50 8 0	...	1,001 8 5	...	0 1 0	29·97	28
[illegible] 12 0	1,313 6 0	777 15 4	20 14 0	159 8 3	166 2 8	121 7 0	67 6 9	...	1,313 6 0	...	0 1 9	31·84	29
1,114 0 0	2,370 7 8	1,417 8 6	29 6 5	405 3 0	168 4 8	209 0 7	141 0 6	...	2,370 7 8	...	0 1 6	33·21	30
[illegible] 1 0	1,418 0 4	924 0 0	16 3 3	315 14 0	16 1 6	125 5 3	20 8 4	...	1,418 0 4	...	0 2 4	27·67	31
72 8 0	508 0 11	312 0 0	22 5 0	144 15 2	...	26 12 9	2 0 0	...	508 0 11	..	...	47·24	32
[illegible] 9 11	8,541 3 4	5,100 2 10	179 5 8	1,562 10 0	603 9 5	663 15 10	431 7 7	...	8,541 3 4	...	0 1 7	42·7	
[illegible] 12 0	2,777 8 1	1,242 0 0	70 2 4	825 3 8	340 0 7	157 8 11	142 8 7	...	2,777 8 1	...	0 1 6	27·73	33
[illegible] 8 9	1,743 11 1	1,002 12 6	67 15 11	385 9 6	130 1 10	57 5 1	99 14 3	...	1,743 11 1	...	0 1 3	27·69	34
[illegible] 0 0	2,078 13 8	576 0 0	32 14 5	175 13 11	164 2 2	64 0 8	45 12 0	...	1,058 11 2	1,020 2 6	0 1 0	28·38	35
...	543 1 8	391 0 0	24 4 1	112 11 10	...	15 1 9	...	...	543 1 8	...	...	55·25	36
[illegible] 0 0	624 10 5	438 0 0	16 2 11	102 14 0	..	36 13 6	30 12 0	...	624 10 5	..	...	96·00	37
[illegible] 4 9	7,767 12 11	3,649 12 6	211 7 8	1,602 4 11	634 4 7	330 13 11	318 14 10	...	6,747 10 5	1,020 2 6	0 1 4	36·34	
[illegible] 8 11	1,569 5 11	946 9 7	7 2 9	268 4 8	13 7 3	10 15 8	323 14 0	...	1,569 5 11	...	0 0 8	42·07	38
[illegible] 0 0	999 12 6	576 0 0	26 4 11	310 5 0	2 0 5	31 10 8	53 7 6	...	999 12 6	...	0 2 11	42·00	39
[illegible] 3 11	2,569 2 5	1,522 9 7	33 7 8	578 9 8	14 7 8	42 10 4	377 5 6	...	2,569 2 5	...	0 0 9	42·04	
[illegible] 4 4	3,331 9 5	1,125 4 0	37 13 11	502 7 10	101 10 10	182 9 0	92 15 0	258 3 3	2,300 15 10	1,030 9 7	0 1 5	40·19	40
[illegible] 12 0	951 2 9	597 4 8	13 9 11	8 1 1	4 12 0	48 13 6	46 6 2	59 13 0	778 12 4	172 6 5	0 2 5	60·36	41
[illegible] 4	4,282 13 2	1,722 8 8	51 7 10	510 8 11	106 6 10	231 6 6	139 5 2	318 0 3	3,079 12 2	1,203 0 0	0 1 6	45·44	

1	2	3														
		Income.														
		A.	B.								C.	C1.	D.	D1.	E.
			From Government.												
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1889.	As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicine.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.		From Local or other funds.	From Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawals of deposits.	Subscrip[illegible]
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. [illegible]
42	Wardha Main ...	.....	494 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	494 0 0		328 3 0	101 6 4	.....	...	280 [illegible]
43	Arvi ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	312 8 0		...	470 14 6	.....	...	.....
44	Sindhi ...	.....	406 4 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	408 4 0		412 15 3	.....	.....	...	.....
45	Deoli ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	421 0 0		1 0 0	299 10 3	.....	...	.....
46	Hinganghat ...	.....	460 0 0	...	...	...	...	12 6 0	472 6 0		0 10 0	400 11 5	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	.....	2,080 4 0	...	...	...	...	27 14 0	2,108 2 0		742 12 3	1,272 10 6	.....	...	280 0 [illegible]
47	Mayo Hospital ...	.....	3,120 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3,120 0 0		25 6 0	7,562 8 6	.....	...	1,601 0 [illegible]
48	Rai Bahadur ...	.....	1,040 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,040 0 0		.....	2,031 12 7	140 0 0	...	.....
49	Itwari ...	.....	1,080 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,080 0 0		.....	2,877 0 3	.....	...	.....
50	Houde ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0		.....	1,532 10 10	.....	...	.....
51	Civil Station ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		.....	1,305 15 8	.....	...	.....
52	Khapa ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0		.....	728 0 5	.....	...	.....
53	Umrer ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		8 15 9	866 7 4	.....	...	.....
54	Mowar ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0		.....	648 14 7	.....	...	.....
55	Katol ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0		230 2 5	.....	.....	...	.....
56	Bamtek ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		.....	713 4 4	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	.....	8,780 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	8,780 0 0		264 8 2	17,766 10 6	140 0 0	...	1,601 0 [illegible]
57	Chanda Main ..	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	20 10 0	440 10 0		.....	507 11 9	.....	...	48 0 [illegible]
58	Warora ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0		.....	554 11 1	.....	...	9 0 [illegible]
59	Brahmapuri ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	19 0 0	319 0 0		133 15 3	.....	.....	...	.....
60	Sironcha ...	85 3 11	790 12 1	...	39 13 5	...	...	36 0 0	866 9 6		.....	.....	.....	...	.....
61	Armori ...	.....	685 0 0	...	...	...	...	22 2 0	707 2 0		22 0 1	.....	.....	...	.....
62	Allapilly ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	.....
63	Mul ...	.....	715 0 0	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	722 8 0		9 6 5	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	85 3 11	3,330 12 1	...	39 13 5	...	...	105 4 0	3,475 13 6		165 5 9	1,062 6 10	.....	...	57 0 [illegible]
64	Bhandara Main...	.....	688 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	688 12 0		.....	1,051 14 2	0 8 4	...	58 0 [illegible]
65	Tirora ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		.....	258 1 7	.....	...	.....
66	Sakoli ...	.....	432 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	432 0 0		.....	44 13 7	.....	...	.....
67	Pauni ...	.....	646 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	646 4 0		.....	464 4 2	.....	...	.....
68	Tumsar ...	.....	283 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	283 4 8		.....	460 8 6	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	.....	2,350 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	2,350 4 8		.....	2,279 10 0	0 8 4	...	58 0 [illegible]
69	Balaghat Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	10 2 0	670 2 0		62 7 3	221 12 8	.....	...	54 0 [illegible]
70	Warasconi ...	.....	370 0 0	...	...	...	...	16 2 0	386 2 0		1 5 0	244 8 6	.....	...	.....
71	Behir ...	.....	240 0 0	...	...	...	...	8 12 0	248 12 0		97 0 9	.....	.....	...	.....
72	Katangi ...	.....	590 0 0	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	597 8 0		.....	116 0 7	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	.....	1,860 0 0	...	...	...	...	42 8 0	1,902 8 0		160 13 0	582 5 9	.....	...	54 0 [illegible]
73	Raipur Main ...	.....	1200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0		.....	11,819 10 8	.....	...	322 [illegible]
74	Drug ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		5 10 6	.....	.....	...	.....
75	Sadar Bazar ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0		.....	554 14 4	.....	...	.....
76	Dhamtari ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		.....	440 0 2	.....	...	.....
77	Arung ...	.....	420 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0		91 2 0	.....	.....	...	.....
78	Bisrampur ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....		25 6 0	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	.....	2,880 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,880 0 0		122 2 6	12,814 9 2	.....	...	322 [illegible]
79	Bilaspur Main ...	.....	660 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	660 0 0		.....	1,503 15 4	40 0 0	...	189 [illegible]
80	Mungeli ..	.....	388 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	388 13 11		304 14 5	.....	33 12 0	...	2 [illegible]
81	Seorinarain ...	.....	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		244 1 5	.....	56 4 0	...	.....
	Total ...	.....	1,348 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	1,348 13 11		548 15 10	1,503 15 4	130 0 0	...	141 [illegible]
82	Sambalpur Main ..	.....	315 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	315 7 8		7 14 9	2,003 11 11	.....	...	182 [illegible]
83	Bargarh ...	.....	360 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	360 0 0		100 3 2	.....	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	.....	675 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	675 7 8		108 1 11	2,003 11 11	.....	...	182 [illegible]
	GRAND TOTAL ...	360 3 11	45,267 11 4	...	550 11 5	49 7 3	0 6 0	747 0 4	46,615 4 4		5,875 0 9	55,008 4 1	1,745 1 1	1,128 1 1	4,694 [illegible]

...tions.—(Contd.)

	F.	4								5	6	7	
		Expenditure.											
	Total income.	A. On establishment.	B. On bazar medicines.	C. On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	D. On diet.	E. On miscellaneous charges.	F. On buildings or repairs.	G. Invested during the year.	H. Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1882.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
R. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
...0 9 0	1,484 2 4	925 8 0	27 10 10	277 11 1	110 11 7	128 6 3	14 2 7	.....	1,484 2 4	.....	0 1 6	33·29	42
...5 3	809 11 9	528 8 0	15 12 6	100 15 11	33 0 11	40 13 5	90 9 0	.....	809 11 9	.....	0 1 9	38·52	43
...4 0	828 7 3	544 4 0	10 9 0	53 12 0	.....	92 6 9	127 7 6	.....	828 7 3	.....	.....	49·28	44
...0 0	789 10 3	535 0 0	6 6 6	124 8 0	.....	23 11 9	50 0 0	.....	739 10 3	.....	.....	56·89	45
...0 0	1,043 11 5	652 6 0	18 10 5	68 2 0	33 5 0	60 12 6	210 7 6	.....	1,043 11 5	.....	0 2 1	45·21	46
...2 3	4,905 11 0	3,185 10 0	79 1 3	625 1 0	177 1 6	346 2 8	492 10 7	.....	4,905 11 0	.....	0 1 7	42·97	
...8 0	12,893 6 6	5,037 14 0	42 1 0	2,100 0 0	3,013 1 6	1,530 9 9	1,169 12 3	.....	12,893 6 6	.....	0 2 2	24·20	47
.....	3,211 12 7	1,336 0 0	29 2 0	1,600 0 0	.....	27 5 6	219 5 1	.....	3,211 12 7	.....	.....	34·26	48
.....	3,457 0 3	1,348 0 0	34 3 0	1,600 0 0	.....	27 8 9	447 4 6	.....	3,457 0 3	.....	.....	31·24	49
.....	2,192 10 10	964 0 0	13 5 7	1,200 0 0	.....	15 5 8	.....	.....	2,192 10 10	.....	.....	30·10	50
.....	1,605 15 8	580 3 1	4 8 8	904 15 8	.....	60 14 1	105 6 7	.....	1,605 15 8	.....	.....	18·68	51
...4 5 0	1,732 5 5	944 0 0	16 4 11	575 15 7	.....	170 5 11	25 11 0	.....	1,732 5 5	.....	.....	38·11	52
...4 0 0	1,368 7 1	576 0 0	15 0 0	662 2 7	.....	57 3 3	58 1 3	.....	1,368 7 1	.....	.....	21·98	53
...7 15 3	1,506 13 10	944 0 0	27 9 3	467 15 6	.....	45 14 1	21 7 0	.....	1,506 13 10	.....	.....	43·79	54
...9 13 0	1,469 15 5	850 7 9	15 0 11	492 4 0	.....	40 2 9	72 0 0	.....	1,469 15 5	.....	.....	44·90	55
...6 8 0	1,129 12 4	480 0 0	9 2 0	608 9 7	.....	22 1 9	9 15 0	.....	1,129 12 4	.....	.....	26·55	56
...6 1 3	30,568 3 11	18,010 8 10	206 4 11	10,211 14 11	3,013 1 6	1,997 7 1	2,128 14 8	.....	30,568 3 11	.....	0 2 2	28·72	
...0 0	1,063 5 9	794 13 7	35 7 8	68 8 0	13 15 2	86 13 10	63 11 6	.....	1,063 5 9	.....	0 0 6	41·49	57
...15 3	1,148 10 4	824 0 0	41 1 11	311 2 0	.....	53 7 6	118 14 11	.....	1,148 10 4	.....	.....	36·55	58
...0 0	510 15 3	427 0 0	25 1 0	14 10 8	.....	44 3 7	.....	.....	510 15 3	.....	.....	62·43	59
...8 0	1,045 5 5	912 0 0	15 1 3	39 13 5	2 1 0	47 7 3	.....	.....	1,016 8 11	28 14 6	0 4 5	85·23	60
...0 0	907 2 1	815 2 0	17 9 1	14 10 8	.....	44 12 4	15 0 0	.....	907 2 1	.....	.....	77·95	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
...17 15 0	949 13 5	830 8 0	22 9 7	14 10 8	.....	46 1 9	35 15 11	.....	949 13 5	.....	.....	76·0	63
...9 6 3	5,625 4 3	4,403 7 7	156 14 0	463 7 5	16 0 2	322 13 9	233 10 4	.....	5,596 5 9	28 14 6	0 0 7	62·11	
...1 8	1,987 4 2	1,060 12 0	61 2 1	302 10 4	159 5 2	104 9 6	298 13 1	.....	1,987 4 2	.....	0 2 2	34·68	64
...9 2	943 10 9	462 8 0	29 14 4	221 10 4	29 14 4	40 2 0	159 9 9	.....	943 10 9	.....	0 0 11	31·78	65
...0 0	764 13 7	538 0 0	23 14 3	177 10 4	.....	24 9 0	0 12 0	.....	764 13 7	.....	.....	56·47	66
...1 0 0	1,141 8 2	830 4 0	37 13 8	188 14 4	.....	44 2 8	40 5 6	.....	1,141 8 2	.....	.....	56·62	67
...1 0 0	764 13 2	448 15 1	23 8 10	244 4 5	.....	30 4 1	17 12 9	.....	764 13 2	.....	.....	36·99	68
...10 10	5,602 1 10	3,340 7 1	176 5 2	1,135 1 9	189 3 6	243 11 3	517 5 1	.....	5,602 1 10	.....	0 1 10	41·95	
...8 3	1,312 14 2	922 2 0	17 2 0	200 0 0	74 9 2	95 9 0	3 8 0	.....	1,312 14 2	.....	0 1 2	51·03	69
...8 0	731 7 6	511 10 9	14 2 6	151 12 4	.....	40 7 11	13 6 0	.....	731 7 6	.....	.....	52·80	70
...4 6	491 1 3	332 12 0	9 2 3	87 3 0	.....	38 7 0	23 9 0	.....	491 1 3	.....	.....	50·71	71
...8 0	951 0 7	603 8 0	21 14 2	177 1 11	.....	53 6 3	5 2 3	.....	951 0 7	.....	.....	63·78	72
...12 9	3,486 7 6	2,460 0 9	62 4 11	616 1 3	74 9 2	227 14 2	45 9 3	.....	3,486 7 6	.....	0 1 2	54·56	
...8 0	14,309 2 8	2,230 10 1	143 4 3	614 11 9	676 5 6	1,028 11 3	9,615 7 10	.....	14,309 2 8	.....	0 0 2	8·39	73
...6 0	1,089 0 6	516 0 0	46 2 2	205 0 0	186 5 5	44 7 0	16 0 0	.....	1,014 5 1	74 11 5	0 1 6	29·58	74
.....	1,314 14 4	804 0 0	81 7 3	300 0 0	.....	29 7 1	.....	.....	1,214 14 4	.....	.....	54·32	75
.....	740 0 2	426 0 0	22 11 11	250 0 0	.....	41 4 3	.....	.....	740 0 2	.....	.....	40·54	76
...9 3	791 11 3	534 0 0	42 4 3	200 13 0	.....	14 10 0	.....	.....	791 11 3	.....	.....	53·03	77
...10 0	561 0 0	72 0 0	2 10 0	200 0 0	5 5 0	2 10 0	.....	.....	282 9 0	278 7 0	0 0 3	.....	78
...1 3	18,705 12 11	4,582 10 1	338 7 10	1,770 8 9	867 15 11	1,161 2 1	9,681 13 10	.....	18,352 10 6	353 2 5	0 1 6	15·69	
...1 0	2,794 0 4	948 0 0	110 6 4	665 12 10	333 14 4	213 4 7	522 9 3	.....	2,794 0 4	.....	0 1 7	23·62	79
.....	729 8 4	390 0 0	18 4 3	226 4 0	.....	40 0 3	54 15 10	.....	729 8 4	.....	.....	58·26	80
...8 6	681 10 11	378 0 0	10 1 11	168 12 0	.....	37 12 6	87 0 6	.....	681 10 11	.....	.....	43·99	81
...8 6	4,205 3 7	1,716 0 0	138 12 6	1,060 13 10	333 14 4	291 1 4	664 9 7	.....	4,205 3 7	.....	0 1 7	32·08	
...12 9	2,711 15 1	774 3 10	91 8 8	972 8 0	354 12 1	356 7 4	162 7 2	.....	2,711 15 1	.....	0 1 7	11·62	82
...4 0	1,025 7 2	519 10 3	46 1 7	329 8 0	30 4 8	76 2 4	23 12 4	.....	1,025 7 2	.....	0 1 5	35·12	83
...0 9	3,737 6 3	1,293 14 1	137 10 3	1,303 0 0	385 0 9	432 9 8	186 3 6	.....	3,737 6 3	.....	0 1 7	18·06	
...6 3	1,35,169 1 9	67,214 11 9	2,728 2 6	27,713 7 9	9,129 1 0	8,235 6 5	17,224 2 5	318 0 3	1,32,563 0 1	2,606 1 8	0 1 7	35·16	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

IV-A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1889-90.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of ch ches or buildin s designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives.	Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England	317	2,465	7	10	18,521	
Church of Scotland	336	43	5	2	...	
Protestant Dissenters	354	182	5	5	800	
Roman Catholic	2,671	2,201	19	15	11,042	
Greek Church	...	8	1	1	...	
Lutheran Church	25	8	3	...	...	
Armenian	62	18	...	...	...	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Jew	75	6	...	...	...	
Parsi	324	413	1	...	...	
Hindu	6,546,211	17,087	...	...	...	
Muhammadan	251,452	5,201	...	...	...	
Budhist	504	...	...	...	...	
Jain	42,112	245	...	...	...	
Sikh	88	15	...	...	...	
Other sects	1,496,253	14,505	...	...	...	
Total ...	8,340,784	42,397	41	33	30,363	

IV.-B.—Education 1.—The University.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Central Provinces during the official year 1889-90.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts ...	1	2	...	3	6	16	...	2	24	4	10	...	2	16	...	..	16	...	...	..
3. B. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 { First B. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 { First B. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 { First Arts ...	1	3	...	4	25	33	...	2	60	17	27	...	2	46	...	...	43	2	1	...
4 { Previous Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional training—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law ...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	..	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Medicine—																				
4 { First M. B. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 { First L. M. S. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																				
3. L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Schools of general Education—																				
Matriculation ... { Boys ...	4	4	2	10	113	122	4	34	273	61	54	2	3	120	3	...	104	9	4	...
Matriculation ... { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle School Examination { Boys ...	32	18	10	60	423	228	61	82	794	325	176	46	18	565	25	4	480	54	2	...
Middle School Examination { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Upper Primary Examination { Boys ...	818	262	79	1,159	8,089	2,146	605	3	10,843	5,587	1,127	321	1	6,836	46	17	6,125	418	...	200
Upper Primary Examination { Girls ...	29	9	...	38	183	78	...	...	261	123	67	...	...	190	38	4	141	2	...	5
Lower Primary Examination { Boys ...	826	344	105	1,275	10,243	2,991	845	...	14,079	7,582	1,656	405	...	9,643	47	21	8,064	687	...	264
Lower Primary Examination { Girls ...	55	18	6	79	338	127	10	...	475	201	124	6	...	331	44	11	264	10	...	2
Public Service Certificate Examination. { English ...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	7	12	2	...	...	7	9	...	...	9	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. { Vernacular.	3	...	...	3	12	...	...	14	26	8	...	...	10	18	...	...	12	6	...	...
Schools of Special Instruction—																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Upper ...	6	...	...	6	108	...	...	1	109	79	...	...	1	80	...	...	75	5	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Lower ..	10	...	8	18	111	...	51	3	165	79	...	10	3	92	...	...	90	2	...	...
2. Training Schools Examination for Mistresses. { Upper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training Schools Examination for Mistresses. { Lower ..	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
3. Examination in Engineering ...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...
4. Examination in Surveying ..	13	...	...	13	133	...	..	...	133	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	85	4	...	...
5. Industrial School Examination ..	2	...	...	2	32	...	..	...	32	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	27	...	1	...
6. School of Art Examination ...	14	4	...	18	315	75	...	...	390	51	2	...	...	53	...	...	53	...	...	...

IV.-B.—Educ

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.															
	Under Public Management.												Under Private			
	Managed by Government				Managed by Local Fund and and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ARTS COLLEGES.																
University Education. — English	1	62	61	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90	92	77
Total ...	1	62	61	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	90	92	77
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education, General. — High Schools. ...	4	255	302	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	309	372	291
For Boys... Middle School... English ...	35	2,585	2,528	2,026	4	156	168	138	2	29	33	23	19	1,094	1,068	838
For Boys... Middle School... Vernacular ...	29	3,137	3,303	2,508	104	11,675	11,153	7,891	4	366	372	237	27	1,553	1,434	1,116
For Girls... Middle Schools. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	101	101	99
For Girls... Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	1	105	103	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	74	75	60
Total ...	69	6,382	6,236	4,871	108	11,831	11,321	8,029	6	395	405	260	57	3,131	3,050	2,394
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys	141	8,656	8,732	6,565	646	41,414	39,991	26,792	99	6,021	5,855	3,487	461	20,342	20,255	13,806
For Girls	31	1,330	1,249	777	32	1,418	1,385	918	4	164	128	81	43	2,085	2,047	1,398
Total ...	172	9,986	9,981	7,342	678	42,832	41,376	27,710	103	6,185	5,983	3,568	504	22,427	22,302	14,704
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	4	187	188	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	1	20	21	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	2	82	78	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	1	25	28	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Practical Engineering Schools ...	1	19	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	10	206	181	132	4	135	110	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools (Drawing schools) ...	3	84	87	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22	62	604	464	4	135	110	82	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	261	17,05	16,885	12,730	790	54,798	52,807	35,821	109	6,580	6,388	3,828	568	25,648	25,444	17,175

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...
- 1.—Advanced Teaching—
  - (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
  - (b) Sanskrit ... ...
  - (c) Any other Oriental Classic ... ...
- 2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ...
- 3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ...
- 4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

tion 2.

Central Provinces for the official year 1889-90.

Management. Unaided. Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning. English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Jains.	Parsis.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes	Others.	Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	27g	27h			
...	...	...	...	3	152	152	134	...	4	...	136	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	152	152	134	...	4	...	136	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	
1	36	37	26	11	600	600	582	168	22	5	511	55	...	3	...	1	2	...	
5	222	242	191	67	4,082	4,026	565	3,982	136	35	3,441	438	...	12	...	21	16	...	
1	91	92	80	165	17,122	19	...	17,158	...	7	15,061	1,611	35	1	9	308	181	...	
...	...	...	...	4	101	101	33	21	91	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	179	...	...	179	1	71	165	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
7	349	371	297	247	22,098	4,806	1,180	21,508	253	125	19,124	2,135	95	17	9	330	202	...	
82	3,490	3,306	2,289	1,129	79,023	2,884	85	79,153	339	408	69,033	6,129	246	8	1,644	2,146	1,261	75	
10	282	258	190	125	5,279	448	51	4,874	421	218	4,195	328	15	2	...	80	...	29	
92	3,772	3,564	2,479	1,554	84,302	3,332	136	84,307	760	626	73,228	6,457	251	10	1,644	2,226	1,261	104	
...	...	...	...	4	187	16	...	171	...	...	170	13	...	...	1	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	20	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	82	82	...	...	...	...	77	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	14	311	...	...	223	...	1	300	39	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	84	...	...	17	...	...	78	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	26	738	98	...	431	...	2	686	64	...	...	1	5	...	...	
99	4,221	3,935	2,776	1,830	1,08,200	8,388	1,150	1,06,246	1,017	753	93,171	8,666	346	28	1,654	2,562	1,463	104	Girls in Boys' schools 1,463 Boys in Girls' schools 104
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Boys			...																
„ Girls			...																
For Boys			...																
„ Girls			...																
For Boys			...																
„ Girls			...																
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Girls in Boys' schools. Boys' in Girls' schools. Total Girls in Boys' schools.
Grand Total			...	1,830	1,08,200	8,388	1,150	1,06,246	1,017	753	93,171	8,666	346	28	1,654	2,562	1,463	104	1,463. „ Boys in Girls' schools 104.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.	Public										
	Under Public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund			
	Provincial Revenues	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.											
University Education. — English	13,513	...	...	2,038	...	3,404	18,985	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,543	...	..	2,038	...	3,404	18,985	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.											
School Education, General. — For boys — High Schools ...	6,927	...	2,974	5,875	...	780	16,556	...	...	...	...
For boys — Middle Schools — English .	29,685	50	16,183	12,045	1,169	1,487	60,619	1,714	809	656	471
For boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	7,601	517	7,111	1,651	445	252	17,577	4,966	35,144	89	3,908
For girls — Middle Schools — English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	324	...	256	...	25	...	605	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44,537	567	26,524	19,571	1,639	2,519	95,357	6,680	35,953	745	4,379
Primary Schools.											
For boys	24,026	453	15,202	10,004	385	770	50,840	23,023	85,123	3,801	11,087
For girls	5,135	278	2,252	...	232	2	7,899	359	4,703	715	...
Total ...	29,161	731	17,454	10,004	617	772	58,739	23,382	89,826	4,516	11,087
Schools for Special Instruction.											
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ..	24,888	...	...	...	...	...	24,888	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ..	5,542	...	...	...	...	...	5,542	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	1,520	...	...	2,004	...	960	4,484	...	...	...	...
Agricultural School	2,589	...	...	...	...	...	2,589	...	...	...	...
Practical Engineering School ..	4,258	...	...	...	...	...	4,258	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	2,149	...	124	...	..	...	2,273	...	528	...	...
Total ...	40,946	...	124	2,004	...	960	44,031	...	528	...	...
Buildings	3,926	...	1,316	23	35	338	5,638	828	8,737	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)...	2,687	259	783	212	765	65	4,771	43	1,363	...	302
Total ...	6,613	259	2,099	235	800	403	10,109	871	10,100	...	302
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in. — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1,34,800	1,557	46,201	33,852	3,056	8,058	2,27,524	30,933	1,36,407	5,261	15,768

[illegible] 3.

[illegible] Provinces for the official year 1889-90.

[illegible]tions.

[illegible]gement.										Under Private Management.										
[illegible] Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.			
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local rates or cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3,798	...	2,850	1,024	73	18,765	26,510	..	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,798	..	2,850	1,024	73	18,765	26,510	...	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,685	...	1,842	1,978	902	4,317	13,724	191	86	...	[illegible]
874	...	4,524	1,719	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	10,052	...	3,391	4,381	1,549	8,138	27,511	392	36	1,139	[illegible]
973	288	45,368	848	1,536	...	12	...	...	2,396	2,335	...	60	433	231	1,246	4,303	...	540	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,911	...	400	1,837	300	2,144	7,592	...	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	[illegible]
1,847	288	49,892	2,567	1,536	...	12	...	...	4,115	20,065	...	5,693	8,629	2,982	15,845	53,214	583	662	1,169	[illegible]
2,582	374	1,25,990	8,221	4,831	...	236	...	..	13,288	30,482	124	3,362	9,742	5,821	13,014	62,545	143	519	5,397	[illegible]
116	308	6,201	358	...	...	...	...	60	418	10,611	...	2,039	4,064	3,588	13,022	33,324	...	288	...	[illegible]
2,698	682	1,32,191	8,579	4,831	...	236	...	60	13,706	41,093	124	5,401	13,806	9,409	26,036	95,869	143	807	5,397	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	[illegible]
...	...	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
2,781	98	12,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,087	83	27	...	251	3,381	4,829	...	...	396	[illegible]
72	...	1,780	350	...	...	...	..	...	350	7	...	10	14	163	94	288	...	...	..	[illegible]
2,853	98	14,224	350	...	...	...	...	...	350	1,094	83	37	14	414	3,475	5,117	...	...	396	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	[illegible]
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,068	1,96,835	11,496	6,367	...	248	...	60	18,171	66,050	207	13,981	23,473	12,878	64,121	1,80,710	726	1,469	6,932	[illegible]

IV-C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—Scientific and Literary Societies for 1889-90.

Name.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Betul.												
Reading Club, Betul City ...	For the good of the public ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	February 1885.	No information received.
Public Reading Club, A. V. S., Betul City ...	For the improvement of pupils and teachers at school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	January 1889.	
Multai Reading Club ...	For the good of the public ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 1888.	
Badnur Public General Library ...	For the self-culture and improvement of the general public of the town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In 1884.	
Bhandara.												
Public Library, Bhandara ...	Public interest ...	...	100 0 0	353 15 0	453 15 0	74	...	74	148	Not registered.	1863.	
Do. do. Powni ...	Do. ...	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	946	...	1,600	2,546	do.	4th October 1887.	
Sadasheo Library, Sakoli ...	Do. ...	...	...	58 12 0	58 12 0	40	...	15	55	do.	20th October 1887.	
Ganesh Library, Palandur ...	Do. ...	...	...	6 4 0	6 4 0	5	...	10	15	...	1888.	
Bilaspur.												
Reading Club ...	General and social improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	September 1887.	No information received.
Chanda.												
Snehawardhak Sabha at Warora ...	To look to the public interest and to undertake social matters ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	10	...	...	10	do.	17th October 1885.	
Ink Hitechhu Sabha at Brahmapuri.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	do.	1st August 1887.	
Do. do. Mul ...	Do. do. ...	...	90 0 0	...	90 0 0	30	...	...	30	do.	16th Nov. 1888.	

CHHINDWARA.											
Station Library, Chhindwara ...	Reading Club ...	...	...	76 12 6	76 12 6	40	...	...	40	do.	November 1887.
DAMOH.											
General Library, Damoh ...	To enable persons of limited means to increase their knowledge by perusal of the respectable newspapers, periodicals and books ...	...	...	105 7 0	105 7 0	300	...	...	300	do.	17th July 1887.
HOSHANGABAD.											
Sanskrit Sabha, Hoshangabad ...	Regeneration of Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	14	...	12	26	...	1889.
Native Reading Room, Seoni Malwa.	To enable persons of mediocre knowledge to improve it by the perusal of newspapers ...	...	...	10 8 0	10 8 0	13	...	12	25	do.	1889.
Boys' Own Library, Harda ...	Self-improvement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August 1887.
JUBBULPORE.											
Balbodhini Sabha, Sehore, Jubbulpore ...	Scientific and Library ...	...	...	...	...	19	...	60	79	do.	31st July 1884.
Mahajani Sabha, Murwara, Jubbulpore ...	Sanskrit Education ...	...	60 0 0	110 11 0	170 11 0	2	...	5	7	do.	1st Septr. 1884.
Anjuman Islamia, Murwara, Jubbulpore ...	Urdu Education ...	25 1 4	60 0 0	100 0 0	185 1 4	18	...	...	18	...	July 1882.
Do. do Jubbulpore ...	Literary and political ...	720 0 0	800 0 0	2,001 0 6	3,521 0 6	56	...	...	56	...	1876.
Kayesth Sabha do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	36	...	1874.
Vidhya Wardhani Sabha, Bijeragogarh ..	Do. and scientific ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	22	31	...	1st January 1888.
MANDLA.											
Vidhya Wardhani Sabha, Mandla...	To spread knowledge...	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	15	...	20	35	...	1889.
NAGPUR.											
Native General Library, Nagpur ...	Creation and propagation of intellectual activity, furtherance of the cause of education and promotion of social intercourse.	...	165 0 0	331 4 0	496 4 0	57	1	4	62	do.	1863.

Name.	Object.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	REMARKS.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
NAGPUR.—(Contd.)		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Sitabuldi Reading Room ...	Newspaper reading ..	...	85 0 0	145 0 0	230 0 0	30	...	20	50	Not registered.	1866.	
Native Library, Umrer ...	Public improvement ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	15	...	...	15	do.	1871.	
Native Library, Ramtek ...	Public reading ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	*	*	*	*	*	1st July 1885.	* No information received.
NIMAR.												
Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa..	For diffusion of education and reading newspaper ...	...	*150 0 0	178 12 0	328 12 0	60	...	...	60	do.	1883.	* Donation by H. H. Holkar.
Public Library, Burhanpur ...	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	307 4 0	307 4 0	51	...	...	51	do.	1870.	
General Library, Burhanpur ...	Do do. and periodical.	...	...	105 7 0	105 7 0	300	...	...	300	do.	1877.	
NARSINGHPUR.												
Reading Club, Narsinghpur ..	Self-improvement ...	...	.	15 0 0	15 0 0	10	...	..	10	do.	1886.	
RAIPUR.												
Reading Club, Raipur ...	Advancement of education. ...		...	35 14 0	35 14 0	...	...	56	56	do.	September 1889.	
SAUGOR.												
Hit Sabha, Saugor ...	Political and educational	...	...	...	...	(a) 91	...	...	91	...	1874.	(a) Subscribers 28 non-subscribers 63.
SEONI.												
Seoni Victoria Library, Police ...	Reading Club, especially newspapers ...	...	...	...	...	60	...	20	80	...	1st January 1887.	
WARDHA.												
Native Library, Wardha .	Newspaper and other reading ...	*100 0 0	...	250 0 0	350 0 0	12	...	8	20	...	September 1870.	* 50 by Municipality, 50 by D. C.
Do. do. Hinganghat ...	Newspaper reading ...	*50 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	25	...	20	45	do.	July 1883.	* By Municipality and D. C.
Do. do. Arvi ...	Do. do and other reading ...	*60 0 0	..	...	60 0 0	8	...	7	15	do.	1873.	* Do. do.
Do. do. Ashti ...	Do. do. ...	29 0 0	...	31 8 0	60 8 0	15	...	10	25	do.	1st April 1886.	Furniture costing about Rs. 29 was supplied by the District Council.

2—The Press.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publication thereat.		
			A.	B.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	News-papers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Raipur ...	Vishrampur Mission Press ...	Reverend J. Lohr ...	Nil.	Nil.	
"	Balram Press, Raj-Nandgaon ..	N. Sarangpani Moodliar ...	Praja Hitoshi	Nil.	
"	Jail Press, Raipur ..	...	Nil.	Nil	
Sambalpur ...	Jagannath Vallabh Press ...	Feudatory Chief of Bamra ...	Sambalpur Patriot	Nil.	
Seoni .	Hathy Daroo Press ...	Cowasji Meharwanjee Hathy Daroo	Nil.	Nil.	Job work only.
Hoshangabad ...	Nyaya Sudha ...	Mr. Sadashio Rao, Pleader ...	Weekly Newspaper ...	Nil.	
"	Mouz Narbada ...	M. Abdul Karim ..	Mowz Narbada Urdu	Nil.	
Jubbulpore ...	Imperial Press, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore.	N. Narayanswami ...	Nil	Nil.	
"	Union Press, Jubbulpore ...	Union Press Company, Limited ...	Shubha Chintak ...	Nil.	
"	Anjuman " ...	Anjuman Islamia ..	Central Indian Observer.	Nil.	
Narsinghpur ...	Saraswati Vilas ...	Nanhelal Murlidhar ..	"	Saraswati Vilas.	
Nimar ..	Subodh Sindhu ...	Laxman Rao ...	Subodh Sindhu ...	Nil.	
"	Arya Vaibhawa ...	Raghunath Rao ...	Nil.	Nil.	Job work.
Nagpur ...	Albert Press ...	Mr. J. Bailey ...	Nagpur and Berar Times, weekly, English and Marathi.	Nil.	Job work both English and Marathi.
Nagpur ...	Chambers' Press .	Mr. E. Chambers ...	Central Provinces and Berar News and Railway Gazette, weekly, English	Nil.	English job work.
	Victoria Press ..	Rai Bahadur Mukund Balkrisn Buti.	Nil.	Nil.	Private job work.
	Nagpur Waichao ...	Rambhao Padmakar ..	Nil.	Nil.	do.
	Fanindrapur Mani Prakash ...	Krishnaji Paikaji ...	Nil.	Nil.	do.
	Tarjuman Press ...	Mohamed Usman Khan ..	Nil.	Nil	do.
	Vishweshwar Daya Sagar Press ...	Narayan Ganpat Rao ...	Nil.	Nil.	Private Books.
	Gorakshak Sabha ...	Mr. Gopal Hari ...	Nil.	Nil.	do.
Bhandara ...	Vidya Sagar ...	Gopal Rao ...	Nil.	Nil.	Job work.

V—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

V-A.—Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts of the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
							Suicide.													From all causes.	
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Males.	Females.	Wounding and accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.
	A.—DISTRICTS.																				
	Vindhyan Division.																				
1	Saugor ...	491,106	2,680	297	17,901	2,662	38	57	177	160	432	6,269	30,241	5·46	0·60	36·45	5·42	0·88	12·76	61·57	36·18
2	Damoh ...	297,967	1,386	478	8,747	1,466	23	34	97	87	241	3,729	16,047	4·65	1·60	29·36	4·92	0·81	12·51	53·85	35·59
3	Murwara ...	149,104	560	27	3,414	806	1	8	46	32	87	1,538	6,432	3·76	0·18	22·90	5·41	0·58	10·31	43·14	30·84
	Nerbudda Division.																				
4	Jubbulpore ..	442,533	1,882	92	11,888	2,961	17	12	150	68	247	6,634	23,704	4·25	0·21	26·86	6·69	0·56	14·99	53·56	34·46
5	Narsinghpur ...	346,851	410	213	11,850	982	29	26	117	47	219	2,467	16,141	1·18	0·61	34·16	2·83	0·63	7·11	46·53	36·67
6	Hoshangabad ...	443,657	234	283	13,650	2,744	11	7	146	67	231	2,154	19,296	0·53	0·64	30·77	6·18	0·52	4·85	43·49	34·64
7	Nimar ...	138,858	...	11	4,821	485	3	4	44	18	69	868	6,254	...	0·08	34·72	3·49	0·50	6·25	45·04	40·81
	Satpura Division.																				
8	Burhanpur ...	47,106	198	9	1,376	102	1	...	17	6	24	246	1,955	4·20	0·19	29·21	2·17	0·51	5·22	41·50	31·82
9	Mandla ...	296,379	2,044	144	9,060	496	4	2	81	107	194	668	12,606	6·90	0·49	30·57	1·67	0·65	2·25	42·53	28·82
10	Betul ..	292,609	1,064	219	4,311	1,114	11	16	122	68	217	5,672	12,597	3·64	0·75	14·73	3·81	0·74	19·38	43·05	32·61
11	Chhindwara ...	282,917	214	127	6,824	375	14	10	87	39	150	2,132	9,822	0·76	0·45	24·12	1·32	0·53	7·54	34·72	34·96
12	Seoni ...	323,684	657	364	9,511	156	8	10	92	53	163	343	11,194	2·03	1·12	29·38	0·48	0·50	1·06	34·58	34·21
13	Balaghat ..	336,418	202	91	8,554	326	13	6	160	62	241	1,604	11,018	0·60	0·27	25·42	0·97	0·72	4·77	32·75	29·04
	Wainganga Division.																				
14	Bhandara ...	650,326	3,200	700	17,249	209	22	26	206	102	356	2,934	24,648	4·92	1·08	26·52	0·32	0·55	4·51	37·90	28·21
15	Nagpur ...	480,737	1,434	2,138	7,647	764	27	28	123	35	213	8,323	20,519	2·98	4·45	15·91	1·59	0·44	17·31	42·68	29·42
16	Wardha ...	342,462	854	1,294	5,880	1,216	22	19	84	36	161	3,878	13,283	2·49	3·78	17·17	3·55	0·47	11·32	38·78	29·76
17	Chanda ...	501,026	7,085	965	9,381	949	21	13	151	50	235	7,356	25,975	14·14	1·93	18·73	1·89	0·47	14·68	51·84	28·61
	Mahanaddi Division.																				
18	Raipur ...	1,098,630	11,824	3,905	18,886	3,186	37	25	540	129	731	7,949	46,481	10·76	3·55	17·19	2·90	0·67	7·24	42·31	30·82
19	Bilaspur ...	743,321	8,463	4,251	15,382	459	14	15	166	89	284	1,742	30,581	11·39	5·72	20·69	0·62	0·38	2·34	41·14	28·41
20	Sambalpur ...	355,943	3,673	266	2,776	1,900	11	11	124	57	203	5,698	14,516	10·32	0·74	7·80	5·34	0·57	16·01	40·78	26·87
	Total of Districts...	8,061,634	48,064	15,874	189,112	23,358	327	329	2,730	1,312	4,698	72,204	353,310	5·96	1·97	23·46	2·90	0·58	8·95	43·82	31·49

V-B.—Showing the diseases of the In-door and Out-door patients treated in the

1	2																					3
		General diseases.																				Local
		Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.										
Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lung (diseases of).
1	Saugor ...	...	439	1,676	13,845	159	237	433	4	147	562	2,686	64	50	561	1,629	14,683	3,510	196	86	1,045
2	Damoh ...	4	87	778	4,429	52	45	61	2	75	61	1,034	12	15	173	618	4,107	1,251	57	18	188
3	Jubbulpore ...	8	139	1,429	10,405	217	431	554	36	999	702	1,874	36	63	1,230	881	4,986	2,180	205	42	200
4	Mandla ...	...	114	157	2,519	21	19	23	...	71	159	239	2	1	7	58	915	215	15	1	41
5	Seoni ...	8	...	418	6,008	119	137	135	5	282	69	452	56	41	183	311	1,729	382	69	171	379
6	Narsinghpur ...	1	5	722	6,618	122	154	175	6	55	435	1,214	17	13	166	698	3,694	1,403	171	12	108
7	Hoshangabad ...	7	27	1,124	12,002	219	200	378	8	128	230	1,510	24	6	1,167	940	4,380	1,433	96	20	297
8	Nimar ...	3	...	1,358	7,532	270	169	380	129	718	452	1,191	30	35	1,411	457	3,431	1,397	92	24	271
9	Betul ...	...	18	499	4,970	34	20	147	...	324	113	159	2	18	137	507	1,299	385	9	4	83
10	Chhindwara ...	...	91	224	2,039	25	20	43	3	46	69	360	3	8	50	116	1,795	645	31	1	29
11	Wardha ...	3	90	651	11,075	128	82	352	10	1,223	278	1,149	18	10	186	493	4,806	1,493	77	4	90
12	Nagpur ...	106	1,026	4,643	57,257	1,383	465	2,015	41	9,17 9	2,447	7,470	132	151	2,432	2,714	25,001	10,100	670	70	586
13	Chanda ...	9	991	1,067	12,615	56	[illegible]	252	3	5 ,263	291	2,146	7	8	703	819	6,374	21,993	264	68	55
14	Bhandara ..	...	1,297	899	12,936	69	86	236	4	7,903	182	1,900	5	56	856	433	5,194	1,676	96	17	943
15	Balaghat ...	...	2	645	8,030	103	149	262	4	588	208	720	4	34	299	261	2,004	494	47	31	86
16	Raipur ...	3	847	1,553	13,815	389	367	629	10	4,844	559	2,329	36	77	552	782	4,075	2,273	95	43	568
17	Bilaspur ...	...	619	730	4,997	233	74	1	91	19	689	59	445	24	29	591	133	1,534	301	34	12	91
18	Sambalpur ...	5	246	737	4,640	130	29		245	5	2,656	102	1,163	4	51	189	455	2,084	767	62	1	15
	Total ...	157	6,038	19,310	1,95,732	3,729	2,7	49	6,511	283	85,193	6,981	28,341	476	666	10,893	12,330	92,094	31,934	2,286	634	4,960

Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the year 1889.

Diseases.																	4	5		
																		Operations.		
Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of liver.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (Diseases of.)	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each Dispensary.	Major.	Minor.	Number.
4,433	2,020	2,062	112	3,378	1	438	1,006	92	211	268	2,151	6,681	6,922	101	98	1,468	73,739	35	2,168	1
949	691	654	81	948	1	226	103	83	75	125	925	3,728	2,111	15	36	626	24,453	31	857	2
3,141	1,951	1,195	126	3,434	.	332	383	151	435	212	1,551	5,952	5,460	83	22	1,536	52,641	108	2,009	3
965	370	618	3	216	...	123	106	12	6	58	207	976	973	13	103	115	9,461	22	92	4
542	747	1,014	57	957	1	151	65	85	95	15	491	1,760	1,424	72	63	384	18,906	45	525	5
1,423	758	924	65	1,631	3	227	226	177	83	350	1,005	3,280	2,998	36	85	779	29,540	78	1,229	6
3,031	1,520	1,085	96	2,092	2	235	225	90	135	180	990	3,693	2,815	59	56	916	41,365	80	965	7
2,809	1,839	1,064	376	2,326	5	475	65	119	117	50	937	3,013	2,426	108	40	695	35,748	36	1,134	8
1,100	813	413	87	755	...	140	91	25	51	10	1,215	1,993	979	11	3	113	16,027	16	623	9
622	200	186	12	775	2	56	25	29	28	2	412	1,095	1,328	43	1	334	10,787	12	301	10
1,879	795	1,449	72	1,911	...	153	334	93	108	31	11,110	4,514	3,913	62	290	735	39,676	13	756	11
20,498	8,306	12,792	325	13,945	3	654	2,261	737	920	117	7,275	17,765	22,281	599	70	5,418	2,41,815	282	4,336	12
3,448	1,382	4,710	56	3,653	1	191	240	131	52	16	1,122	5,128	5,382	59	51	890	59,879	25	575	13
1,079	4,300	2,432	118	2,137	1	263	267	79	77	49	1,315	5,132	7,379	153	45	920	61,461	39	978	14
1,729	651	1,237	41	1,824	2	292	48	11	31	8	562	2,658	2,316	31	23	357	25,798	23	262	15
3,547	1,886	4,114	94	3,455	5	255	410	331	248	408	2,081	5,443	4,330	73	108	851	61,517	93	1,171	16
606	829	860	38	845	12	98	37	135	88	19	141	895	855	36	139	256	16,754	77	443	17
1,428	686	2,271	13	2,511	19	95	113	33	96	50	775	2,278	3,373	25	21	951	28,310	40	372	18
53,889	20,244	39,107	1,775	47,096	90	4,451	6,638	2,419	2,[illegible]6	1,917	24,620	75,967	77,271	1,582	1,254	17,323	8,43,243	1,055	18,996	

V.—C. 1. STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1889-90.

No.	District	Population of districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
										Under one year	Over one and under six years.	Total number of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Male.	Female	Total.														
1	Saugor ...	564,950	141·06	11	9,423	8,435	17,858	1,611	16,098	11,081	4,310	15,822	1,760	1,556	98·29	88·41	30·76	17,887	31·67	241	0·43
2	Damoh ...	312,957	111·81	6	4,815	4,306	9,121	1,513	9,034	6,205	1,806	8,459	87	71	93·64	81·61	27·26	9,065	28·97	162	0·52
3	Jubbulpore ...	686,606	175·40	16	13,944	13,882	27,826	1,739	27,310	15,481	9,072	25,866	516	314	94·71	60·85	38·42	24,852	36·19	117	0·17
4	Narsinghpur ...	365,173	190·59	9	9,357	7,982	17,339	1,927	13,526	10,804	1,790	13,214	3,813	3,246	97·69	85·11	45·07	14,699	40·25	64	0·18
5	Hoshangabad ...	488,594	110·12	9	8,173	7,909	16,082	1,787	14,908	10,021	3,004	13,991	1,174	931	93·85	79·30	30·54	15,177	31·06	103	0·21
6	Nimar ...	231,123	69·26	6	6,074	5,361	11,435	1,887	10,322	8,314	1,215	9,914	1,113	403	96·05	86·21	44·64	12,159	52·61	17	0·08
7	Mandla ...	301,103	59·66	7	5,411	5,131	10,542	1,496	9,003	3,118	4,661	8,889	1,539	1,465	98·72	95·19	34·39	13,213	43·88	49	0·16
8	Betul ...	304,905	78·08	8	4,742	4,833	9,575	1,197	9,554	8,569	377	9,196	21	7	96·27	33·33	30·19	9,227	30·26	65	0·21
9	Chhindwara ...	366,940	95·65	8	9,218	13,810	23,028	2,878	10,649	8,618	967	10,494	12,379	9,032	98·54	73·45	53·38	19,363	52·61	82	0·27
10	Seoni ...	335,393	103·01	9	6,853	6,413	13,266	1,474	13,225	7,497	4,105	12,697	41	32	96·01	78·05	37·95	14,719	43·89	74	0·22
11	Balaghat ...	340,554	108·25	6	7,558	6,004	13,562	2,260	11,864	9,556	1,320	11,529	1,698	1,356	97·18	79·86	37·84	12,736	37·39	58	0·17
12	Bhandara ...	683,779	174·34	11	11,129	10,548	21,677	1,963	21,213	13,785	6,649	20,681	464	319	97·49	68·75	30·71	19,254	28·15	726	1·06
13	Nagpur ...	697,356	184·19	14	9,976	8,813	18,789	1,342	18,592	11,830	6,165	18,165	197	111	97·70	56·35	26·21	23,264	33·36	554	0·79
14	Wardha ...	387,221	161·27	7	5,593	4,697	10,290	1,423	10,235	6,713	3,031	9,786	55	52	95·61	94·55	25·41	14,022	36·21	439	1·13
15	Chanda ...	534,245	49·53	12	8,515	7,980	16,495	1,341	16,495	11,147	3,938	15,839	...	...	96·02	...	29·65	16,561	30·99	353	0·66
16	Raipur ...	1,361,390	125·12	25	21,704	21,172	42,876	1,715	42,751	21,858	16,283	41,167	125	41	96·29	35·20	30·27	38,191	28·05	1,219	1·07
17	Bilaspur ...	1,001,230	130·83	22	15,680	15,270	30,950	1,406	30,95[illegible]	12,395	15,998	29,435	...	...	95·11	...	29·39	33,191	33·15	618	0·85
18	Sambalpur ...	564,606	143·01	15	20,251	17,753	38,004	2,434	23,03[illegible]	6,926	14,823	22,616	14,967	13,599	98·17	90·86	64·14	27,660	48·98	53	0·14
	Total ...	9,528,122	114·73	201	178,4[illegible]	170,299	348,715	1,72[illegible]	305,708	183,08[illegible]	99,482	287,762	33,949	32,598	96·44	81·78	34·07	335,180	35·18	5,021	0·57

V.—C. 2. STATEMENT showing the cost of the Department in the Central Provinces during the year 1889-90.

No.	District.	Establishment.								Expenditure.				Paid from						Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
		Superintendent General.	Superintendent of District.	Deputy Superintendent.	Native Superintendent.	Vaccinators. 1st Class.	Vaccinators. 2nd Class.	Vaccinators. 3rd Class.	Chaprasis and other servants.	Pay of Establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingencies.	Total cost.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Saugor ...	...	1	...	1	7	2	2	2	1,978 15 3	139 8 0	52 13 0	2,171 4 9	...	139 8 0	1,555 14 2	475 14 7	...	2,171 4 9	17,378	0 2 0
2	Damoh ...	...	1	...	1	3	1	2	2	1,167 0 0	365 0 0	22 1 10	1,554 1 10	...	365 0 0	1,189 1 10	...	...	1,554 1 10	8,530	0 2 11
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	1	...	1	5	4	7	2	2,249 6 6	233 4 0	52 12 4	2,535 6 10	...	231 6 0	2,102 0 10	202 0 0	...	2,535 6 10	26,180	0 1 6½
4	Narsinghpur ...	...	1	...	1	3	3	3	2	1,549 6 4	252 13 5	16 2 4	1,818 6 1	...	232 0 0	1,466 6 1	120 0 0	...	1,818 6 1	16,460	0 1 9
5	Hoshangabad ...	...	1	...	1	6	2	1	2	1,687 5 8	162 14 0	28 5 10	1,878 9 6	...	161 4 0	1,717 5 6	...	...	1,878 9 6	14,922	0 2 9
6	Nimar ..	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	2	1,172 10 10	191 4 0	18 0 10	1,381 15 8	...	136 12 0	1,245 3 8	...	...	1,381 15 8	10,317	0 2 1½
7	Mandla ...	...	1	...	1	6	...	1	1	1,481 8 0	69 8 0	20 4 10	1,571 4 10	...	69 8 0	1,501 12 10	...	...	1,571 4 10	10,354	0 2 5
8	Betul ...	...	1	...	1	5	1	2	2	1,498 1 10	187 0 0	4 7 10	1,689 9 8	...	187 0 0	1,502 9 8	...	...	1,689 9 8	9,205	0 2 11
9	Chhindwara ...	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	2	1,643 0 0	370 0 0	8 14 10	2,021 14 10	...	370 0 0	1,651 14 10	...	...	2,021 14 10	19,586	0 1 7½
10	Seoni ...	...	1	...	1	4	3	2	2	1,707 10 9	350 0 0	12 11 7	2,070 6 4	...	350 0 0	1,572 8 5	147 13 11	...	2,070 6 4	12,729	0 2 7
11	Balaghat ...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	1	1,297 11 9	330 0 0	1 13 10	1,629 9 7	...	330 0 0	1,299 9 7	...	...	1,629 9 7	12,885	0 2 0½
12	Bhandara ...	...	1	...	1	3	4	4	2	1,767 11 4	205 0 0	78 6 10	2,051 2 2	...	205 0 0	1,666 2 2	180 0 0	...	2,051 2 2	21,000	0 1 6¾
13	Nagpur ...	...	1	...	1	8	3	3	2	2,696 9 11	343 2 0	40 0 0	3,079 11 11	...	321 4 0	2,197 4 3	561 3 8	...	3,079 11 11	18,276	0 2 8¼
14	Wardha ...	...	1	...	1	2	...	5	2	1,151 1 8	190 0 0	33 9 0	1,374 10 8	...	190 0 0	1,184 10 8	..	...	1,374 10 8	9,838	0 2 2¾
15	Chanda ...	...	1	...	1	4	3	5	2	1,859 7 5	485 0 0	28 7 8	2,372 15 1	...	485 0 0	1,796 4 7	91 10 6	...	2,372 15 1	15,839	0 2 4¾
16	Raipur ...	...	1	...	4	5	6	14	4	4,199 0 0	198 2 0	68 9 0	4,465 11 0	...	198 2 0	4,171 9 0	96 0 0	...	4,465 11 0	41,211	0 1 8¾
17	Bilaspur ...	...	1	...	3	10	5	7	3	2,370 0 0	308 8 0	35 11 0	2,714 3 0	...	308 8 0	2,405 11 0	...	...	2,714 3 0	29,435	0 1 5½
18	Sambalpur ...	...	1	...	8	2	1	12	8	2,526 4 5	308 8 0	127 0 2	2,961 12 7	...	308 8 0	2,653 4 7	...	...	2,961 12 7	36,215	0 1 3½
	One-third of salary of Sanitary Commissioner ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,200 0 0	.....	.....	7,200 0 0	...	7,200 0 0	...	...	...	7,200 0 0	...	...
	Total ...	1	18	...	25	86	42	73	38	41,202 15 8	4,689 7 5	650 5 3	46,542 12 4	...	11,788 12 0	32,879 5 8	1,874 10 8	...	46,542 12 4	330,360	0 2 3½

V.—C. 3. STATEMENT showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1889-90.

No.	District.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
						Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
							Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Saugor ...	...	...	691	...	691	535	126	674	...	...	97·54	...
2	Damoh ...	...	...	753	...	731	570	82	660	22	16	90·29	72·73
3	Jubbulpore ...	...	...	1,165	...	967	571	319	891	198	147	92·14	75·24
4	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	1,439	...	1,436	907	249	1,274	3	...	88·72	...
6	Nimar ...	...	...	253	...	240	161	48	209	13	...	87·08	...
7	Mandla ...	...	...	245	...	245	155	50	207	...	...	84·49	...
8	Betul ...	...	...	232	...	232	143	56	204	...	...	87·93	...
9	Chhindwara ...	...	...	2,473	...	1,487	1,238	92	1,475	988	656	99·33	66·40
10	Seoni ...	...	...	83	...	83	65	10	75	...	...	90·36	...
11	Balaghat ...	...	...	995	...	745	529	121	708	250	181	95·03	72·40
12	Bhandara ...	...	...	1,100	...	1,070	734	260	996	30	25	93·08	83·33
13	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Wardha ...	...	...	612	...	612	400	157	557	...	...	91·01	...
15	Chanda ...	...	...	733	...	733	479	176	685	...	...	93·45	...
16	Raipur ...	...	...	805	...	798	344	380	749	7	7	93·86	100·00
17	Bilaspur ...	...	...	384	...	384	194	134	337	...	...	87·76	...
18	Sambalpur ...	...	...	1,040	...	842	305	499	811	198	170	96·32	85·86
	Total ...	...	...	13,003	...	11,294	7,330	2,759	10,512	1,709	1,202	93·08	70·33